

NATIONAL SEMINAR

ON

**ACHIEVING
SUSTAINABLE CLEAN INDIA
THROUGH EDUCATION**

26th March 2015

Organized by



KRISHNASAMY

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

Manapattu, Bahour Commune, Puducherry -607 402

(Recognized by NCTE ,UGC 2(f) Status Affiliated to pondicherry University, Accredited by NAAC with 'B' Grade)

E-mail: kcednprinci@gmail.com

Web site: www.kcedn.org Ph: 0413 -2615394-



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ABOUT THE COLLEGE

KRISHNASAMY COLLEGE OF EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

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Pondicherry University, Accredited by NAAC Grade)
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Ph: 0413 -2615394



Krishnasamy College of Education for Women (KCEd) was established in the academic year 2005-2006 catering to the needs of Teacher Education for Women. This college provides education, especially for down trodden, socially and economically backward women.

KCEd is situated in the south edge of French tradition based Union territory of Puducherry. It is in the midst of rural village named as Manapattu, of the Bahour Commune. It is a hop away from the south gate way of Puducherry and the east sea coast. It is in the East Coast Road.

The Institution has been dedicating itself to the service of society by educating and preparing professionally qualified secondary level teachers for the last nine years.

The College is affiliated to the University of Pondicherry, recognized by the National Council for Teacher Education and accredited with ‘B’ Grade by NAAC. The College is also recognized by under UGC 2(f) status. It is one of the best institutions under the umbrella of the prestigious Sri Subbulakshmi Krishnasamy Reddiar Educational Trust in Cuddalore.

The College has a good record of excellence and reputation and has a strong commitment to address to the needs arising from a dynamic and rapidly changing society.

The college is functioning with all infrastructural facilities, state-of-art computer laboratory, well-equipped library and other subject laboratories for Bio-Science, Physical Science, Language, Psychology, Work Experience and Educational Technology. The sports facilities and hostel facilities are available separately for women.

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Dr.R. MUTHUMANICKAM

Former Professor of Education & Principal,
Krishnasamy College of Education for Women,
Puducherry -607 402
Cell :9443149383
dr.muthumanickam@rediffmail.com



ABOUT THE SEMINAR

ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE CLEAN INDIA THROUGH EDUCATION

India is a land where nature is worshipped in various forms, the Pancha Boodhas Earth, Water, Air, Fire and Sky are worshipped through various festivals. Today, everyone realizes the importance of nature and natural resources. The population growth, compulsion for industrial growth and urbanization, and unplanned transportation development are a few causes which are disturbing the mother nature.

At present Indian rivers are polluted. The outskirts of cities and urban areas are polluted with plastics and other non – degradable materials. The industries, outdated transport systems, and burning of waste materials by the people are causing pollution. We, the people throw the waste materials in the streets, use vacant places as toilets, spit in the public places – and through other irrational attitude affect cleanliness in India.

When India is planning to achieve double digit economic growth through ‘Make in India’ slogan the people should realize the importance of “Clean India”

The launch of “Clean India” program aims to achieve cleanliness in all aspects through the attitudinal change and participation of the people. The program can be the successful one if the Educational Institutions work in unison with the government. The Clean India program can be achieved through Curricular; Co-curricular and Extension activities. In order to generate thoughts, ideas and suggestions in connection with the sub themes with the ultimate aim of achieving sustainable access to cleanliness and a harmonious Nation. we invite you to contribute your views liberally. The proceedings of the seminar can be a valuable document to the Educational Planners and Policy Makers, Administrators, Teachers, Parents, Students and Society in general.

SUB THEMES:

Sub-theme 1: Clean India through Curricular Activities.

Sub-theme 2: Clean India through Co - curricular Activities.

Sub-theme 3: Clean India through Extension Activities.

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Rapporteurs

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Ms. G. Seema, English/English

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SUB-THEME 1: CLEAN INDIA THROUGH CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

1. EDUCATING 'WASH' IN SCHOOL

E. JEEVA, M. KALAIMATHI, M. SATHYA, C.K. College of Education, Cuddalore

ABSTRACT

This strategic approach is known as Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education (WASH) in Schools. The physical environment and cleanliness of a school facility can significantly affect the health and well-being of children.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE:

WASH in Schools aims to improve the healthy children – and, by extension, that of their families – by reducing the incidence of water- and sanitation-related diseases.

WHO ARE HEALTHIER; PERFORM BETTER IN SCHOOL;

Students who are positively influence hygiene practices in their homes, among family members and in the wider community; Change their current hygiene behaviour and continue better hygiene practices in the future. Children can be stimulated by their surroundings in various ways. The categories of development are:

- **Environmental:** sanitation and hand-washing facilities, can provide a range of positive experiences
- **Social:** The way that spaces are laid out for example; Toilets, require both privacy and sharing space.

STAGE OF 'WASH' EDUCATION

EARLY PRIMARY SCHOOL: 5–7 YEARS

Facilities should be designed so that a teacher or older student can stand next to the child to teach proper toilet use or hand washing

MIDDLE AND LATE PRIMARY SCHOOL: 8–11 YEARS

Facilities must offer integrated solutions for drinking water provision, hand washing, anal cleansing and waste disposal. They should offer privacy, including for children of the same sex.

LATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL: 12–18 YEARS

Schools must ensure sufficient privacy for boys and girls. Facilities for girls must have provisions for menstrual hygiene.

Toilets: Sufficient, accessible, private, secure, clean and culturally-appropriate toilets are provided for schoolchildren and staff.

Indicators: There are sufficient toilets available – 1 per 25 girls or female staff, and 1 toilet plus 1 urinal (or 50 cm of urinal wall) per 50 boys or male staff.

EVIDENCE AND ADVOCACY

Needs of adolescent girls: Adolescent girls attending school during menstruation require girl-appropriate toilets, water supply for washing and receptacles for discarded sanitary pads.

School-based monitoring: Some examples of monitoring exercises from a UNICEF and Government of India initiative include:

Regular visits to schools by community committees, officials from health and education departments, and members of parent-teacher associations and school management committees. Regular review meetings at local, municipal, district and regional level. Visits from health and education departments for quality inspection and review. Implementation of a progress reporting system.

2. ENRICHING CLEANING PRACTICE THROUGH CURRICULUM AND PROMOTING SUSTAINABILITY

JEEN PETER, Vice Principal, Krishnaswamy Vidyanikethan, Cuddalore

ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the need for curriculum-based cleaning practice and there by promoting sustainability and contribute to the development of the nation.

INTRODUCTION:

The Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, launched a nation-wide cleanliness campaign on Mahatma Gandhi's birth anniversary. The concept of Swachh Bharat is to provide sanitation facilities to every family, including toilets, solid and liquid waste disposal systems, village cleanliness, and safe and adequate drinking water supply.

GANDHIJI'S VIEWS ON CLEANLINESS.

Mahatma Gandhi said "Sanitation is more important than independence". His dream was total sanitation for all. Mahatma Gandhi said, "I will not let anyone walk through my mind with their dirty feet." (Navajivan dated 2 November, 1919).

DRIVERS OF CLEANLINESS:

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

Environmental health comprises those aspects of human health including quality of life that are determined by physical, biological, social and psychological factors in the environment. The relationship between the environment and its impact on human health is highly complex.

ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT

India is a developing economy with a population of 1.5 billion by 2030 (McKinsey & Company 2009). The greater the growth, the greater the garbage (Niveditha Menon). The post-consumer waste, which is the preoccupation of the broom-wielding bourgeoisie.

SUSTAINABILITY

The World Summit on Sustainable Development at Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August- 4 September 2002 states, inter alia: "Integrate the health concerns into strategies, policies and programmes for poverty eradication and sustainable development, reduce respiratory diseases and other health impacts resulting from air pollution, with particular attention to women and children, by strengthening regional and national programmes including through public-private partnerships with technical and financial assistance to developing countries

EFFECT OF CURRICULUM

Curriculum is plan for a sustained process of teaching and learning. Good curriculum should

- provides continuity, consistency and accountability.
- provides a scope and sequence of learning throughout the specified age levels
- uses culturally relevant illustrations and graphics.

CLEANLINESS IN CURRICULUM

The 'Keep Singapore Clean Movement' in Schools, a student-driven and school-supported effort for students to take ownership of the cleanliness of their school and the environment. Environmental Education must be a part of the curriculum.

CONCLUSION

Curriculum develops one attitude and behavior, teaching the curriculum through best practices may result in sustained clean environment.

3. EDUCATING PEOPLE ATTITUDE

K. GOPIKA, K. SANGEETHA, M. ANITHA,

P.AGILA, S.BHUVANESHWARI, K. PUSHPALATHA, CK College of Education, Cuddalore

ABSTRACT:

Mahatma Gandhi communicated a quintessential message to the nation through his efforts to educate people around him about cleanliness. He wished to see a "Clean India" where people work hand in hand to make the country clean. To work seriously towards this vision of Gandhiji, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi- External website that opens in a new window launched the Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan- External website that opens in a new window on October 2, 2014 and asked people from all walks of life to help in successful implementation of this mission.

INTRODUCTION:

Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan- External website that opened a new window on October 2, 2014 asked people from all walks of life to help in successful implementation of this mission.

A STEP TOWARDS CLEANLINESS:

This mission aims to encourage people to devote some hours out of their daily activities and work towards cleanliness of India.

CLEANING INDIA TOGETHER:

The aim of this mission is to connect as many people as possible with is mission to create a mass movement for fulfilling Gandhiji's clean India dream by 2019.

CLEAN INDIA - ATTITUDE CHANGE IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE MOVEMENT:

Government should have launched a mass awareness mission to change the mentality prior to Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. Indians generally care very little about hygiene. Most of them even spit wherever they want, as they are unaware of the health implications. Their habit will not change unless they are aware. People keep their home clean, but when it comes to surroundings like streets, parks etc. nobody cares because they perceive it as the duty of government even though they themselves are responsible for throwing garbage and making their surroundings dirty.

The mission highlights the importance of cleanliness very well and making them aware is an integral part for this mission. Most importantly, taking action for making India clean through this campaign itself is the first necessary step towards realizing this dream.

CONCLUSION:

Making people aware is important, but more important is that this awareness is converted to actions.

4. CLEAN INDIA THROUGH CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES IN PROMOTING HYGIENIC SCHOOLS

C.MANIKANDAN, Research Scholar,
Dr.K.NIRMALA, Professor and Head, Department of Education, Periyar University, Salem

Abstract

Each school should promote clean India through curricular activities with programmes that enrich clean environment in and around. The benefits and causes on environment should be known. Train the students to work in the garden for cleaning the wastages and for litter free surroundings. Through this we can promote national goals as it's is one among every educational institution.

Key words: WASE, Curriculum, Green environment, clean India

INTRODUCTION

One way of achieving this goal by providing schools with safe drinking water, improved sanitation facilities for hygienic education that encourages the development of healthy behaviors for life. This strategic approach is known as Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education (WASH) in Schools.

SCHOOL A COMMUNITY CENTRE

An efficient and effectively implemented WASH in Schools will lead to students health, Perform better in school, Positively influence hygiene practices in their homes, among family members and in the community, Learn to observe, communicate, cooperate, listen and carry out decisions about hygienic conditions and practices for themselves,

CURRICULAR ACTIVITY

Reliable water is a right, which has many benefits in a school When traditional community wells dry up; the school well can provide water to those who need it. Growing vegetables with good irrigation located close to the garden.

PLAN FOR A WEEK

All youth participation programmes are modelled on a child-friendly, interdisciplinary curriculum that focuses on life skills. The project employs a package of seven components, aligned with the days of the week: safe handling of drinking water, safe disposal of waste water, safe disposal of human excreta, disposal of solid waste, household sanitation and food hygiene, personal hygiene, community sanitation through the Global Education Project School meets six days per week; the Sunday community clean-up activity is a popular component among students, who take pride in civic responsibility.

CONCLUSION

Every individual must have social responsibilities. Maintaining an eco-friendly environment at school which is called as a back bone for social change will spread a green and pollution free safer environment for living. The role of teachers in school must be vital to do so.

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5. A WARNESS OF PHYSICAL & MENTAL HEALTH THROUGH EDUCATION

NIVETHA.K, VIJAYASANTHLS, PRABA.P, CK College of Education

ABSTRACT

Cleanliness of the body is very necessary for our physical and mental health. Cleanliness of the surrounding areas and environment is very necessary for the social and intellectual health.

INTRODUCTION

Clean India Mission is a national campaign by the Government of India, covering 4041 statutory towns, to clean the streets, roads and infrastructure of the country.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Elimination of open defecation, Conversion of insanitary toilets to pour flush toilets. Eradication of manual scavenging, 100% collection and scientific processing/disposal/reuse/recycling of municipal solid waste, a behavioral change in people regarding healthy sanitation practices.

CLEAN INDIA THROUGH CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

There should be a special one hour period or lecture in the school for cleaning of the class and school to give the youth basics of cleanliness.

National Seminar on
Achieving Sustainable Clean India Through Education

All schools should be given preformat requiring to keep clean the toilets, labs, sports halls, auditorium or any other school premises be cleaned regularly and if any canteen is provided then standards and rates for quality food should be notified by government and it should be reviewed on periodical basis.

Colleges and schools should plan some curricular activities which would help young generation to help poor people in terms of cleanliness and spreading the knowledge about importance of cleanliness and tidy living habits..

It is very necessary to have cleanliness in school as they our future of India and they need to be secured from diseases and should be given understanding about importance of cleanliness. " Animated movies in Cleanliness" should be shown in schools so that they understand well .Various inter -school competitions should be organized so that children get interest and along with it cleanliness of environment is done.

Usage of Polythene should be discouraged which are a menace both in urban and rural India. When Hill stations can ban it, why not rest of India. It's going to be a bit tough in beginning with people resisting, but again education is key to ban this Polythene.

CONCLUSION

We should take care about the wastes of our daily lives and put in only in the dustbin for proper disposal and prevent infections to get spread in the home or surrounding. Cleanliness is not the responsibility of only one person however; it is the responsibility of each and every individual living in the home, society, community and country.

6. ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE CLEAN INDIA THROUGH EDUCATION

SADHANA.J, SATHIYAVATHI.R.

AROKIYAENCY, SAGAYAMARY, Krishnasamycollege of Education for Women, Puducherry

INTRODUCTION

India has a population of over one billion, of which almost 300 million live in around 600 towns and cities. Unfortunately, as a result of stressed environment conditions, most of these towns and cities are unable to cope with the rapid pace of urbanization. Water pollution, unavailability of drinking water, inadequate sanitation. Water-borne disease like diarrhea, jaundice and cholera are taking a heavy toll on both human health and economic productivity.

The underlined realization is that 'each one of us is responsible for the current status of our environment and we cannot wait for someone else to solve it.

STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION IN SCHOOL EDUCATION

Environmental education is an essential part of every pupil's learning. It was introduced without any delay from class – I as EVS

The education system in India had incorporated certain aspects of environment in school curricula as early as 1930. It is important that we capture this enthusiasm and that no opportunity is lost to develop knowledge, understanding and concern for the environment through school education.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION:-

The objectives of environmental education is to increase public awareness about environmental issues, explore possible solutions

STAGES OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

PRIMARY STAGE

Awareness about immediate surroundings, Importance of trees and plants, Interdependence of living and non-living things, Importance of cleanliness and sanitation.

SECONDARY STAGE

Greenhouse effect, Population of noise, air, water and soil and control measures.

HIGHER SECONDARY STAGE

Land pollution, Water pollution – international standards of drinking water.

CONCLUSION

Young people will engage in new forms of action and activities that will generate responses to environmental changes. Clean India will now focus on youth and provide them with an opportunity to associate with it. It will direct their efforts towards eliciting a positive change in urban society.

7. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

P.PALANI. Ph.d scholar & Dr.C.SAROJA, Bharthiyar University Coimbatore

ABSTRACT

The present paper gives an overview regarding the role of higher education in the development of a country in sustainable manner. Attempts have also been made to summaries the status of higher education system in the country.

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development is a process which involves human's intelligence, decision making efficiency, planning and management skills, power of imagination, entrepreneurship, development and production with environmental safety etc. Environmental education is the fundamental education to study the sustainable development.

In other words environmental education can be able to make a path for education for sustainable development. The sustainable development has gained the due attention on international forum not only by researchers or environmentalists but also by the chiefs of several countries.

“Sustainable development is the development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”

STRATEGIES TO BE ADOPTED FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Some important strategies are necessary which should be adopted for the promotion of education of Sustainable Development in Higher Education system and can be described as below:

1. Analyse on the basis Questionnaire of sustainable development obtained from participants
2. Need of national coordination and supporting networks
3. Dissemination of policies and case studies outcomes
4. Capacity building in teaching professionals and students
5. Identify the leadership and award the good professionals

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Environmental education for sustainable development in higher educational institutes is very helpful to prepare a cadre of environmentalists who can promote it further by post graduate and research scholars and finally output may be useful for the government

CONCLUSION

Since, the environmental protection has become an essential part of the curriculum of a country therefore national policies on environmental education have been made. Although departments of education and universities are able to expand the education for sustainable development but the network of several Non Government Organizations (NGO's) can also participates to serve the purpose

8. CLEAN INDIA THROUGH CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

N.ANANDHI, R.PRAVEENA, S.ARCHANA, CK College of Education

ABSTRACT

The central theme how to clean India through curricular activities. Cleanliness is the act of keeping our body, mind, dress, home, surroundings and other work area neat and clean. Cleanliness of the

body is very necessary for our physical and mental health. Cleanliness of the surrounding areas and environment is very necessary for the social and intellectual health. We should bring cleanliness to our habits and remove dirty forever from everywhere as dirty is the mother which gives birth to various diseases. One always suffers health disorders if he/she does not take bath daily, wears dirty clothes, keep house and surroundings dirty, etc. Dirty things in the surrounding areas or home gives rise to the various disease.

THE COMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAMME:

- a) Construction of individual sanitary for households below the poverty line with subsidy (80%) where demand exists.
- b) Conversion of dry latrines into low-cost sanitary.
- c) Construction of exclusive village sanitary complexes for women providing facilities for hand pumping, bathing, sanitation and washing on a selective basis where there is not adequate land or space within houses and where village Panchayats are willing to maintain the facilities.
- d) Setting up of sanitary marts.
- e) Total sanitation of villages through the construction of drains, soakage pits, solid and liquid waste disposal.
- f) Intensive campaign for awareness generation and health education to create a felt need for personal, household and environmental sanitation facilities.

CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES IN SCHOOLS FOR CLEANLINESS:

Colleges and schools should plan some curricular activities in yearly curriculum for each class which would help young generation to help poor people in terms of cleanliness and spreading the knowledge about importance of cleanliness and tidy living habits. Home is the first school, or rather University. So, a child has to learn cleanliness right from home, but to refine and sustain such good qualities and to make him/her realize responsibilities to the society, such should certainly be practiced at school as well. Schools should also have the facilities and infrastructure to maintain cleanliness and teachers should be role models.

As they go higher there should be marks for tasks successfully completed in public domain towards creating awareness about cleanliness in the society. Cleanliness is the act of keeping our body, mind, dress, home, surroundings and other work area neat and clean. Cleanliness of the body is very necessary for our physical and mental health. Cleanliness of the surrounding areas and environment is very necessary for the social and intellectual health.

Cleanliness is very necessary to maintain our healthy lifestyle and standard of living. It plays a great role in making a person popular

CONCLUSION:

We should take care about the wastes of our daily lives and put in only in the dustbin for proper disposal and prevent infections to get spread in the home or surrounding. Cleanliness is not the responsibility of only one person however; it is the responsibility of each and every individual living in the home, society, community and country. We all should take a cleanliness oath that we never do dirty and never see anyone doing dirty.

9. ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE CLEAN INDIA THROUGH CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

A.ZEENATH BI, B.SATHIYA PRIYA and G.RANJITHA, KCEDn. Manapet, pudhucherry

ABSTRACT

This paper gives on some of ways achieving sustainable clean India curricular through activities.' cleanliness is the luxury of the poor'. Cleanliness is neglected by illiterate people in the rural areas and the problem caused by untidy surroundings is not seriously discussed or debated. This paper provides some criteria for designing the curricular activities.

INTRODUCTION:

Cleanliness is very important to lead a healthy life. It cannot be ignored by anyone for any other aspects. So curriculum is the best way to inculcate the cleanliness in all stages. This paper shows how the curricular activities can be implemented through all stages.

OBJECTIVES:

To create awareness about clean India, To Arouse pupil's curiosity about the environmental clean, to motivate the student to maintain a personal hygiene and keeping the surroundings clean by this we can achieve the clean India.

PRIMARY STAGE:

Cleanliness is incorporated to the budding child through rhymes. Foreexample: -Bits of paper bits of paper. through the storytelling. Topics which should be implemented in the books are as follows:

Awareness about immediate surroundings, Importance of trees and plants, Importance of cleanliness and sanitation, Need for the protection of environment, Importance of the conservation of water resources and forests, Indigenous and traditional knowledge about the protection of environment.

It is evident that the textbooks represent relevant ideas commensurate with the age and developmental level of children. So as to provide them necessary understanding about their immediate environment. However, there is a scope for inclusion of more activities to enable children to translate awareness into effective behavioral action.

UPPER PRIMARY STAGE:

The contents of textbooks present an extension and elaboration of the concepts at the primary stage. The major concepts which are included in this stage of textbooks are:

Importance of plants and trees in keeping the environment clean, Necessity of clean air for healthy living, Basic knowledge about the earth and its atmosphere.

SECONDARY STAGE:

There are text books namely physical science, biologicalscience, geographyis provided the concepts of environmental education. The environmental concepts both are at concrete and abstract levels.

HIGHER SECONDARY STAGE:

Topics which can be implemented in this stage are atmospheric pollution – global warming, Importance of dissolved oxygen in water, Land pollution, Pesticides

CONCLUSION:

By inculcating these in curricular activities we can attain the target for learning about the clean environment in various stages. These are achieved only if the students are practiced in a daily life.

10. CLEAN INDIA THROUGH CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

J.SENTHARAGAI, V.SIVALAKSHMI, B.RUKMANI, CK College of Education

ABSTRACT

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a nationwide cleanliness campaign run by the government of India and initiated by the Prime Minister, Narendra Modi on 2nd of October in 2014 on 145th birthday anniversary of the Mahatma Gandhi. This campaign has been launched to fulfill the aim of cleanliness all over the India. The Prime Minister has requested the people of India to involve in the Swachh Bharat Mission and promote others to do the same for leading our country as a best and clean country of the world.

INTRODUCTION

In a bid to improve the India's image PM Narendra Modi recently kick-started the campaign by cleaning parks, public buildings and streets. 'A promising start', says sociologist Bindeshwar Pathak,

REASONS BEHIND INDIA'S PROBLEMS

Do you think this campaign has the potential to truly tackle the sanitation challenges?

If it's only a campaign, then it will not last. The campaign must be backed by action. Authorities have to ensure public places are kept clean and that garbage is disposed of properly. They must make sure that people do not dump their garbage everywhere. There should also be increased focus on waste recycling.

Furthermore, more than 130 million Indian households lack access to toilets, a problem which is not only limited to houses, but also extends to schools. Many schools in India either don't have toilets or don't maintain them properly. So, the challenge is on two fronts: providing toilets to schools and households, and educating people on their clean maintenance. It is therefore not just one or two actions, but a combination of all these activities which will make India clean.

Modi has tried to rope in all the States and the UTs too in this Herculean task. In a letter dated September 23, 2014 addressed to all the state chief secretaries, the secretary of DWS ministry has asked them to fill up the Action Plan for Swachh Bharat.

The plan is to be given under three headings of 1) Involvement of key government functionaries, public bodies and citizen right up to the bottom of the pyramid that includes RWAs, and housing societies; 2) Action to be taken (in the form of illustrative list) at homes, public places, markets, roads, gardens, malls, hospitals, offices, schools, corporate, banks, bus and railway stations and police stations; and 3) Address and appeal through activities such as on media platforms by

governors and CMs, rallies, walkathons, marathons, competitions and quizzes, dramas, seminars, social gatherings etc.

CAMPAIGN OF CLEAN INDIA

“For a campaign of this nature to be successful, there is a need to create massive public awareness and to ensure participation and action for cleaning homes, government offices, schools, hospitals, work places, streets, roads and markets, railway stations and bus terminals, statues, monuments, rivers, lakes, ponds, parks and other public places.

CONCLUSION

Governments and Urban Local Bodies is allocated in the ratio of 75:25. It has been officially stated that for North Eastern and special category states, the allocation of funds is in the ratio of 90:10. To give a boost to the project, the government has sought financial and technical support from the World Bank. Also, all big corporate and private organisations are asked to join the movement as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative.

11. INCORPORATING THE CLEANLINESS IN CURRICULUM

A. KALAIVANI, VASUGI, JAITHOON SALMA, KCEdn.

பாரதப் பிரதமர் நரேந்திரமோடி தொடங்கி வைத்துள்ள தூய்மை இந்தியா திட்டத்தில் நாடு முழுவதும் உள்ள 31 லட்சம் மத்திய அரசு ஊழியர்கள் பங்கேற்றனர். நாட்டில் உள்ள ஒவ்வொருவரும் தங்களை சுத்தப்படுத்தி கொள்ளவேண்டும். அதேபோல் நாட்டையும் சுத்தமாக வைத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று பேசினார்.

முன்னுரை

"புறந்தூய்மை நீரால் அமையும் அகந்தூய்மை வாய்மையால் காணப்படும்" என்பதற்கேற்ப 2000 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பே வள்ளுவர் சுத்தத்தை பற்றிக் கூறியுள்ளார் அதை நாம் கடைபிடிப்பது நலம்.

கலைத்திட்டம்

தொடக்கநிலைப்பள்ளி

தூய்மை உணர்த்தக் கூடிய துணைக்கருவிகள் பற்றிபாட புத்தகத்தோடு படங்கள், வண்ணப்படங்கள், கதைகள் இதையல்லாம் எடுத்துக் கூறலாம். சுற்றுச்சூழல் கல்வி என்பதை பற்றி விழிப்புணர்வை ஏற்படுத்தி அதை எவ்வாறு? எப்படி? கடைபிடிப்பது என்பதைப் பற்றிய பாடத்திட்டம் அமைத்துருதல்.

பள்ளிகல்விநிலை

பாடப்பகுதிகள்:

பக்தி பாடல்களில் தூய்மையினை வலியுறுத்தும் பாடல்களை செய்யுள் பகுதியில் தரலாம். எ.கா.இன்னாநாற்பது, இனியவை நாற்பது. திருக்குறள் இதைப்போன்ற பகுதிகளை பாடப் புத்தகத்தில் சேர்க்கலாம். உரைநடை: ஆரோக்கியம், ஊடல் தூய்மையைபற்றி வலியுறுத்தலாம்.எ.கா.காட்டுயிரிகள், இயற்கை சமநிலை, மரம் வளர்போம் மழைபெறுவோம் போன்று சுற்றுச் சூழலுக்கான முக்கியத்துவத்தை எடுத்துக் கூறலாம்.

அறிவியல்:ஆற்றல் ஓட்டம், மாகபாடு, இயற்கை சமநிலை சுற்றுச்சூழல் தூய்மையை வலியுறுத்தும் அமைப்புகள், பூச்சிக்கொல்லி உரங்கள் மற்றும் அதனால் ஏற்படும் விளைவுகளை பற்றி எடுத்துக் கூறுவதாக பாடத்திட்டம் அமைதல் வேண்டும்.

சமூக அறிவியல்:நகரமயமாதல், மக்கள்தொகைபெருக்கம், பசுமைவீடுவிளைவு, ஓசோன் படலபாதிப்பு உலகவெப்பமயமாதல், சூழ்நிலைமண்டலம், காலநிலைமாறுதல் மற்றும் அதன் பாதிப்புகள் ஆகியவற்றைபாடத்திட்டத்தின் மூலம் எடுத்துக் கூறலாம்.

இவற்றுடன் துணைக்கருவிகளைபயன்படுத்துதல்:பல்வேறுதுணைக்கருவிகளானவரைபடம், மாதிரி, கட்டி, புலன் காட்சி, முப்பரிமாணமாதிரிமூலம் மாணவர்களுக்கு தூய்மையின் அவசியத்தைஎடுத்துக்கூறலாம்.

கல்லூரிநிலை: சுற்றுச்சூழலுக்கானசட்டங்கள், விதிமுறைகள் பற்றிபாடத்திட்டத்தில் கூறுதல், செயல்முறை திட்டத்தை ஏற்படுத்துதல் எ.கா. கிராமப்புறத்தை தேர்ந்தெடுத்துக் கொண்டு கழிப்பறையை உபயோகிக்கும் மக்களின் எண்ணிக்கையை புள்ளியல் முறையில் கணக்கெடுத்தல்.

கல்லூரியில் தூய்மையை உணர்த்துவதற்காக களப்பணி முதலியவற்றிற்கு சென்று பதிவேடு எழுதுவதன் மூலம் வலியுறுத்தலாம். இத்தகைய களப்பணிக்கு மதிப்பெண் கொடுத்து ஊக்கப்படுத்துவதன் மூலம் மாணவர்களுக்கு விருப்பமும் ஆர்வமும் ஏற்படுத்தலாம்.

பல்கலைக்கழகம்: சுகாதார துறையைஉருவாக்கலாம் இவை சுற்றுப்புற சுகாதார அமைச்சகத்தின் நேரடிகட்டுப்பாட்டின் கீழ் இயங்கலாம். இத்துறையில் பயிலும் மாணவர்களுக்கு ஆராய்ச்சிக்கு ஊக்கத்தொகைவழங்குதல் வேண்டும் இத்துறையில் சிறப்பாக செயல்படும் மாணவர்களுக்கு விருதுகள் வழங்கவேண்டும். சுற்றுச்சூழல் சம்பந்தமான புத்தகங்கள் எழுதமாணவர்களை ஊக்கப்படுத்துதலாம்.

முடிவுரை: ‘கற்க கசடற கற்பவை கற்றபின் நற்க அதற்கு தக’ இக்குறளுக் கேற்பகற்றுச் சூழல் கல்வியை கற்பதோடு மட்டுமல்லாமல் வாழ்கையில் பின்பற்றினால் தூய்மை இந்தியாவை அனைவராலும் உருவாக்க முடியும்.

துணை நூற்பட்டியல்:

1. அரபிந்தோமார் கோ. 1986 தேசியகல்விக் கொள்கை புது டெல்லி
2. அரபிந்தோமார் கோ. 2005 NCF (National Curriculum Frame work)புது டெல்லி
3. சாப்மேன; H.D. 1961 மண் தாவரம் பற்றிஆராயும் முறைகள் கலிபோர்னியா

12. CLEAN INDIA PROGRAMME UNDER SPECIAL CURRICULUM

V. RAJESHWARI, M. VISHNU PRIYA, S. SIVASANGARI, and
V. KALAIVANI, M. RAJALAXMI AND M. SANGARI, C.K. College of Education

முன்னுரை :

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan நாட்டின் 4041 நகரங்களில் உள்ள சாலைகள், கட்டமைப்புகளை தூயப்படுத்துவதற்காக இந்திய அரசு துவங்கியுள்ள இயக்கமாகும். இந்த இயக்கத்தை அக்டோபர் 2, 2014 அன்று புது தில்லியில் ராஜ்காட்டில் இந்தியப் பிரதமர் நரேந்திரமோடி துவக்கியுள்ளார்.

தூய்மை இந்தியா:

மகாத்மா காந்தியின் பிறந்த தினமானஅக்டோபர் 2 ஆம் தேதி தொடங்கப்பட்ட” தூய்மை இந்தியா” திட்டம் தொடர்பாக கருத்துகளைத் தெரிவிக்குமாறு, நாட்டுமக்களை பிரதமர் நரேந்திரமோடி கேட்டுக்கொண்டுள்ளார்.

இது தொடர்பாக பிரதமர் அலுவலகம் வெளியிட்ட செய்திக்குறிப்பில் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதாவது.

தப்புரவுபணி :

அறிவியல் பொருள்கள் விற்பனைமற்றும் கண்காட்சிகள் நடத்துவது கலைத்திட்டத்தோடு இணைந்த ஒரு பகுதியாகும். தேசிய மற்றும் மாநில அளவிலான கல்வி ஆராய்ச்சி மற்றும் பயிற்சி நிறுவனங்கள் மற்றும் கேந்திரிய வித்யாலயா சங்கேதன் போன்ற நிறுவனங்கள் அறிவியல் கண்காட்சிகள், அரங்குகள் மற்றும் அறிவியல் தொடர்பான போட்டிகளைப் பள்ளி கல்வியின் கண்காட்சிகள் மாணவர்களின் தூய்மை வெளிபடுத்த ஒரு நல்லதளமாக விளங்குகின்றன.இவற்றினை பள்ளி மாணவர்களை கொண்டு சென்று. தங்கள் அறிவை வளர்த்துக் கொள்ள வழிவகை செய்தல்.:

முடிவுரை :

சொர்க்கம் என்பது நமக்கு, சுத்தமுள்ளவீடுதான். “தூய்மை இந்தியா” திட்டத்தை ஒவ்வொருவரும் வீட்டுக்குள் இருந்துதொடங்கி,தெருவுக்குக் கொண்டுவருவோம். கல்வியின் மூலம் இவ்வலகையே தூய்மைபடுத்துவோம். நன்றி!

13. தூய்மை இந்தியாவில் கலைதிட்டத்தை புகுத்துதல்

J. DEVI and C. JAYASUDHA, CK College of Education

தூய்மை இந்தியா:

தூய்மை இந்தியா என்னும் திட்டத்தை மகாத்மா காந்தி பிறந்த நாளான அக்டோபர் 2 தேதி பிரதமர் நரேந்திர மோடி டெல்லியில் தொடங்கி வைத்தார். வீடுகள் பணியிடங்கள் சாலைகள் பஸ்நிலையங்கள் ரயில் நிலையங்கள் மற்றும் நீர்நிலையங்கள் என அனைத்து இடங்களையும் சுத்தப்படுத்தவதன் மூலம் திட்டத்தை வெற்றி பெற செய்ய முடியும் என்று பிரதமர் மோடி தெரிவித்தார். இந்தியா தூய்மையான நாடாக இருந்தால் உலக அளவில் சுற்றுலாப் பயணிகளை ஈர்க்கும் நாடுகளின் வரிசையின் முதல் 50 இடங்களைப் பிடித்துவிடமுடியும்.

தூய்மை இந்தியா திட்டத்தை கல்விநிறுவனங்கள் செயல்படுத்த உத்தரவு

மத்திய அரசின் தூய்மை இந்தியா திட்டத்தை உயர்கல்வி நிறுவனங்கள் செயல்படுத்த வேண்டும் என அனைத்து பல்கலைகள் கல்லூரிகளுக்கு பல்கலைமாளியக்குழு (யு.ஜி.சி.இ) அறிவுறுத்தி உள்ளது.

பிரதமர் நரேந்திர மோடி சுதந்திரதின விழாவின் போது ஸ்வச்சா பாரத் அபியான் என்ற தூய்மை இந்தியா திட்டத்தை அறிமுகப்படுத்தினார். மத்திய மனிதவள மேம்பாட்டுத்துறை செயலர் இத்திட்டத்தை கல்லூரிகள் பல்கலைகள் உள்ளிட்ட உயர்கல்வி நிறுவனங்களிலும் செயல்படுத்தும்படி தெரிவித்துள்ளார்.

இது தொடர்பாக அவர் அனுப்பியுள்ள கடிதம்: இத்திட்டத்தை அக். 2ம் தேதி துவக்கவேண்டும் பொது சுகாதாரம் மற்றும் கழிவுமேலாண்மை ஆகிய தலைப்புகளில் விவாதம்கட்டுரைப் போட்டிகைப் படகண்காட்சியை நடத்த வேண்டும்.

கல்விநிறுவனங்கள் மட்டுமின்றி அதைசுற்றியுள்ள பகுதிகளில் என்.எஸ்.எஸ்., என்.சி.சி. மாணவர்கள் மற்றும் ஆசிரியர்கள் தெருக்களை சுத்தப்படுத்துவதுடன் பொதுசுகாதாரம் குறித்து மக்களுக்கு விழிப்புணர்வை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். இவ்வாறு கடிதத்தில் கூறப்பட்டுள்ளது.

இந்தகடிதப்படி உயர்கல்வி நிறுவனங்கள் செயல்பட வேண்டும் என யு.ஜி.சி.இ யும் அறிவுறுத்தி உள்ளது.

அரசுபள்ளிகளில் தூய்மை ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு கல்வித்துறை உத்தரவு

பள்ளி வளாகம் விளையாட்டு மைதானத்தை சுத்தமாக வைக்கவேண்டும். பள்ளி வளாகத்தில் முப்புதர்களை அகற்ற வேண்டும். பள்ளி குடிநீர் தொட்டியில் குளோரினேஜன் செய்யவேண்டும். சத்துணவு மையத்தை சுத்தமாகவும் சுகாதாரமாகவும் வைத்திட வேண்டும்.

விழிப்புணர்வு மாணவர்களுக்கு சுத்தம் சுகாதாரம் குறித்து விழிப்புணர்வு தர வேண்டும். தினமும் நடக்கும் காலை வழிப்பாட்டில் மகாத்மா காந்தியின் சுத்தம் சுகாதாரம் சார்ந்த கூற்றுக்களை பேசவைக்கவேண்டும்.

பேச்சு, கட்டுரை, ஓவியம், தனிநடிப்பு போட்டிகள் நடத்தி, 'தூய்மையான பள்ளி' என, அறியசெய்தல் வேண்டும். மேலும், தினமும் மாணவர்கள் பல்துலக்குதல், குளித்தல், நகம்வெட்டுதல், சுத்தமான உடை அணிதல், சாப்பிடுவதற்கு முன் சோப்பால் கைகழுவுதல் குறித்து பயிற்சி அளிக்க வேண்டும்.

14. ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE CLEAN INDIA THROUGH EDUCATION

K.ANURADHA, Ph.D. Research Scholar, Bharathiar university
Dr. D. VINODHKUMAR, Assistant Professor, School of Education, TNOU

ABSTRACT

India is undergoing a rapid and unplanned transformation. Its cities are expanding hastily as more and more people are migrating from rural areas for better job opportunities. Such rapid urbanization is resulting in severe environmental degradation, acute water shortage and loss of precious biodiversity. To alter this process of development and to ensure that the emerging cities create liveable places for a sustainable future, participation of youth in the demand for a better future is must. Curricular and Co-curricular activities known as helps to develop various facets of the personality development of the child and students.

INTRODUCTION

Sensitizing people and requiring them to take action to counteract present environmental crisis is quite urgent. Environmental issues present some of the most profound and complex challenges requiring attention today and in the coming decades.

CLEAN INDIA MISSION

Clean India Mission is a national campaign by the Government of India, covering 4041 statutory towns, to clean the streets, roads and infrastructure of the country. This campaign was officially launched on 2 October 2014 at Rajghat, New Delhi, where Prime Minister Narendra Modi himself had cleaned the road. It is the biggest cleanliness drive ever in India when approximately 3 million government employees including students from schools and colleges took part in the cleanliness activities. The mission was started by Prime Minister Modi, who nominated nine famous personalities for the campaign, and they took up the challenge and nominated nine more people and so on (like the branching of a tree).

COMPONENTS OF CLEAN INDIA CAMPAIGN

- a) Construction of individual sanitary latrines for households below the poverty line with subsidy (80%) where demand exists.
- b) Conversion of dry latrines into low-cost sanitary latrines.
- c) Construction of exclusive village sanitary complexes for women providing facilities for hand pumping, bathing, sanitation and washing on a selective basis where there is not adequate land or space within houses and where village Panchayats are willing to maintain the facilities.
- d) Setting up of sanitary marts.
- e) Total sanitation of villages through the construction of drains, soakage pits, solid and liquid waste disposal.
- f) Intensive campaign for awareness generation and health education to create a felt need for personal, household and environmental sanitation facilities

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES ARE:

Elimination of open defecation: Conversion of insanitary toilets to pour flush toilets, Eradication of manual scavenging, 100% collection and scientific processing/disposal/reuse/recycling of municipal solid waste

Some suggestions to educate people in this direction are as follows:

1. environment education in curriculum,
2. environment education corners,
3. arrangement of extension lectures,
4. arranging discussions and seminars,
5. organizing co-curricular activities,
6. Publicity,
7. Legislation,
8. school magazines,
9. encouraging research in environmental education,
10. involvement of students,
11. celebrating environment day,
12. encouraging people initiative,

CONCLUSION: Making people aware is important, but more important is that this awareness is converted to actions

SUB-THEME 2: CLEAN INDIA THROUGH CO - CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

15. CLEAN INDIA THROUGH CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

**A.VINNARASI, K.MANOPRIYA and M.KANIMOZHI, &
N. KALAIVANI, V. VAITHEGI, G. SATHYA, C.K. College of Education**

Abstract

Co-curricular activities can play a very important role in achieving clean India. It is widely agreed that the purpose of education is that students shall be trained not only to know the right things but also to behave in the right way. A close relationship between right knowledge and right action is sought for – Here the former is mostly taken care by the Curricular Activities.

Types of Extracurricular Activity

Library Activities, Physical Development Activities, Aesthetic and Cultural Development Activities, and Civic Development Activities Social Welfare Activities.

Activities for Adolescents

It is a twilight zone in which society, neither accords them full adult responsibility and roles nor considers guiding for cleansurrounding and enjoyable skills.

Relevance of CCA in Education

Although text-books continue to be the mainstay of the teaching learning process in schools for various reasons. It was realized right from the inception of this Programme that the CCA will have to play a significant role in conveying the elements of clean India.

Village Adoption

In this activity, schools are encouraged to adopt villages for intensive work relating to all aspects of cleaning the streets.

Club:

Through club as set up in schools, ways and means of transmitting sanitation messages may be evolved and innovative materials and programmes for the same may be developed.

Debate: The issue related to clean India to be debated should have positive and negative aspects that can be argued for and against by students.

Painting Competition

The objective behind this activity is to involve the students in this competition so that they give some thought to the topic of painting and then are able to manifest their thoughts in the form of their art work related to clean India.

Role Play: Role play means presenting small spontaneous plays which describe possible real life situations about clean surrounding.

Essay Competition

The Essay competition can also make a significant contribution in creating awareness regarding sanitation issues.

16. CLEAN INDIA THROUGH CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

K.HEMAMALINI, R.DHIVYA, R.PREMA, CK College of Education

Abstract

Co-curricular activities and extra-curricular activities help the student to apply what he/she has learned to practice in their practical life. These activities help in developing the grasping power of the students and provide an opportunity to the students to work in teams and thus develop team spirit in them. Most of the Co-curricular and Extra co-curricular activities are to keep the students physically active and get them out their desks to try out new things in practical way. This can be utilized in achieving clean India.

Introduction:

Co-curricular the activities that enhance and enrich the achieving clean India.

Importance of co-curricular activities:

1. To meet the needs of clean India.
2. Stimulate the interests in students to participate
3. These activities enhance experience of the students and help in developing their inner skills to maintain the clean India.

National Service Scheme (N.S.S.): N.S.S is introduced to improve the quality of surrounding

National Cadet Corps. (NCC):

1. To develop character, commandership discipline, leadership, secular outlook, spirit of adventure and the ideals of selfless service amongst the youth of the country.
2. To create a human resource of organized, trained and motivate youth to provide leadership in all walks of life and always available for the service of the nation.

Co-Curricular Activities:

(i) Literary Activities.—Debate and Declamation contest, Poem Recitation, Essay writing, Story-writing, Drama etc., are conducted to achieving sustainable clean India.

(ii) Aesthetic activities. —Music and Dancing, Fancy Dress are conducted to achieving sustainable clean India

(iii) Community Activities: Mass Prayer, Scouting and Guiding, N.S.S, N.C.C., Trips, Excursions etc. are conducted to achieving sustainable clean India

(iv) Tutorial Groups.—Tutorial are to be formed in each house of the school with a teacher-in-charge of each tutorial group with specific number of students in each group. In charge of tutorial group is to guide and counsel the students for achieving clean India.

CONCLUSION:

Co-curricular activities are very important for student's education. Through this activities students can develop their innate qualities. This activity helps the students to refresh their mind physically and mentally. Co-curricular activities helps to achieving sustainable clean India.

17. CLEAN INDIA THROUGH CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

RAJENDIRAN.A, Assistant Professor, Arutperunchothi College of Education, Puducherry

ABSTRACT

Co-curricular activities are those activities which fall outside the regular academic curriculum yet they are a part of schooling or collegiate life. Co-curricular activities exist at all levels of education, from primary, middle, high and higher secondary school level, college and university education. So it can be utilized to achieving clean India.

Introduction

(i) Literary Activities. (ii) Aesthetic activities (iii) Community Activities (iv) Tutorial Groups are used to achieving clean India.

Objectives of the co-curricular Activities in achieving clean India:

1. To make students understand environment and environmental problems. 2. To provide environmental education opportunities for school students. 3. To utilize the unique position of school students as conduits for awareness of the society at large. 4. To facilitate students participation in decision making in areas related to environment and development. 5. To bring students into direct contact with the environmental problems facing the society they live in and make them think of solutions. 6. To involve children in action based programmes related to environment in their surroundings. 7. Students may acquaint themselves with healthy eco-friendly environment. 8. Garbage is not littered in the rooms /Campus and its proper disposal be ensured. 9. Keeping in view the good hygienic conditions, the toilets to be provided to the students Staff should be neat and clean.

Conclusion:

From the study, it has been found that, the students who participated in service groups, cultural activities, improved their personality in terms of appearance, verbal mannerism, gesticulation, and mental alertness, stability of thoughts, leadership skills and self-confidence in a positive manner. This skill can be utilized in achieving clean India.

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18. CLEAN INDIA THROUGH CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

PREMALATHA .R, SHYYAMALA DEVI .R, & VINOTHINI .K, Krishnasamy College of Education for Women Puducherry

ABSTRACT

Cleanliness and sanitation should be introduced in co-curricular activities like competitive, excellence, quality achievements, creativeness etc. Co-curricular activities like cleaning ashram, collecting wood, wrestling archery, dyeing clothes, singing, playing, warfare activities, etc. were quite common in modern education.

Introduction:

cleanliness and sanitation should have introduced in the co-curricular activities which will make the students competitiveness, excellence, quality achievements, creativeness and enthusiasm in Achieving clean India program successful one.

Ways of adding Cleanliness programmes in co-curricular Activity:

Library Activities: providing the books related to cleanliness, sanitation, pollution problem and solution to the student. Physical Development Activities: providing activity which related to cleaning and maintaining the environment clean. Aesthetic and Cultural Development Activities: different aspirational works are given to the student to develop their cultural with deep conscious minds about the beautiful surroundings. Civic Development Activities: students may interact with the society about the cleanliness through this kind of program. Social Welfare Activities: the NSS, NCC like program develops the community relationship. The activities about cleanliness may introduce in this kind of programmes which enlighten the clean India to the public.

Scope of cleanliness programme through Co-curricular Activities in School

Sanitation and hygienic provide exposure to personality and helps in psychological and sociological transformation. Schools channelize the energy of students with the help of extra-curricular activities so that proper realization of student's energy and potential can be ensued.

Cleanliness through Co-curricular Activities in Primary School

Cleanliness and sanitation should have introduced different co-curricular activities examples are as follow: Recitation, Simple story writing, Play, Parade, Drawing, Painting, Assembly and Reading.

Cleanliness through Co-curricular Activities in Secondary School

Conducting cleanliness related co-curricular activity conducted in senior secondary school are: Debate and discussion, School magazine, Dramatics, Study circle, Clubs, Seminar, Library work, Parade, Scouting, Drawing, Painting, Exhibition, Assembly, Fair, Cultural Programmes, Social Survey, Reading, Debate and Discussion, Seminars.

Cleanliness through Co-curricular Activities in Colleges

We can add cleanliness program through Debate and discussion Workshops, Seminar, Conference, Social-interaction, Clubs, Societies Art groups, Library work, Sports and Games, Indoor and outdoor athletics, Parade, Scouting, National Green Corps (NGC), National Sports Organization (NSO), National Service Scheme (NSS), Cultural Programmes, Guiding, Red Cross, Social Survey

Conclusion:

In the practical life, the students able to express their ideas freely due to active participation in debate, extempore etc. helps in generating ideas and inculcating values about clean India.

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19. CLEAN INDIA THROUGH CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

L. Bakkiyalakshmi, Krishnasamy College of Education for Women Puducherry

Abstract

Activities sponsored or recognized by a school or college which are not part of the academic curriculum but acknowledged to be an essential part of the life of an educational institution. Co-curricular activities may also be carried on outside the regular course of study about clean India

Need for Co-curricular Activities

Co-curricular activities are utmost needed to fulfill the aims and objectives to achieving clean India. It helps them socialization, self-identification and self-assessment on the environment. People get acquainted with culture, customs, and activities of other places due to co-curricular activities such as field trips, tours and excursion which helps to improve the quality of clean nation. It inculcates the feelings of harmony, thus develop unity and togetherness in the society for achieving clean India.

Co-curricular Activity Features

- It strengthens cleanliness programmes when same co-curricular activity is performed.
- Intellectual goals accomplished when supplemented by character building about the cleanliness.
- Co-ordination, extempore expressions, adjustment are best way to deliver the importance of cleanliness and sanitation.

Types of Extracurricular Activity

Library Activities, Physical Development Activities, Aesthetic and Cultural Development Activities, Civic Development Activities and Social Welfare Activities are helps to develop the awareness of clean nation.

Importance of Co-curricular Activity

Develop the habits of constructive competition, bring efficiency in ideas, improves skill and competence. Develop the capacity of organizing events and enable for managerial and leadership activities. These activities create avenues to meet with various people thereby helps in socialization, self-identification and self-assessment. Activities like field trips, tours and excursion helps to know about other people, their work, culture and customs.

Role of a Teacher in Co-curricular Activities

The teacher should have to perform multi-dimensional functions in organizing and executing extra-curricular activities to revealing clean India programs. It is the teacher or the school who finally should take the responsibility to create the awareness about achieving clean India.

NCC, NSS, NGC and CTC:

In order to mould students as active servants to maintaining the clean India, the following program National Cadet Corps (Army & Air wing), National Service Scheme (N.S.S), National Green Corps (N.G.C.) and Children Traffic Corps (C.T.C.) are used.

Conclusion

Co-curricular activities prepare students practically for the future. The normal curriculum can only go so far as to teach and educate students about academic theories. But students whose only experience of school or

college is one of rigid academic study may not be able to apply what they have learned in practice. If the co-curriculum was given an equal footing in student life there will be an improvement in the student ability to grasp things as a whole, because students will have received a more rounded education. Co-curricular activities are particularly good at providing opportunities for students to work in teams, to exercise leadership, and to take the initiative themselves for achieving clean India.

20. CLEAN INDIA THROUGH CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Ms. S. INDHUMATHI Director in Physical Education KCED &
Ms.V.THARANI Teacher, & Ms.S.Gnanaprabha Teacher, KMMHSS, Cuddalour.

Abstract

Most of towns and cities are unable to cope with the rapid pace of urbanization. Water pollution, unavailability of drinking water, inadequate sanitation, opens dumping of waste, are serious problem to the country. Co-curricular activities are gave practical experiences to a greater extent and improve sustainable sanitation.

Clean-India

CLEAN-INDIA programme is the vision of developing a clean environment and realization of responsible for each one to the current environment.

Role of Co-curricular activities in student's life:

Aesthetic development, character building, moral values, are support to achieving clean India. It helps to develop co-ordination, adjustment among student both at the school as well as college levels.

Co-curricular Activities:

Debate and discussion, Art and Painting Competitions, Essay writing competition, Group activities, Poster Making Competition, Display Boards, Wall magazine decoration are some of the co-curricular activities which promote the clean India program.

Debate and Discussion: Topics like "Will the Clean India campaign really cleanse India? Will we get a clean India in near future?" gave idea to achieving clean India.

Art and Painting Competitions: On the spot, art and painting competitions may be held on themes related to environmental problems and cleanliness.

Essay Competition: The Essay competition can also make a significant contribution in creating awareness regarding environmental issues.

Group activities: Activities like cleaning the school campus, streets, worship places and the surrounding area of their schools and homes.

Poster making competition: The teacher must encourage the students to present their views and ideas for how to make 'Clean India' in an effective manner through posters.

Display Boards: It creates awareness about the importance of clean environment among the students.

Conclusion:

The launch of clean India program aims to achieve cleanliness in all aspects through the attitudinal change and participation of the people. The program clean India can be successful only if the Educational

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**KANIMOZHI P, KAVERI K,
NATHIYA G, TAMILARASI R** Krishnasamy College of Education for Women Puducherry

முன்னுரை: ஒருநாட்டின் முன்னேற்றம் என்பது அந்நாட்டில் வாழும் மக்களின் முன்னேற்றத்தைப்பொறுத்தே அமைகிறது. அதற்கு உருதுணையாக இருப்பது அவர்களின் உடல்நலம். அதனை தீர்மானிக்கும் காரணிகளில் ஒன்று தூய்மை. அந்த தூய்மையை கல்வி இணைச் செயல்கள் மூலம் எவ்வாறு உருவாக்கலாம் என்பதைப் பற்றி இக்கட்டுரையில் காண்போம்.

சுத்தம்: சுத்தம் என்பது சுத்தமாக இருத்தல் மற்றும் அழுக்கில்லாதிருந்து விலகியிருத்தல் என்பதை குறிக்கும். சுத்தம் நற்பண்பினை குறிப்பதாகவும் உள்ளது. உலக சுகாதார அமைப்பு (WHO) சுற்றுப்புற சுகாதாரத்தினைப் பற்றி கூறியுள்ளதாவது, சுற்றுச்சூழல் இயற்பியலவளர்ச்சியில் கேடுவினைவிக்கக் கூடிய எந்தவொரு பொருளும் அல்லது காரணியம் கட்டுப்படுத்தப்படும் போது அது மனித இனத்தினை தொடர்ந்து வாழ வழிவகை செய்வதோடு மனித இனத்திற்கு நலத்தையும் தருகிறது.

சுத்தத்தின் அவசியம்: சுத்தமாக இருப்பதன் மூலம் உடல்நலம் பாதுகாக்கப்படுகிறது. சுத்தமாக இருப்பதால் நோய்கள் ஏற்படுவது குறைவதால் மருத்துவ செலவுகள் குறைக்கப்படுகின்றன. இதனால் பொருளாதாரம் மேம்படுகிறது.

கல்வி இணைச் செயல்கள்: கல்வி இணைச் செயல்கள் மாணவர்களை பன்முக ஆளுமை திறன் உடையவர்களாக உருவாக்க வழிவகுக்கிறது. இது அறிவு, மனவெழுச்சி, சமூகம், நற்பண்பு மற்றும் அழகுணர்வு வளர்ச்சி போன்றவை ஒருங்கே அமைய உதவுகிறது. கல்வி இணைச் செயல்கள் மூலம் தூய்மை இந்தியாவை உருவாக்கலாம்.

நாடகம்: தூய்மையை உணர்த்தும் வகையில் தலைப்பு கொடுத்து முன்பள்ளிக் கல்விநிலையில் உள்ள மாணவர்களுக்கு நாடகம் மூலமாக உணர்த்தலாம். சிறுவயதில் கற்கும் நற்பண்புகள் மாணவர்களிடையே நல்ல மாற்றத்தை ஏற்படுத்தலாம். இது மனதில் ஆழமாகப் பதியவாய்ப்புள்ளது.

மாறுவேட போட்டி: சுற்றுச் சூழலை மாசுபடுத்தக் கூடிய துணிகளை மற்றும் பொருட்களை தவிர்த்து எளிதில் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய பொருட்களைக் கொண்டு பலவிதமான உடைகளை தயார் செய்து முன்பள்ளிக் கல்வி மாணவர்களுக்கு மாறுவேட போட்டி நடத்தி சுற்றுச் சூழல் தூய்மையை மறைமுகமாகவோ அல்லது நேரடியாகவோ வலியுறுத்தலாம்.

விழாக்கள்கொண்டாடுதல்: உலக சுற்றுச்சூழல்தினம், கைகழுவும் தினம், உலக தண்ணீர் தினம் போன்ற நிகழ்வுகளை விழாக்களாக கொண்டாடி அதன் முக்கியத்துவத்தை மாணவர்களுக்கு வலியுறுத்தலாம்.

கண்காட்சி: தூய்மை இந்தியாவை வலியுறுத்தும் வகையில் மாணவர்களைக் கொண்டாடும் கண்காட்சி நடத்துதல்.

கைவினைப் பொருட்கள்: கைவினைப் பொருட்களை நெகிழி, பாலிதீன் பைகள் மற்றும் மறுசுழற்சிக்கு உட்படாத பொருட்கள் போன்ற சுற்றுச்சூழலுக்கு கேடுவினைவிக்கும் பொருட்களைப் பயன்படுத்தி கைவினைப் பொருட்கள் செய்யும் முறையை மாணவர்களுக்குக் கற்றுக்கொடுத்தல்.

கட்டுரைப் போட்டி: கட்டுரைப் போட்டி, கதை எழுதும் போட்டி போன்ற செயல்களில் மாணவர்களை ஈடுபடுத்துதல்.

கலந்துரையாடல்: மாணவர்களை தூய்மை இந்தியா என்னும் தலைப்பில் கலந்துரையாடல் நடத்தலாம்.

சொற்பொழிவு: தூய்மை இந்தியா பற்றி சொற்பொழிவை மாணவர்களிடையே நடத்துவதன் மூலம் சுற்றுச்சூழல் மாசு அதன் பாதிப்புகள் பற்றி அறிந்து கொள்கின்றனர்.

ஓவியம் வரைதல்: மாணவர்களைஓவியம் வரை தூண்டுதல் மூலமாக அவர்களின் திறமையை வெளிப்படுத்துவதுடன் தூய இந்தியாகருத்தைபிறமாணவர்களுக்கு ஆர்வம் கலந்த அழகுணர்ச்சியுடன் வலியுறுத்த முடியும்.

முடிவுரை: "நாட்டின் எதிர்காலம் வகுப்பறையில் தீர்மானிக்கப்படுகிறது" என்பதற்கு ஏற்ப தூய இந்தியாகருத்தை மாணவர்களுக்கு கல்வி இணைச் செயல்கள் மூலம் தூய்மையான இந்தியாவை உருவாக்க இயலும்.

22. CLEAN INDIA THROUGH CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Dr.D.Sivakumar, Assistant Professor, Dr.SivanthiAditanar College of Education, Tiruchendur.

Abstract

Education is the divine source for an enriched ideal society. It is the soul of promising future. School is the place where the process of developing positive desirable changes in human behavior in terms of knowledge, skills, attitude, values, and appreciation. So in the fast moving commercial world, schools begin to be the place of all social evils. So, it is the right time to insist all schools to focus on clean India and green India.

Clean India

Cleanliness means maintaining neatness both physically and mentally. Cleanliness in mind will promote spiritual perfection and happiness in soul. Swatch Bharat, recently announced by Prime Minister with a noble desire to bring out "clean India". Cleanliness India destines a beautiful India. The common men and women are becoming aware of the need "Clean India". The contaminated and polluted environment (air, water, land, wind, etc.,) results health hazards, several diseases and it ruins the future. Hence, an all-round attempt must be made to achieve the concept "Clean India".

Need and Importance of Co-curricular Activities in achieving clean India program

Co-curricular activities are utmost needed to students participate in various programs, which help them to achieve socialization, self-identification and self-assessment in sustaining beautiful India.

Achieving sustainable clean India through Co-curricular Activities in Primary Level:

In this stage every teacher should aspire to inculcate the knowledge on "Clean India" by conducting doll shows, puppet shows, simple act, and mono-act and through paintings and pictures. Hence, awareness and knowledge on "Clean India" can be nourished with education through the co-curricular activities for the primary school students.

Achieving sustainable clean India through Co-curricular Activities in Secondary Level

In higher secondary schools, a large number of co-curricular activities can be organized related to clean India. Secondary level Red Cross, Social Survey and public cleaning etc. can be conducted with the topic on "Clean India".

Achieving sustainable clean India through Co-curricular Activities in Colleges

Co-curricular activity is an integral part of college and university students. Workshops, Seminar, Conference, Social-interaction, are given on the topic "Clean India"

Conclusion

"The destiny of India is written in classrooms; where teachers' are the Brahmas' and students' are the promising future!"-- Kothari Commission. The physical, mental and social cleanliness which promulgates the concept of "clean India". Clean India, not only justifies the cleanliness of the subject, but also raises the privilege of India among the nations. This seed of change must be seeded in the heart of students in schools by the teachers.

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23. CLEAN INDIA THROUGH CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

J.VINITHA, R. VANITHA and R. MALINI, Krishnasamy College of Education for Women
Puducherry

Abstract

Co-curricular Activity plays vital role in shaping the life of a person, especially the students in achieving sustainable clean India.

Objective:

To keep nation clean only by participation of the peoples, To give mass awareness to the public through the student for tidy nation, To conducting awareness programs to public and also introduce new ideas to sustain the clean India by co-curricular activities.

“Wastes filled the nation, clean it and sustain it”

Co-curricular activity helps to accomplish the objectives of achieving sustainable clean India through co-operation and coordination of students with teacher in educational institution.

For bring pleasant changes and develop joyous experiences, the awareness is given to make everyone responsible for our clean surrounding and nation. This awareness can be given by educational institution by organizing different co-curricular activities through student.

Co-curricular Activities in achieving sustainable clean India:

i. Indirect method (on time):Activities sponsored or recognized by a school or college which are acknowledged to be an essential part of life related to cleanliness program of an educational institution.

ii. Direct method (off time):“Co-curricular activities were mainly organized after school hours related to cleaning the nearby area of that school”

As per the age, **Primary level and Secondary level** are consider on time work i.e activities given in the school timings related to cleanliness program

Higher secondary school and college level are considered to both on/off time work. i.e., after school hour or holidays, the cleanliness related program such as road side cleaning activity, awareness campaign related to sanitation etc will performed through the students.

Above the level should develop,

- Good platforms to secure the future both professionally and socially and promote sustainable tidy nation.
- Education to the overall development for achieving sanitation.

- To provide the values among students about the necessity of cleanliness.
- To inculcate civic and democratic values by participating in cleaning activities.
- It should nurtures student's ability in co-operation, co-ordination, and organization to lead toward controlling the factor for anti-cleanliness factor such pollution etc.
- Cleanliness related Students participate in physical activities, which contribute towards physical health, vitality, and endurance of the students.

CONCLUSION: We can keep our city clean only with the people's participation. So first to keep our city clean for that we need lot of awareness to the public through media, and student awareness programs helps to public for infer new rules related to maintaining cleanliness. So wastes filled the nation, come let us clean it, and let other clean and achieving sustainable clean India

24. CLEAN INDIA THROUGH CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

**Dr. M.MANJULA, Asst. Prof., Mrs. B.CHITRA, Asst. Prof., &
Dr. D.KAVITHA, Asst. Prof , Krishnasamy College of Education For Women, Puducherry**

INTRODUCTION:-

Cleanliness through education had been of great concern during ancient times and so also in modern times in all the civilized nations of the world. Cleanliness is very important for human life. This paper focuses on cleanliness through co- curricular activities.

CLEANLINESS THROUGH CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES:

The school organizes various inter-house competitions. The fundamental objective is to develop team and individual skills, confidence, sportsmanship and explore talent among other thing through co-curricular activities on cleanliness.

IMPORTANCE OF CO -CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES: -

Intellectual aspects of personality are solely accomplished by Classroom, while aesthetic development, character building, spiritual growth, physical growth, moral values, creativity, etc are supported by co-curricular activities.

LIST OF CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES:

Assembly, Dramas, Group singing, Dance programme, Awareness workshop and Cleaning the school premises. Ways and means of developing cleanliness through co- curricular activities in an educational institutional:-

AESTHETIC SKILLS AND PERFORMING ARTS PROGRAM:

The teacher can develop the cleanliness by various activities like music, carnatic vocal music, table, guitar, keyboard.

AESTHETIC SKILLS AND FINE ARTS PROGRAM:

The should insist their art craft (Lower primary), art of breeding, home decoration (Kolam \Rangoli), folk painting (Warli and Madhubani painting), ceramic and clay modeling, single stroke flower painting.

LITERARY & CREATIVE SKILLS:

The school can provide opportunity to cleanliness by various literary events like debates, recitation, drawing, poster making. We can make green garden beside school or inside the school.

CONCLUSION:

We need to teach our students about our dependence upon a clean and hygienic environment for the well being of mankind. We hope that we have been successful in every little step we have taken to contribute to campaign of such a high significance.

25. கல்வி இணையச் செயல்களின் மூலம் இந்தியாவை தூய்மைப்படுத்துதல்

D. MALARVIZHI, D. SRINIVASAN, AND N. SURENTHAR, CK College of Education

கருத்து சுருக்கம்:-

ஒரு நாட்டின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு கல்வியே இன்றியமையாதது ஆகும். எனவே கல்வியோடு, விளையாட்டு போட்டிகள் நடத்துதல், கண்காட்சி, பொருட்காட்சி நடத்துதல், தோட்டம் அமைத்தல், விளையாட்டரங்கைச் செப்பனிடுதல், சுற்றுலா நடத்துதல், வகுப்பறை நூலகத்தைப் பயன்படுத்துதல், மரம் நடுதல், பொதுச் சொத்துக்களைப் பராமரித்தல், சமூகத் தொண்டு செய்தல்

முன்னுரை:- நம் பாரத பிரதமர் அவர்களின் கருத்துபடி தூய்மை இந்தியாவை கல்வி இணைச்செயல் மூலம் தூய்மைப்படுத்தலாம். திட்டமிட்டுச் செயல்படுத்தல் என்பது இன்று பொது நிர்வாகத்திலும், தனிநபர் வாழ்விலும் இன்றியமையாததாக ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளது. எதை எப்போது எப்படி யாரைக் கொண்டு எவ்வாறு செய்விப்பது என்பதை கல்வி நிர்வாகிகளும் அறிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும் என நிர்வாக இயல் விளக்கியும் பயிற்சியளித்தும் வருகிறது. இன்றைய மாணவ-ஆசிரியர்களும், வருங்கால கல்வி நிர்வாகிகளுமான நீங்கள் கல்வித் திட்டங்களை வகுத்தல் பற்றிய அடிப்படை அறிவைப் பெறுதல் பயனள்ளதாக இருக்கும்.

தேசிய நாட்டு நலபணி திட்டம்(NSS)

பள்ளிகளில் மாணவர்களை இவ்வியக்கத்தில் சேர்த்து சுற்றுபுறத்தையும் கல்வியையும் பற்றிய விழிப்புணர்வை சமூகத்திற்கு ஏற்படுத்துவதே இதன் நோக்கமாகும். பள்ளி அனைத்து இணை நிகழ்ச்சிகளிலும் NSS மாணவர்களை ஈடுபடுத்தி சுற்றுபுறத்தை தூய்மையடையச் செய்யலாம். பள்ளி வளாகத்தை சுற்றியுள்ள குப்பை கூலங்களை நாட்டு நலபணி திட்ட மாணவர்கள் தூய்மை செய்வார்கள்.

விளையாட்டு மூலம் தூய்மைப்படுத்துதல்:-

மாணவர்களை பள்ளிகளில் விளையாட்டு போட்டிகளில் சேர்த்து அவர்களின் உடல்நலத்தை மேம்படுத்தி சிறந்த உடற்பயிற்சி அளிக்கலாம். இதன் மூலம் மாணவர்களிடையே கற்றல் ஆர்வத்தை தூண்டி அவர்களின் கல்வி வளர்ச்சிக்கு ஏற்ற இணைச்செயல்களை மேற்கொண்டு அவர்களிடையே இந்தியாவின் தூய்மை பற்றிய விழிப்புணர்வை ஏற்படுத்தலாம்.

விளையாட்டு மூலம் மாணவர்களுக்கு கல்வி உதவி தொகை கிடைக்கிறது. இதனை பயன்படுத்தி அனைத்து மாணவர்களும் தங்களது உயர்கல்வி தொடர முடிகிறது. இந்திய வளர்ச்சி தொழில் துறையினால் மேம்பாடு அடையும். இந்த தொழில் துறையில் மாணவர்கள் எளிதில் சேர அவர்களுடைய விளையாட்டு வழிச்சான்றிதழ்கள் முக்கிய பங்கு வகிக்கிறது.

கண்காட்சி மற்றும் பொருட்காட்சி நடத்துதல்:-

பள்ளிகளில் சுற்றுச்சூழல் தொடர்பான கண்காட்சி மற்றும் பொருட்காட்சி இவற்றை நடத்துவதன் மூலம் மாணவர்களிடையே தூய்மை பற்றிய விழிப்புணர்வை ஏற்படுத்தலாம். கண்காட்சியில் நாட்டில் தற்போது நிலவிவரும் சுற்றுச்சூழல் சீர்கேடு பற்றியும் அதனை தடுத்து சிறந்த வழியினை மேற்கொள்ளும் முறைகள் பற்றிய மாதிரிகள் செய்ய ஊக்கமளித்தல். இவற்றின் மூலம் இந்தியாவை தூய்மைப்படுத்தலாம்

தோட்டம் அமைத்தல்:- சுற்று புறத்தில் தேங்கி நிற்கும் கழிவு நீர்களை அகற்ற நமது வீட்டிற்கு அருகில் சிறிய மரக்கன்றுகளை வைத்து தோட்டம் அமைப்பதன் மூலம் அக்கழிவுநீரை அகற்றலாம். இதனால் சுற்றுபுறம் தூய்மை அடையும்.

களப்பயணம்:- பள்ளிகளின் மூலம் மாணவர்களை கோவில், பண்ணைகள் போன்ற இடங்களுக்கு அழைத்து சென்று அங்கு சுற்றுபுறத்தை தூய்மை படுத்துவது பற்றியும் சுற்றுசூழல் அறிவு பற்றியும் நேரடி அனுபவத்தை அளிக்கலாம்.

பள்ளி நூலகத்தை பயன்படுத்துதல்:- பள்ளி நூலகத்தில் சுற்றுபுற தூய்மை பற்றியும் அவற்றை ஆராய்ந்து தூய்மை பற்றிய மேம்பட்ட அறிவை நூலகத்தில் உள்ள பல்வேறுபட்ட புத்தகங்களை படிப்பதன் மூலம் இந்தியாவை தூய்மைப்படுத்துவதற்கான அறிவை மாணவர் பெறுகின்றனர்.

மரம் நடுதல்:- சுற்றுசூழல் கல்வியை மாணவர்களுக்கு அளித்து, பள்ளியில் நிகழும் அனைத்து நிகழ்ச்சிகளிலும் மரம் நடுதலை ஒரு அங்கமாகக் கொள்வதன் மூலம் சுற்றுபுறச்சூழல் பாதுகாக்கப்படுகிறது.

பொதுச் சொத்துக்களைப் பராமரித்தல்:- பொதுச் சொத்துகளை அனைத்து பிரச்சனைகளிலும் சேதப்படுத்துகிறார்கள். பொதுச்சொத்துகள் மக்கள் தேவைகளில் முக்கிய பங்கு வகிக்கிறது. எனவே பொதுச்சொத்துகளை பாதுகாக்க வேண்டும்.

முடிவுரை:- மேற்கண்ட பள்ளி இணைச்செயல்களை முறையாக ஆசிரியர்கள் மாணவர்களுக்கு அளிப்பதன் மூலம் “தூய்மை இந்தியாவை” உருவாக்கலாம். இதன் மூலம் சமுதாயத்தின் ஒவ்வொரு அங்கத்தினரும் இந்தியாவின் தூய்மை பற்றிய விழிப்புணர்வை ஏற்படுத்துதல் அவசியமாகும்.

26. CLEAN INDIA THROUGH CO- CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

S.SUGANYA , R.JAYANTHY AND A.KANIMOZHI, CK College of Education Cuddalore

INTRODUCTION

Co-curricular activities meaning are more focused upon cognitive aspects thereby help in intellectual development. Competitiveness, excellence, quality achievements, creativeness and enthusiasm are few of the ethics of extra-curricular activities and also strengthen the meaning of co curricular activities in school.

ROLE OF CO CURRICULAR ACTIVITY IN STUDENT

Non-academic activity in the form of co-curricular one provides support to students to venture into professional fields like music, painting, art, acting, photography, printing and many more. Importance of co curricular activity in school curriculum has been widely acknowledged by many countries in their respective Curriculum Frameworks. The same case is also noticed with National Curriculum Framework (NCF) of India.

SCOPE OF CO CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES IN SCHOOL

Co-curricular activities are good platforms to secure your future both professionally and socially and promote leadership quality. It nurtures student's ability in co-operation, co-ordination, organization and lead you toward leadership. Co- curricular activities provide exposure to personality and helps in psychological and sociological transformation.

NEED FOR CO CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Co curricular activities are utmost needed to fulfill the aims and objectives of life. In co-curricular activities, students participate in various cultural programme which help them in socialization, self-identification and self-assessment. It inculcates the feelings of harmony, thus develop unity and togetherness in the society.

ROLE OF A TEACHER IN CO CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

The teacher should have to perform multi-dimensional functions in organizing and executing extra-curricular activities. The teacher can be a planner, leader, innovator, director, organizer, manager, recorder, advisor, motivator, communicator or coordinator. While executing such activities, the teacher faced lots of difficulties. But he should not discourage and completed the assignment after consultation with seniors and school administrator.

27. பாட இணைச்செயல்பாடுகளின் வழியே தூய்மை இந்தியாவை உருவாக்கும் வழி முறைகள்

**P.PRASANNA DEVAKUMARI,
S.KALAIYARASI, U. SHAILA, Krishanasamy College of Education for Women, Puducherry.**

குறிப்புரை

தூய்மை இந்தியாவை உருவாக்க எளிய வழி மாணவர்கள் தன்னையும் தன்னை சுற்றி உள்ள இடத்தையும் தூய்மையாக வைப்பதன் மூலம் தூய்மை இந்தியாவை உருவாக்கலாம். இதனால் மாணவர்களுக்கு தூய்மை இந்தியா குறித்த விழிப்புணர்வு ஏற்படும்.

முன்னுரை

தூய்மை இந்தியாவை உருவாக்குவோம் என்பதை வெறும் சொல்லில் மாத்திரம் இல்லாமல் செயல்முலமாக அதாவது பாட இணைச்செயல்பாடுகளின் வாயிலாக எளிமையாககொண்டு போகலாம். இதற்கு தலைவராக உடற்கல்வி ஆசிரியரை மற்றும் வகுப்பு மாணவத் தலைவரை நியமித்து . இதன் வாயிலாக கொண்டு போனால் தூய்மை இந்தியாவை உருவாக்க எளிய வழி மாணவர்கள் தன்னையும் தன்னை சுற்றி உள்ள இடத்தையும் தூய்மையாக வைப்பதன் மூலம் சுகாதாரம் மற்றும் தூய்மை போன்ற தலைப்புகளின் வாயிலாக போட்டிகள் மற்றும் கலந்துரையாடல், விவாதம் இதன்மூலம் எளிமையான முறையில் கொண்டு போகலாம்.

பாட இணைச் செய்பாடுகள்

- பாடத்திட்டத்தில் இணைப்பதை விட பாட இணைச் செயல்பாடுகளின் வழியே (அ) முலமாக தூய்மை இந்தியா திட்டத்தை மாணவர்களிடம் எளிமையாக கொண்டு சேர்க்க முடியும் என்பது அனைவரும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய ஒன்று.
- பள்ளியில் உடற்கல்வி ஆசிரியர் தலைமையில் முநயடவா ஊடரெ ஒன்றை ஏற்படுத்தலாம்.
- அதில் வகுப்பாசிரியர் மற்றும் வகுப்பு மாணவ தலைவரை உறுப்பினராக்கலாம்.
- ஆர்வமுள்ள மூத்த மாணவர்கள் சிலரை அனைத்து வகுப்புகளின் தூய்மையைக் கண்காணிக்க நியமிக்கலாம்.
- ஒவ்வொரு வகுப்பின் சுத்தம் மற்றும் அதை செய்யக் கூடியவர்களை மாணவத் தலைவர்கள் பிரித்து விடலாம் இது சுழற்சி முறையில் அனைவரும் செய்யும்படி அமைய வேண்டும்.
- ஊடயளள குநயவநேளள க்காக ஒரு மாணவன் மாணவியை நியமித்து யாரும் குப்பை போடாமல் பார்த்துக் கொள்ளுதல், மீறினோர்க்கு அபராதம் வதூல் செய்ய சொல்லலாம். மேலும் கரும்பலகையும் தூய்மையாக வைத்துக் கொள்ள அறிவுறுத்தலாம்.
- ஊடநயடேநேளள ருநயநநச ஒருவரை நியமித்து மாணவர்களின் சீருடை, நகம், துலை மற்றும் உடல் தூய்மையை சோதிக்க செய்யலாம்.
- சுகாதார துறையை பள்ளியில் உருவாக்கி அதற்கென ஒரு அமைச்சர், துணை மற்றும் இணை அமைச்சர்களை மாணவர்களில் இருந்தே தேர்ந்தெடுக்க செய்யலாம்.
- அவர்கள் மூலம் மாணவர்கள் உணவு உண்ணுவதற்கு முன்னும் பின்னும் எவ்வாறு பாத்திரம் மற்றும் கைகளை தூய்மை செய்து கொள்கிறார்கள் என்பதை கண்காணிக்க செய்யலாம்.
- இதன் மூலம் மாணவர்கள் உணவை வீணாக்குவதை தவிர்க்கலாம்.

- கழிப்பறையை சரியாக பயன்படுத்தும் முறைகளைப் பற்றியும் அதனை தூய்மை செய்யும் முறைப் பற்றியும் மாணவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துக் கூறலாம்.
- மாதம் ஒரு முறை சுத்தம் சுகாதாரம் குறித்த மருத்துவ மற்றும் சுகாதாரத் துறை அதிகாரிகளின் மூலம் மாணவர்களுக்கு தூய்மை இந்தியா குறித்த விழிப்புணர்வு ஏற்படுத்தலாம்.
- மாணவர்களிடையே சுகாதாரம் குறித்த கவிதை, கட்டுரை மற்றும் கதைகள் எழுத மாணவர்களை ஊக்குவிக்கலாம். ஓவியங்கள் வரைய செய்து மாணவர்களுக்கு பரிசளிக்கலாம்.
- அயல் நாடுகளின் தூய்மையை படமாகவோ (அ) வீடியோ படங்கள் மூலமாகவோ எடுத்துக் காட்டி மாணவர் மத்தியில் ஒரு உத்வேகத்தையும் ஊக்கத்தையும் ஏற்படுத்தலாம்.
- வாரத்தில் ஒரு நாள் சுகாதார வகுப்பு கால அட்டவணையில் இடம்பெற செய்யலாம்.
- அதில் வகுப்பாசிரியர் தூய்மையாக இருக்க கையாள வேண்டிய நடைமுறைகளை விளக்கலாம்.
- நாட்டில் காணப்படும் தூய்மைக் கேட்டைப் பற்றி வாரம் ஒரு தலைப்பில் விவாதிக்கலாம் மேலும் கலந்துரையாடலாம்.
- வருடம் முழுவதும் ஞாபகம் உடையதான எடுக்காத மாணவர்களை பாராட்டி பரிசளிக்கலாம்.
- இதன் வாயிலாக நேரந்திர மோடி பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்கள் வாக்கின் படி தூய்மை இந்தியாவாக மாற்றலாம்.
- மாறுவது இந்தியா மாற்றுவது நம் ஒவ்வொருவரின் கையில்லா சிந்திப்போம் செயல்படுவோம் தூய்மை இந்தியாவை உருவாக்குவோம்.

முடிவுரை

மாணவர்களுக்கு பாடத்தை விட பாட இணைச் செயல்பாடுகள் மாணவர்களுக்கு பிடித்தமான ஒன்று. எந்த ஒரு செயலையும் தானே செய்வதன் மூலம் ஆர்வமும், நாட்டமும் ஏற்படும். இதன் மூலம் குழந்தைகளின் உடலும் ஆரோக்கியமாக இருக்கும். வருங்கால இந்தியா நோயற்ற நாடாக திகழ இந்தியா தூய்மையாக இருக்க அனைவரும் ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டும்.

மேற்கோள்

1. கல்வி தத்துவவியல் - கி.நாகராஜன்
2. கல்வி மேலாண்மை - கி. நாகராஜன்

28. IMPROVING MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (MSWM) IN INDIAN CITIES

RAMKUMAR. S, THAMIZH POZHIL.K MBA-IB, 1st year, Dept. of Int.Business, Pondicherry University

ABSTRACT

Rapid industrialization and population explosion in India has led to the migration of people from villages to cities, which generate thousands of tons of MSW daily. The MSW amount is expected to increase significantly in the near future as the country strives to attain an industrialized nation status by the year 2020 Therefore, MSWM is one of the major environmental problems of Indian megacities.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF MSW

There are many categories of MSW such as food waste, rubbish, commercial waste, institutional waste, street sweeping waste, industrial waste, construction and demolition waste, and sanitation waste. MSW contains

- Recyclables (paper, plastic, glass, metals, etc.),
- Toxic substances (paints, pesticides, used batteries, medicines),
- Compostable organic matter (fruit and vegetable peels, food waste) and
- Solid waste (blood stained cotton, sanitary napkins, disposable syringes)

ACTIVITIES OF MSW

1. Storage and collection of MSW: Storage bins can be classified as movable bins and fixed bins. The movable bins are flexible in transportation but lacking in durability, while the fixed bins are more durable. The collection of MSW is the responsibility of corporations/municipalities.

2. Recycling of organic waste: If the organic waste is left unattended, it will form the carriers of disease creating severe health problems. The segregation, decomposition and stabilization of the organic waste by biological action forms the basis of recycling through different natural cycles.

3. Recovery of recyclable materials: A number of recyclable materials, for example paper, glass, plastic, rubber, ferrous and non-ferrous metals present in the MSW are suitable for recovery and reuse. In India, about 40–80% of plastic waste is recycled compared to 10–15% in the developed nations and the recovery rate of paper was 14% of the total paper consumption in 1991.

MSWM RULES IN INDIA

The Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) of the government of India has issued MSW (management and handling) rules in the year 2000 for scientific MSWM. Ensuring proper collection, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of MSW and upgrade of the existing facilities to arrest contamination of soil and ground water.

SUGGESTIONS

- Every schools and colleges should start committees other than the NSS, NGC, etc., to participate in creating awareness among the public to follow the proper Waste management techniques and to inculcate the health hazards of the wastes.
- House-to-house collection of MSW should be organized through methods like collection on regular pre-informed timing and scheduling.
- The collection bins must be appropriately designed with features like metallic containers with lids, and to have a large enough capacity to accommodate 20% more than the expected waste generation and placement at appropriate locations
- Proper maintenance of the MSW transportation vehicles must be conducted, and the Dumper Placer should replace the old transportation vehicles in a phased manner.

CONCLUSION

Finally, the study concluded that the lack of resources such as financing, infrastructure, suitable planning and data, and leadership, are the main barriers in MSWM. The increased service of municipalities NGO's and other private welfare institutions will make MSWM as a successful system which make India as a clean and hygiene country.

29. தூய்மை இந்தியா

**K. REVATHI, M. REVATHI PRIYA and
P. CHITHRA, Krishnasamy College of Education for Women, Puducherry**

மகாத்மா காந்தியின் பிறந்த தினமான அக்டோபர் 2 ஆம் தேதி தொடங்கப்பட்ட "தூய்மையான இந்தியா" திட்டம் தொடர்பாக கருத்துகளைத் தெரிவிக்குமாறு, நாட்டு மக்களை பிரதமர் நரேந்திர மோடி கேட்டுக் கொண்டுள்ளார்.

கல்விசார் இணை நடவடிக்கைகள் :

பாடத்திட்டம் சார்ந்த கல்வி இணைச்செயல்பாட்டின் மூலமாக மாணவர்களிடம் ஒழுக்கம், நல்ல உடல் நலம், மற்றும் மனநலம் ஆகியவற்றை உருவாக்கலாம்.

கல்வி இணைச் செயல் திட்டங்கள் :

தூய்மை என்பது சுற்றுப்புறத்தை தூய்மையாக வைத்திருப்பது என்று அல்லாமல் மனதும் தூய்மையாக இருக்க வேண்டும் "தூய்மை, தூய்மை இந்தியா" என்றும் குறிப்பிடலாம்.

அதற்கு மாணவர்களை இளம் வயதிலிருந்தே மனதளவில் தயார் செய்ய வேண்டும். பள்ளிகள் மூலமே இதனை பெருமளவில் வளர்க்க இயலும்.

1. தோட்டக்கலை:

பள்ளி மாணவர்களிடம் தோட்டக்கலை செயல்பாட்டை உருவாக்குதல்.

2. கைவினைப் பொருட்கள்:

கைவினைப் பொருட்களில் (காகிதப் பை) செய்ய கற்றுத் தருதல்.

3. நாடகம்:

நாடகம் வாயிலாக தூய்மையான இருப்பவரது வாழ்க்கை நிலை. தூய்மையான இல்லாதவரது வாழ்க்கை நிலையைப் பற்றி அறிவுறுத்துதல்.

4. கத்தரங்கம்:

கருத்தரங்கில் தூய்மைப் பற்றி விவாதித்தல்.

5. கட்டுரைப் போட்டி:

கட்டுரைப் போட்டியின் மூலம் மாணவர்களிடையே சுற்றுப்புறத்தை தூய்மையாக வைத்திருப்பது பற்றி மாணவர்களுடைய தனித்தனி கருத்துக்களை எழுதச்சொல்லுதல்.

6. கதை கூறுதல்:

தங்கள் வாழ்வில் நிகழ்ந்த அனுபவத்தை அடிப்படையாக வைத்து கதையாக எழுதச்சொல்லுதல்.

7. பாடல்கள்:

தூய்மை பற்றி மாணவர்கள் கருத்தை பாடலாக எழுத சொல்லுதல்.

இதர செயல்கள் :

மாணவர்களுக்கு நற்பண்புகளை தூய்மையின் முக்கியத்துவத்தையும் ஆசிரியர்கள் எடுத்துரைக்கலாம். உதாரணமாக மரம் நடுவதற்கு தூண்டுதல், வீட்டில் கழிப்பறையை கட்டி பயன்படுத்தக் கூறுதல், சுற்றுச்சூழலை மாசுபடுத்தாமல் இருக்கும் வழிமுறைகள் போன்றவற்றை எடுத்துரைத்தல்.

முடிவுரை:

"நாட்டின் எதிர்காலம் வகுப்பறையில் தீர்மானிக்கப்படுகிறது." என்பதற்கு ஏற்ப தூய்மை இந்தியா கருத்தை மாணவர்களுக்கு கல்வி இணைச் செயல் மூலம் தூய்மையான அழகிய இந்தியாவை உருவாக்க இயலும்.

துணை நூற் பட்டியல் :

- நாகராஜ்.கி. (2005) சுற்றுச்சூழல் கல்வி

30. CLEAN INDIA IN CO CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

S. PALANIVEL, KUMARAN & M.PREMCHANDAR , CK College of Education

CO CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES:

The holistic growth as well as to develop the various facets of personality development of children; classroom teaching should be supplemented with co-curricular activities. These out of class activities affect all domains of life such as cognitive (intellectual), emotional, social, moral, cultural and aesthetic. Co-curricular activities are more focused upon cognitive aspects thereby help in intellectual development. Competitiveness, excellence, quality achievements, creativeness and enthusiasm are few of the ethics of extra-curricular activities and also strengthen the meaning of co curricular activities in school.

CO CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES DEFINITION

“Activities sponsored or recognized by a school or college which are not part of the academic curriculum but are acknowledged to be an essential part of the life of an educational institution. Co curricular activities include sports, school bands, student newspaper etc.

NEED FOR CO CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

In co-curricular activities, students participate in various cultural programmes, which help them in socialization, self-identification and self-assessment. The participation in drama, play enables in developing balanced personality. People get acquainted with culture, customs, and activities of other places due to co-curricular activities such as field trips, tours and excursion. It inculcates the feelings of harmony, thus develop unity and togetherness in the society. In community work, students require to meet with many people and develop the capability of adjustment. Since, in many co-curricular activities, children have to perform in groups, and performing as a team develops the sense of belongingness and involve in clean India campaign.

ADVANTAGES OF CO CURRICULAR ACTIVITY IN KEEPING A CLEAN INDIA

- Co-curricular activity along with formal education helps to channelize the hidden potential of the students and make you a good citizen and keep clean India
- Domains like social, academic, intellectual, cultural, democratic, civic and aesthetic get enriched after participation in co-curricular activities and in keep in sustaining clean India.

CO CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

The different co-curricular activities to emphasize clean India: Recitation, simple story writing and fancy dress.

CO CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES IN SECONDARY SCHOOL

Examples of co-curricular activity to be conducted in senior secondary school to promote cleanliness: Debate and discussion, Scouting, Red Cross (JRC ,YRC) and Stamp Collection

CO CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES IN COLLEGES

Some of the examples of CCA in college are: Workshops, Social-interaction, National Cadet Corps (NCC), and National Service Scheme (NSS)

SUB-THEME 3: CLEAN INDIA THROUGH EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

31. ROLE OF NLC LTD IN CLEAN INDIA PROGRAMME

**Dr. A. THILAHA DHARMARAJAN, Asst.Prof &
S. BAKKIALAKSHMI, II MCS, Dept. of Corp. Secretaryship, Bharathidasan Govt College for
Women, Puducherry**

INTRODUCTION

According to the World Health Organization, an average of Rs. 6500 per person was lost in India due to lack of cleanliness and hygiene. Swachh Bharat would therefore make a significant impact on public health, and in safeguarding income of the poor, ultimately contributing to the national economy. The PM exhorted people to devote 100 hours every year towards the cause of cleanliness. The Prime Minister also emphasized the importance of building toilets. He said sanitation should not be seen as a political tool, but should only be connected to patriotism and commitment to public health. This article focuses on the contribution of NLC Ltd in specific to Clean India scheme.

ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES IN NLC LTD

NLC Ltd is continuing its significant contribution in environmental protection and in maintaining ecological balance. Around 18 million trees have been planted in and around Neyveli Township and production units which helps in maintaining clean environment, dust suppression, noise control, lowering the atmospheric temperature and maintaining ecological balance.. The Company has installed permanent Ambient Air Quality Stations in and around the industrial units; residential colony and peripheral area in Neyveli and the measured values of the pollutants are well within the norms prescribed by the Pollution Control Board.

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS (PSUS)

The Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministries of Power, Coal and New & Renewable Energy, have announced the construction of 50,000 toilets in schools by August, 2015; the work on 1001 toilets has already started. These PSUs have also earmarked 50% of the CSR for the construction of these toilets during the financial years 2014-15 and 2015-16. The major PSUs involved in this programme and the States they are covering with the number of toilets to build in schools are given below:

- NTPC: Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, MP, Odisha, Rajasthan, UP and West Bengal – 240 toilets
- Power Finance Corporation (PFC): Rajasthan - 72 toilets
- SJVN Limited: Himachal Pradesh, 21 toilets
- POWERGRID: AP, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, MP, Odisha and Telegana – 90 toilets
- National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC): Assam, WB, J&K, HP, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and West Bengal – 56 toilets
- Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC): UP – 90 toilets
- Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd (NLC): Tamil Nadu- 25 toilets
- THDC India Limited (THDCIL): Uttarakhand – 5 toilets
- Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA): Chhattisgarh – 4 toilets
- North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO): Assam – 6 toilets
- Coal India Limited (CIL): Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, MP, Chhattisgarh, UP, NLC's CSR

CONCLUSION

India fares poorly in access to toilets, especially in its semi-urban and rural areas, while its urban areas face problems related to hygiene and poor sanitation standards. Garbage disposal and hygiene standards in many commercial establishments leave much to be desired. According to Census 2011, only 32.70 per cent of rural

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households had access to toilets. According to a UN report released this year, India continues to have the largest number of people in the world defecating in the open. Responding to Modi's call to participate in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, it is really very overwhelming to see so many public and private companies supporting the mission and contributing towards its success. Each of these has already drawn up plans to fulfil their promise to construct toilets, provide sanitation and clean up their surroundings, and support the mission

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32. ACHIEVING COVETED CLEAN INDIA THROUGH EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Mr. K. ANAND, Asst. Prof., Dr. P. MAHADEVAN, Asst. Prof &
Mrs. G. MANJULA Asst. Prof., Krishnasamy College of Education for Women, Puducherry

ABSTRACT

This paper throws light on some of the ways of achieving Coveted Clean India through extension activities. "Cleanliness is next to Godliness". Cleanliness is not only a necessity, but also a way of life both personal hygiene and clean surroundings. It promotes healthy living. Cleanliness is neglected by most of the people in various areas. This creates number of problems which cause untidy surroundings. Also, these kinds of problems are not seriously discussed or debated. So, it can be solved by making awareness among the public. It is one of the responsibility of educational institution to provide awareness to manage issues related to sanitation in their surrounding through their extension activities. Extension activities occupy an important place in establishing strong sweet relationship between community and educational institution. This paper focuses on various extension activities to be undertaken by educational institutions to achieve sustainable clean India and provides some criteria for designing the extension activities.

INTRODUCTION

Cleanliness means that there is no dirt, no dust, no stains and no bad smells. The purposes of cleanliness are health, beauty, absence of offensive odor and to avoid the spreading of dirt and contaminants to oneself and others. CLEANLINESS means different things to different people. So, the way of achieving cleanliness, usually differ by the approach of availability of resources and human activities. Even though there are various approaches in sustaining cleanliness, the education is a vital tool which not only makes surrounding clean but also helps to maintain the cleanliness ever and ever over the country. So, this paper aims at discussing how to ensure cleanliness through extension activities of educational institution.

1. To spread awareness about clean India among the students.
2. To make students recognize the importance of maintaining a clean surrounding, in turn a clean country.
3. To motivate the students to take the initiative to clean up their surrounding and continue to maintain the cleanliness ever.
4. To develop the attitude to extend the cleaning initiative to their surrounding areas in their whole life.
5. To create awareness among the public about the cleanliness by extension activities.
6. To enlighten the public about the adverse effects of open defecation.

Opportunities for institutional extension activities are numerous and varied, and some of cleanliness activities are discussed hereunder.

I. INCULCATION THROUGH HANDS-ON EXPERIENCE [out-door activities].

a) Arranging Camps related to Cleanliness:

The institution promotes the participation of the students and faculty in cleanliness oriented extension activities including participation in NSS, NCC, YRC and other National/ International programs. This kind of camp will enable relief activities during National Calamities like flood. Awareness programs about Diseases and Precautions, Organizing Medical Checkup Camps, Health and hygiene awareness Program etc

b) Organizing placard rallies:

Organizing placard rallies about cleanliness can create awareness among the public to clean the roads and waysides and sort the trashes and dispose them accordingly. Rallies to avoid open defecation may enlighten the public about the various disease caused by open defecation. It will educate the public through slogans the impending dangers of open defecation and also advise to use safe and clean toilets. This may form a small step forward to realize the vision of having a clean India and hygienic Mother India.

c) Street play about Clean India awareness:

Conducting street drama about the need for cleanliness can spread the awareness among the public. The educational institution might arrange this kind of extension activity by their student and it will be a powerful tool to inculcate the importance of cleanliness in the minds of the public.

d) Field trip to nearby area:

Organizing educational field trip to nearby polluted area, or dirty surrounding can provide the students opportunities to feel the nation's situation. It will change their behavior toward positive attitude to maintain sustainable cleanliness in future.

e) Social (Community) survey:

Social surveys, research or extension work, undertaken by the institution will ensure social justice and empower the underprivileged and the most vulnerable sections of society. The institution can conduct sanitation related social surveys, extension work and operational research resulting in empowering the under privileged and vulnerable sections of Society.

f) Conducting projects:

Conducting general projects related to Clean India through educational institution is a great idea to achieve clean India. All the educational institutions must be ready to conduct different survey, project to achieve cleanliness and solve sanitation oriented problems. This will make our society feel the necessity of having a clean India.

II. ARRANGING PUBLIC PROGRAM ABOUT CLEAN INDIA

Conference, Symposium, Seminars, Workshops and Organizing film shows 'Film shows' have direct influence on everyone's mind. Different film shows deeply transform the students' habits. They will give a kind of experience which will lead the students to follow and maintain the cleanliness.

These kinds of extension activities through educational institutions provide the public awareness about new trends in sanitation and issues related to cleanliness etc.

III. INCULCATION THROUGH PARTICIPATION OF COMPETITION [indoor activities]

1. **Bulletin Boards:** A good general idea for extension is to create a bulletin board of the students' work related to clean sanitation..
2. **Writing Reflective Prompts:** Writing prompts are great ways to make students reflect on their creative thinking in order to sustain the clean India.
3. **Drawing competition:** Institution conducting a drawing competition on sanitation, hygiene etc., will motivate students to be clean and be a part of clean India.
4. **Arranging Poster/ Paper presentation:** Student's presentation becomes an important element in delivering positive learning experiences.
5. **Best out of Waste:** The skill oriented competition such as 'best out of waste' is conducted to the students and encourage them to participate will definitely improve the quality of surrounding by recycling the waste material and control uses of the non-biodegradable waste material.

CONCLUSION:

As such the active involvement of the students and staff of the educational institution in the extension activities cited above will go a long way in achieving a sustainable clean India as envisioned by the father of our nation Mahatma Gandhi who said "Cleanliness is more important than freedom".

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33. CLEAN INDIA THROUGH EXTENSION ACTIVITIES IN DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES

Dr. R. JAYAKUMAR Assistant Professor, Vivekanandha College of Education &
Mrs. T. JANAKI, Doctoral student Botany Department, KMCPGS, Puducherry

ABSTRACT

This paper is to what extent it is reasonable to hold individuals and institutions responsible for environmental problems. A distinction is made between backward looking and forward looking responsibility. Previously, individuals were not seen as being responsible for environmental problems, but an idea that is now sometimes implicitly or explicitly embraced in the public debate on cleaning and sanitary problems that individuals are appropriate targets for blame when they perform actions that are harmful to the environment. It is argued that instead of blaming individuals for performing actions that are not eco-friendly we should ascribe forward looking responsibility to individuals, a notion that focuses more on capacity and resources than causation and blameworthiness. In line with that testimony, India has established the "Clean India"

(SwachBarath). *An active and continuous social responsibility initiative to make our communities cleaner, greener and more eco-friendly through conservation, minimization of waste and efficient usage of energy resources to curb global warming and climate change.* **Keywords:** Clean India, Extension Activities and Sustainability

This paper is to what extent it is reasonable to hold individuals and institutions responsible for environmental problems. A distinction is made between backward looking and forward looking responsibility. Previously, individuals were not seen as being responsible for environmental problems, but an idea that is now sometimes implicitly or explicitly embraced in the public debate on cleaning and sanitary problems that individuals are appropriate targets for blame when they perform actions that are harmful to the environment. It is argued that instead of blaming individuals for performing actions that are not eco-friendly we should ascribe forward looking responsibility to individuals, a notion that focuses more on capacity and resources than causation and blameworthiness. In line with that testimony, India has established the “Clean India” (SwachBarath). An active and continuous social responsibility initiative to make our communities cleaner, greener and more eco-friendly through conservation, minimization of waste and efficient usage of energy resources to curb global warming and climate change.

Environmental ethics and sustainable development are inexorably bound together and one cannot achieve the latter without embracing the former. At the heart of sustainability plan, is a faith in our future. This faith encourages us to play a vital role in not only evaluating the short as well as long term interests of our stakeholders (Administrator, teacher, adult and students) but also actively engaging and building trust among our teacher, students, parent public people and the larger community by making balanced decisions for the greater good of society. Likewise, we also comprehend the direct and indirect impacts, both positive as well as negative, brought around by our functioning, services and products. We seek to be responsible by incorporating environmental and social factors into our day to day decision making and cleaning processes while using our limited resources ethically.

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34. CSR AND CLEAN INDIA INITIATIVES- TWO SIDES OF A COIN

Dr. S. VIJAYALAKSHMI, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Corp. Secretaryship, Bharathidasan Govt. College for Women, Puducherry

ABSTRACT

“Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) underpin progress on several areas that directly link to health and prosperity” “Jawaharlal Nehru said that the day every citizen of India will get toilet to use, I shall know that the country has reached the pinnacle of the success.”

INTRODUCTION: Today India is in the same position as Haryana was in the ‘90s – with a large percentage of population that practices open defecation, the success made by Haryana in this area is heartening. Toilet

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construction could be a Rs. 500-700 billion (USD 10-14Bn) opportunity at the national level, creating a ~Rs. 300-450 billion (USD 6-9Bn) financing market, including bridge loans. The corporate sector is coming forward to push the sanitation campaign in India. Corporate are there to make profit, and it should not be considered as a

CSR INITIATIVES – SANITATION: The latest amendment in the Companies Act 2013 with respect to the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy, which came into force from January 19, provides for the much needed growth fuel to CSR. Livelihood enhancement and rural development projects, working towards protection of national heritage, setting up public libraries, promotion and development of traditional arts and handicrafts, are among the activities coming under CSR ambit. This amendment facilitated for faster channelization of Rs 20,000 crore, into a sector like clean water and sanitation. As per secondary data available, 16,200 companies are eligible for CSR at the rate of 2 per cent of their average net profit in the last three years, which adds up to Rs 20,000 crore. Of this sum, around 45-50 per cent found its way in the area of clean drinking water, hygiene and sanitation given the impetus of Swachh Bharat programme.

DISEASES SPREAD DUE TO POOR SANITATION: Mix-up of drinking and bathing water, entrance of toxins into food chain, and provision of favorable conditions to insects which can accelerate the spread of various gastro-enterological and other diseases are among some of the major consequences of poor sanitation. According to WHO, inadequate sanitation amounted to a 6.4% loss of India's GDP. Once girls reach puberty, parents don't want their daughters to attend the schools which don't have separate toilet facilities for boys and girls. They fear that their girls might be subjected to any molestation or related crime which may devastate their future.

SUGGESTIONS: Bio-Toilets are maintenance free, and do not require any sewage system. They generate colorless, odorless bio-gas and water. They play an important role in preventable healthcare eToilet.. Clean and hygienic E-Toilets, safe disposal and treatment of waste, and construction of user-friendly toilets would catalyze sustainable sanitation practices are the key points of success. The Indian government is now gearing up to spend an additional \$31 billion (Rs.1.9 lakh crore) over the next five years through the Swachh Bharat mission. This can be successful if the States picks up 25 per cent of the tab and corporates through their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) corpus for the national endeavour. Other key component which needs attention includes eradication of manual scavenging, solid waste management and 'converting waste into wealth'.

CONCLUSION: Everyone should think about their own streets and houses, and this way the whole country will be changed, and will be clean. India must unite in this effort in the same as it stood united once during the fight for independence. There is a need to reform hygiene, sanitary practices, and requirements in Rural India. Unfortunately it remains unchanged today, and rural sanitation does not exist. 'Sanitation for All – Toilet First' should be the mission of our country. "Right to Sanitation" to be new fundamental rights of all rural Indians living in villages.

REFERENCES: Swachh Bharat initiatives- PM's speech. Budget 2015, CSR

35. CLEAN INDIA: IMPARTING SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY THROUGH EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

**P. MANIKANDAN, Research Scholar, &
Dr. K. NIRMALA Professor and Head, Department of Education, Periyar University, Salem**

ABSTRACT

Each and every individual has social responsibility. It can be seen not only at the time of needs but also at the juncture of pre-impartmentation of knowledge towards clean environment. Extension activities play a vital role

in it. The students and the institutional outreach programs can develop the knowledge on clean environmental aspects. Programs must be conducted through which people in the society can be taught about cleanliness and the causes of diseases and its effects to all through drama, role play, and celebration of special days based on its importance. Various camp works can also be done. NSS and voluntary agencies can be assisted to do so

CLEAN INDIA

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (**Clean India Mission**) is a national campaign by the Government of India, covering 4041 statutory towns, to clean the streets, roads and infrastructure of the country. This campaign was officially launched on 2 October 2014 at Rajghat, New Delhi, where Prime Minister Narendra Modi himself took active part in it. It is India's biggest ever cleanliness drive and 3 million government employees, school and college students of India participated in this event. The mission was started with a nominated nine famous personalities for the campaign, and they took up the challenge and nominated nine more people and so on. It has been carried forward since then with people from all walks of life joining it.

OBJECTIVES OF CLEAN INDIA CAMPAIGN

1. Elimination of open defecation
2. Conversion of insanitary toilets to pour flush toilets
3. Eradication of manual scavenging 100% collection and scientific processing/disposal/reuse/recycling of municipal solid waste
4. A behavioral change in people regarding healthy sanitation practices
5. Generation of awareness among citizens about sanitation and its linkages with public health
6. Supporting urban local bodies in designing, executing and operating waste disposal systems facilitating private-sector participation in capital expenditure and operation and maintenance costs for sanitary facilities

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Extension activities provide a link between the Institution and the community. Extension has always been an integral part. The Institutions integrates social responsibility along with the academic programmes by organizing various extension activities. The participation in extension activities organized by the University instills the following values and skills amongst the students which help them in their academic learning experience. Civic sense, Commitment to nation building, nationalism, patriotism, democratic spirit, Secularism, Scientific temperament etc. Practical knowledge, Hands on experience, Communication skills, Soft skills, Adaptability to socio-environmental conditions, Organizational skill, Community involvement, Leadership/Decision making skills, Debate/Group discussion skills etc.

- Lab to Land Programme - Exhibitions on clean environment
- Mobile Science Exhibition Unit - Tree Plantation, Rain Water Harvesting, Construction of Bunds
- Environmental Awareness Programmes - N.S.S. Programmes for cleaning environment
- Programmes conducted through tribal Academy

ROLE OF EXTENSION ACTIVITIES IN STUDENT'S LIFE

- ❖ Co-Curricular activity improves the all-round development of students
- ❖ It enables the students to make positive and competition sense for future and for their life
- ❖ It improves the sense of leadership and make aware them about responsibilities
- ❖ Physical activities help not only in the physical fitness they also refresh the mind
- ❖ Co-Curricular activities are useful to choose the professional courses as our mind
- ❖ It makes the habit of disciplinary life
- ❖ It is useful for sociality

36. CLEAN INDIA THROUGH EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Dr. N.O.NELLAIYAPEN, Professor & Head, Annamalai University, Chidambaram
R.GAVOUSSALYA, Research scholar, Bharathiyar University, Coimbatore

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to determine whether students who are involved in extensive activities offer a forum beyond the daily classroom experience for students to develop, practice and demonstrate new attitudes and skills, and to work at becoming both independent and interdependent in a variety of different contexts. They are also crucial opportunities for staff, parents and the larger community to model traits of character and citizenship, including: critical thinking, reasoning and problem-solving skills responsibility and the ability to apply ethical principles, adaptability and flexibility critical interpersonal skills. These additional offerings and requirements great effort for students time and opportunities to participate in other co-curricular activities.

INTRODUCTION

Extension planners throughout the world face the difficult challenges of being creative in their programme development efforts and responsive to the needs of rural communities and farmers. A way to overcome these challenges is to look at different programme development ideas and approaches, analysing how they function in practice, as well as their advantages and disadvantages. It is important to emphasize that, although in the text we usually use the word "planning," our discussion is centred on programme development globally, which we see as a set of dynamic cycles necessarily implying planning, implementation, and evaluation stages and activities, interacting and often overlapping, evolving along the programme process and according to the changing circumstances of the physical, socioeconomic, and political-institutional environment.

OBJECTIVES

1. Impart Education and Training in Lifelong Learning in order to provide Professional manpower for the development of human resource. 2. To Develop Knowledge, Skills, Attitudes and Values appropriate to the Lifelong Learning. 3. Integrate Theory and practice in the field of lifelong learning. 4. Promote interdisciplinary collaboration for better understanding of human problems and reaching out to longer section of community specially deprived groups through lifelong learning programmes. 5. Undertake research on social problems and issues particularly related to the formal and non-formal education.

ACTIVITIES

1. Training, Workshops, Orientations, Seminars, Conferences, Symposia, Group, work, Group. 2. Discussion, Exhibition for College Teachers, Students, Community leaders, Social Workers & Course coordinators. 3. Short Term Self Supporting Certificate Courses under Continuing Education. Programmes and to conduct Examinations & declaring Results of courses. 4. Six month & seven days Certificate Courses in Research Methodology in Social Sciences & Extension under Teaching activities. 5. Research Guidance for Ph.D. & M.Phil Students, Short Research undertaken at University & college level under Research Activities.

PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT

The world has a complex and uncertain nature. Change and the unexpected live with us and are important ingredients in the history of both humankind and the local society. Planning, then, is a risk-taking exercise, subject to the unexpected and to failure. Without it, however, life is even more uncertain and the task of reaching a balanced and sustainable development more difficult. So when talking about extension programme development, we assume that: Planned change may be an important factor for the social and economic progress of rural communities and families Extension services and agents must not act mechanically and without a vision

Extension programmes can contribute significantly to learning, educational improvement, and development. Extension educators, as change facilitators, can help individuals, families, and communities to reflect upon their realities and build relevant programmes, thus improving the quality of rural life.

CONCLUSION

Extensive activities are programs which fulfill two basic conditions: 1) they are not part of the regular school, curricular program; and 2) they are structured in some way (not just socializing, but working towards some prosaically mission or goal) (Holland & Andre, 1987). Extracurricular activities can include participation in clubs, student government, youth groups, etc. Some examples of extracurricular activities are: school band, 4-H club, church youth group, basketball team, French club, volleyball team, karate club, skate team, etc.

37. CLEAN INDIA THROUGH EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

V. JAYASREE, J. JEMIMAH & A. SAFEENA, Krishnasamy College Of Education For Women.

ABSTRACT

As the saying goes, by Ronnie Toy “The exhibition will draw attention to waste management and cleaning solution that are very critical for Asia and a crucial step to solve our environmental changes”. There should be certain ways to tell people about the clean India and its importance. Many people in our country are very careless about cleanliness that leads to many problems so; some steps suggested in this paper can help to solve this problem.

CLEAN INDIA

“Clean India movement” was started by our Prime Minister Mr. Narendramodi, on Oct -02- 2014. He says that each and every single man should change his attitude. The nation will be clean by 2019 on the birth day of our father of nation “Mahathma Gandhi. Extended Services require the school to become the heart of the community; an extended school provides access to a range of activities and support. These include childcare, use of facilities, parenting support, extra-curricular clubs and a range of health and well-being services.

NECESSITIES OF DUSTBIN

With the help of PTA, social clubs and self help groups we can bring a change in society. It can be achieved gradually. We can insist the government to keep dustbins in almost all the streets and they must be monitored to be cleaned regularly

ANCIENT PRIDE

Clean India movement is not new to our country. People in olden days contributed themselves in all the ways to develop our nation through their life style. So by this moment we can provide evidence and values of our culture through PowerPoint presentation. By doing this we can awaken the minds to develop our country in clean India process.

STORY TELLING THROUGH PUPPET SHOW

People of our country already have the sense of cleanliness but the problem is they want to keep their home alone clean and tidy. They are lacking in civic sense. They don't feel this land is also belong to us. By performing puppet shows and narrating interesting stories we can try to inculcate that this land is ours and we should protect it.

DRAMAS AND PAMPHLETS

By performing drama every month under this concept will bring some sort of improvement. Issuing of pamphlets to every single human will make him to understand the need of this issue and help people maintain cleanliness to their level best.

HEALTH AWARENESS SHOWS

We can show PowerPoint presentation related to health awareness in public places. We can show the picture of the patients who are affected severely due to unclean. We can state the diseases which are increased by using plastics.

CONDUCTING COMPETITION

By conducting competitions like painting, essay writing, slogans and exhibition on this topic will bring awareness among people.

RECOGNISING THE SERVICES

The school can motivate the students and the groups by providing a valuable certificate and rewards for their best performance.

CONCLUSION

Each person in our country must take this in mind and do the best to the country to keep it clean. If one man decides to keep his neighborhood clean then each of us will do it.

38. CLEAN INDIA THROUGH EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

R. GEETHA, R.HARIPRIYA, S.MANIMEGALAI CK College of Education, Cuddalore.

ABSTRACT

Service learning teaching methods connect meaningful community service to academic curricula. Service learning blends community service goals and formal and informal educational goals in a manner that benefits participants and recipients. Service learning is a set of technique and tools that can strengthen community relationships and connections. Service learning is a teaching/learning method connecting meaningful community service with academic learning, personal growth, and civic responsibility. As a method of educational and informational delivery, the service learning model emphasizes that clients and students learn and develop through active participation in thoughtfully organized experiences that meet actual community needs and that are coordinated in on-going collaboration with the school.

INTRODUCTION

“World today is economically richer and environmentally poorer the ever” By R. Brown. We might wonder why we have taken up this cause of cleaning India? We might ask our self can we as individuals and citizens of India make a real difference? As the youth and future of the nation, it is our responsibility to insure that India is ready to forge and lead by example in the 21st century. Over 50% of our population is under 30 and it is critical that we start thinking about issues that are really affecting the country.

EXTENSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Extension work is done under the umbrella of the National Service Scheme, Youth Red cross, Red Ribbon Club and National Cadet Corps in schools and colleges. It is mandatory for students to take part in extracurricular activities and it carries credits for the service done by them.

ROLE OF NGO'S IN PROTECTION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT IN INDIA

The NGO's constitute a world wide network interacting with Governments and Internal intergovernmental organization in shaping international environmental policies;

- ✓ Creating awareness among the public on current environmental issues and solutions.
- ✓ Facilitating the participation of various categories of stakeholders in the discussion on environmental issues.
- ✓ Conducting participatory rural appraisal.

- ✓ Being involved in the protection of human rights to have a clean environment.
- ✓ Protecting the natural resources and entrusting the equitable use of resources.
- ✓ Data generation on natural resources, time line history of villages.
- ✓ Analysis and monitoring of environmental quality.
- ✓ Transferring information through newsletters, brochures, articles, audio visuals, etc.
- ✓ Organizing seminars, lectures and group discussion for promotion of environmental awareness.
- ✓ Helping the villages' administrative officials in preparation, application and execution of projects on environmental protection.

CONCLUSION

Our environment, the cities, the communities, the streets, the people of our country are all the face of India. This is where we live and call home. We all know how important it is to keep our home clean, not only for health reasons but also for creating an environment that welcome our guest and provide us with a sense of pride. We consider India our home, and we hope you do too. Let's start today by making a pledge to clean our home India. "I will not let anyone walk through my mind with their dirty feet"By Mahatma Gandhi

39. CLEAN INDIA THROUGH EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

SELVA NAYAGI.V, GAYATHIRI.K, Krishnasamy College of Education For Women.

ABSTRACT

"one person alone cannot save the planet's bio diversity but each individual's effort to encourage nature's wealth must not be underestimated" -(UNEP). As a citizen we play a right role to keep India clean, green and healthy. All of us live in a neighborhood we must keep our surroundings neat and clean. This will help us to live healthy and better lives. . The main steps that can be followed in this regard include recycling and reusing the products that can be used a few times so that the waste produced from them does not deplete the environment.

INTRODUCTION

"Clean India mission is a national campaign by the government of India covering 4041 statutory town to clean street and infrastructure of the country".

Cleanliness is one of the good qualities. It's a part of our civilization. It means clean him and more .A man of dirty habits is far from civilization so with progress of civilization, he clean his body .He cleans his mind and heart. He cleans all his action and manners. He cleans his souls. Hence cleanliness is considered so important, but nowadays splitting and throwing waste in a public palace is an offence. Still we are doing this mistake every day and we are making our city dirty

OBJECTIVE OF EXTENSION ACTIVITIES:

1. Construct individual, cluster and community toilets
2. Eliminate (or) reduce open defecation.
3. Construct latrines and work towards establishing an accountable mechanism of monitoring latrines use.
4. Create public awareness about the draw backs of open defecation and promotion of latrines use.
5. Change people`s mindset toward proper sanitation use.
6. Recruit dedicated ground staff to bring about behavioral change and promotion of Latrine use.
7. Supporting local bodies in designing executing and operating waste disposal system.

CLEAN INDIA VIA EXTENSION ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Be the change that you want to see in others
- 2) Don't litter
- 3) Don't dispose garbage in open areas
- 4) Reduce usages of chemicals and pesticide
- 5) Recycle the waste products
- 6) Reduce carbon footprints
- 7) Grow your food locally
- 8) Reduce contaminants
- 9) Be real eco-friendly:

CONCLUSION

Most of us are in love with foreign country just because of their cleanliness. I am sure that just following above mentioned activities can make big difference in our lovely country and I assure you that you will never feel like going any other country .and every foreigner ill fall in love with our country and on the day we will feel very proud about our country.

“Enhancing active participation of all sections of society in nature conservation and environmental protection through environmental education, awareness and capacity-building”

40. CLEAN INDIA THROUGH EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

S.PRIYANGA, C.SANTHIYA & R.THILAGAM, Krishnasamy College of Education For Women

ABSTRACT

The focus of the conference is to evaluate the present situation of Solid Waste Management and Plastic Management in India based an approach to design a sustainable system to meet the future challenge is presented. Some of the best practices are also detailed. The efforts by a community-based organization to promote a sustainable integrated waste management in mega cities and lessons learnt from EXNORA's Zero Waste Management Scheme in South Indian cities has also been outlined.

INTRODUCTION

Solid wastes are all the wastes arising from human and animal activities that are normally solid and are discarded as useless or unwanted. Generation of solid waste is not a new phenomenon. It is as old as the human civilization. In the early days, before the advent of the industrial revolution, the major constituents of wastes were domestic sewage and agricultural residues, which were biodegradable in nature. Since population was less and fallow land was in plenty, solid wastes could be conveniently disposed off in the countryside either on open ground or were placed in pits covered with layers of earth. Because of their biodegradable nature they used to get decomposed and assimilated in the soil. Domestic, Commercial, Institutional, Municipal, Bulky, Ashes and Garbage are the types of wastes. Mainly, waste from urban areas and the industrial units contains diverse types of materials that include toxic and hazardous constituents.

The most commonly recognized methods for the final disposal of solid wastes are:

- Dumping on land, Dumping in water, Plowing into the soil, Incineration

Solid Waste Management may be defined as the discipline associated with the control of generation, collection, storage, transfer and transport, processing and disposal of solid wastes in a manner that is in accord with the best principles of public health, economics, engineering, conservation, aesthetics and other environmental considerations.

Various problems are faced due to solid wastes disposal. Dumping of solid wastes in the open could create aesthetic problems as the beauty of a place is destroyed. The garbage forms a source of food for rats, flies, mosquitoes and the like. Hence typhoid, plague, dysentery, diarrhoea epidemics could occur. Toxic hazardous substances in the wastes would be harmful to human and animal health. The plastics if eaten by cows could be fatal. Solid wastes could also pollute water and their burning could lead to air pollution.

CONCLUSION

SWM is a vital, ongoing and large public service system, which needs to be efficiently provided to the community to maintain aesthetic and public health standards. Municipal agencies will have to plan and execute the system in keeping with the increasing urban areas and population. There has to be a systematic effort in the improvement in various factors like institutional arrangement, financial provisions, appropriate technology, operations management, human resource development, public participation and awareness, and policy and legal framework for an integrated SWM system. To achieve Cleanliness, which is next to Godliness, it is necessary to design and operate an efficient SWM system. Public co-operation is essential for successful operation of such a system.

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41. CLEAN INDIA THROUGH EXTENTION ACTIVITIES

N.REKA, G.KAYALVIZHI, K.ABINAY, CK College of Education

ABSTRACT

Presently, Indian agricultural extension has wide mandates and despite the pluralistic extension approaches, its coverage and use of services is limited; particularly in rain-fed regions that are represented by marginal and smallholder farmers'. Hence, there is need to develop "need-based" capacity building of small-scale men and women farmers, as well as gaining access to reliable information in increasing their productivity and profitability for livelihoods improvements.

INTRODUCTION

Extension has been traditionally funded, managed and delivered by the public sector all over the world. Agricultural extension in India has grown over last six decades. It is supported and funded by the national government—through its Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and other allied ministries. The share of agriculture in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has declined from over half at the time of independence to less than one-fifth this year. Indian agriculture sector has an impressive long-term record of taking the country out of serious food shortages despite rapid population increase, given its heavy reliance on the work of its pluralistic extension system.

CHALLENGES IN FRONT OF INDIA'S EXTENSION SYSTEM

In current scenario, where a numbers of stakeholders are involving in agricultural extension, hence, opportunity to reach a greater number of farmers is increasing. In this context, private sector is incorporating extension services within existing service provisions and experimenting with ICT. But inherent challenges each sector faces in reaching different farmers means that partnership and coordination between sectors will best serve the interests of farmers. Hence, addressing of current challenges is necessary. Public Sector Extension System, Private Sector Extension System , Civil Society (NGO) Extension Systems

CONCLUSION

The need for reforming the extension system in India was deliberated extensively in a resolution made by National Development Council (NDC) and National Policy for Farmers in 2007. However, for meeting the challenges of agricultural development, there is still a need to redefine the structure and function of the agricultural extension system.

42. CLEAN INDIA THROUGH EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

M. ANITHA, T. MANIMEGALAI, B. SURYA, &
K. SARANYA, Krishnasamy College of Education for Women, Puducherry

ABSTRACT

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a cleanliness campaign run by the government of India and Initiated by the Honorable Prime Minister, NarendraModi. It is a most important topic which our kids and students must know and be aware of is mission we have provided below some simply written essays on this topic in order to make your kids gets participated in the essay writing completion or competitions. He had tried for clean India in his time by motivating people through his campaigns and slogans however could not be because of the partial involvement of the people of India. It is a politics free campaign and inspired by the patriotism. It is launched as a responsibility of the each and every Indian citizen to make this country a swash country.

INTRODUCTION

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a cleanliness campaign run by the government of India and initiated by the Honorable Prime Minister, NarendraModi. Both developing and developed Countries are facing serious environmental problems while some of the problems might be alike due to their global nature.

CLEAN INDIA

Community led environment action network programmes was launched by development alternatives (DA) with the Vision of developing a cleaner environment for our urban centers. This nation wide programme focuses on environmental assessment, awareness advocacy and action on school children.

EXTANTION ACTIVITIES

The Extension Activities for schools, colleagues, colonies and office complexes to green their surroundings and manage their waste within the campus itself.

OBJECTIVES

1. Construct individual, cluster and community toilets.
2. Eliminate or reduce open defecation.
3. Construct Latrines and work towards establishing on accountable mechanism of monitoring latrine use.
4. Collective awareness of the Community.
5. Municipal solid waste management.

ACTIVITIES

- ❖ Villages learn about HIV and clean India through the medium of music, Dance & Drama.
- ❖ Group Discussion, Screening and counseling to identify risks and protect them selves.
- ❖ Conducting exhibition in Village Schools.
- ❖ Conduct cultural programs in Villages Dramas, Dance Programs and songs the create awareness about the clean India.
- ❖ Rural water & Sanitation awareness Training.
- ❖ Don't forget we are also nature's beauty.
- ❖ Clean India means healthy people.

CONCLUSION

To create a Healthy environment for a Happy and Helpful community and also collective awareness of the community as well as to be role model for other communities. To realize to help the nature and the nature will definity repay and its will be wonderful beauty of our country.

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43. CLEAN INDIA THROUGH EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

M. ABARNA, A. KALAIVANI, K. ABIRAMI, Krishnasamy College of Education for Women,
Puducherry

ABSTRACT

According to Sri SathyaSai Baba, Indian spiritual leader b-1926 "keep your own house and its surrounding pure and clean. This hygiene will keep you healthy and benefit your worldly life". This paper focuses on clean India through extension Activities.

INTRODUCTION

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, clean India Mission is a National Campaign by the Government of India. This mission was started by our honourable Prime Minister Modi on 2 October 2014 at Rajghat, New Delhi, where Prime Minister NarendraModi himself cleaned the road. It is India's biggest every cleanliness drive and 3 million Government employee's school and students of India participated in this event.

VISION

This campaign aim to accomplish the vision of a clean India by 2 October 2019, the 150th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is not a new Programme. It was already launched in 1986 as the Central Rural Sanitation Programme, the scheme later become the total Sanitation campaign 1999 and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan 2012. It was again running as Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES : AN INTEGRAL PART OF SCHOOL

When we keep our house and surroundings pure and clean automatically our country will be clean. But the problem is we are not concentrating on keeping our community clean. So, extension activities of a school provides a link between the school and the community. Extension activities have always been an integral part of the school.

THEME

Clean India through Extension Activities, can be implemented in the school by following aspects

1. Schools students should serve the society with involvement voluntarily.
2. Every school should adopt a nearby village and students make a frequent visit to clean the community.
3. The service offered by the students acts a motivation for the villagers to keep their surrounding clean.

INFLUENCING COMMUNITY ATTITUDE

Under the theme of clean India through Extension activities, students can interact with their community attitude and cleanliness of the environment. Students are inspired to be in action voluntarily to cleaning activities.

NOMINATION OF VOLUNTEERS

Our honorable Prime Minister nominated nine people who are supposed to do some cleaning up. They would then nominate others and so slowly the whole of India would be involved. So this insists that clean India is possible only through Extension activities. Because, through extension activities students can do a social service like NSS National Service Scheme, SSL – Social Service League and so on.

IMPACT OF UNCLEANLINESS

According to the world health organization an average of Rs. 6,500 per person is lost in India due to lack of cleanliness and hygiene. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan would make a significant impact on public health and in safe guarding income of the poor, ultimately contributing to the National economy.

ROLE OF CORPORATE COMPANIES

The Corporate can evolve plans under corporate social responsibilities to build clean toilets especially for girl students in schools. India should learn from foreign countries where people are disciplined and do not litter in public places. Though, it is a difficult task, it can be achieved for that each and every person will have to take initiatives to change their habits.

CONCLUSION

‘I will not let anyone walk through my mind with their dirty feet’.-Mahatma Gandhi. So, this mission seeks participation of all citizens from different age group in order to fulfill Mahatma Gandhi’s vision of clean India. Each and every person should take a initiatives to achieve this Mission. India is our home let’s not make it dirty. Cleanliness from inside and outside will keep us hale and healthy.

44. CLEAN INDIA THROUGH EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

V.THATCHAYANI, C. SARANYA &

S. SENBAGAM, Krishnasamy College of Education for Women, Puducherry

கருத்துக்கள்:

பலகைகள் தட்டும் போது ஓசை பலமாக இருப்பது போல் பலரும் இந்த தூய்மை இந்தியாதிட்டத்தில் இறங்கி முழு மூச்சுடன் செயல்பட்டால் விரைவில் நம் தேசம் வளமையும், பசுமையும், தூய்மையும் கொண்டு விளங்கும் செழிப்பான பாரத தேசமாக விரிவெடுக்கும் என்பதில் ஐயம் இல்லை!

முன்னுரை:

விரிவாக்கம் என்பது குழுவாக செயல்பட்டு ஒன்றைத் தேடுதல், பகிர்ந்து கொள்ளுதல், பரிமாறுதல் ஆகிய இம்முன்றினையும் ஒன்றிணைத்து செயலாற்றும் போது குறிக்கோளை முழுமையாக அடைய முடியும் என்பதே விரிவாக்கம் ஆகும். பள்ளிக் குழந்தைகளுக்கு அவர்களின் முகவரி எப்படி அவசியமோ அவ்வாறே தமது வீடு, பள்ளி, நாடு ஆகியவைகளின் தூய்மைப் பற்றிய எண்ணத்தை பசுமரத்தாணிபோல் பதிக்கசெய்தல் வேண்டும்.

செயல்படுத்தும் முறைகள்:

பட்டிமன்றம் . கலந்துரையாடல், கருத்தரங்கு, உரைக்கோவை, கலைநிகழ்ச்சி, முகாம்கள் மற்றும் தேசியவிழாக்கள் மூலம் விழிப்புணர்வை ஏற்படுத்துதலாம்.

மாணவர்கள் மத்தியில் வகுக்க வேண்டிய விழிப்புணர்வு :

நதிகள் தேசியமயமாக்க வேண்டும். அனைத்து மக்களும் பயன்படுத்தும் வகையில் ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யவேண்டும் என்றும், ஆறுகளில் மணல் ஏற்றுமதியை தடுக்க வேண்டும். அவ்வாறு தடுப்பதன் மூலம் சுத்தமான கவையான குடிநீர் பெறலாம். இல்லையென்றால் நிலத்தடி நீர்மட்டம் குறைந்து விளை நிலங்கள் தரிசு நிலங்களாக மாறிவிடும் உப்பு தண்ணீர் தான் கிடைக்கும்.

காற்று மாசுபடுதலை குறைக்கவும் சுற்றுசூழல் தூய்மையாகவும் சாலைப் பணியாளர்களை அமைக்க வீட்டிற்கு ஒரு நபரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கவும். இதனால் மாசுபடுதலைக் கட்டுப்படுத்துவதுடன் பலபேருக்கு வேலைவாய்ப்பு கிடைக்கிறது. இதன் மூலம் பல குடும்பங்கள் குறிப்பிட்ட வருமானம் பெற உதவியாக இருக்கிறது.

எதிர் கால சமுதாயத்தை சிறந்த முறையில் உருவாக்கக் கூடிய திறமைகள், மாணவர்கள் மற்றும் இளைஞர்கள் கையில் உள்ளது. எனவே மேற்குறிப்பிட்ட அனைத்து விஷயங்களையும் அவர்களின் மனதில் புகுத்தவேண்டும். அவற்றால் ஏற்படக் கூடிய நன்மைகளை எடுத்துக் கூற வேண்டும். இல்லையெனில் தீமைகள் தரத்தையும் கூற வேண்டும். அதனால் அவர்களிடையே மாற்றம் ஏற்பட்டு சிறந்த செயல்களை செய்வர்.

முடிவுரை:

“கந்தை ஆனாலும் கசக்கிக் கட்டு, கூழானாலும் குளித்துக் குடி” என்ற கூற்றுக்கிணங்க தூய்மையுடன் வாழ விரிவாக்க முறையில் மாணவர்களுக்கு விழிப்புணர்வை ஏற்படுத்த முடியும்.

“அகத்தின் அழகு முகத்தில் தெரியும் தூய்மையின் அழகு நாட்டின் வளர்ச்சியில் தெரியும்” எனவே விரிவாக்க முறையில் பள்ளி மாணவர்களுக்கும் கல்லூரி மாணவர்களுக்கும் பயிற்சி அளிக்கும் போது நாட்டின் தூய்மையை நிலைநாட்ட முடியும்.

45. OBJECTIVES OF SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN

Dr.B.RAJALAKSHMI, Asst. Prof., Dept. of Corp.Secretaryship, Bharathidasan Govt. College for Women, Puducherry

The campaign of Swachh Bharat launched by the government of India is aimed to accomplish various goals and fulfil the vision and mission of “Clean India” by 2nd of October 2019 which is 150th birth anniversary of the great Mahatma Gandhi. It has been expected that the investment to cost would be over 62000 crore of Indian rupee (means US\$ of 9.7 billion). It has been declared by the government that this campaign is taken as “beyond politics” and “inspired by patriotism”. Following are the some important objectives of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan:

- To eradicate the system of open defecation in India.
- To convert the insanitary toilets into pour flush toilets.
- To remove the system of manual scavenging.
- To make people aware of healthy sanitation practices by bringing behavioural changes in people.
- To link people with the programmes of sanitation and public health in order to generate public awareness.
- To build up the urban local bodies strong in order to design, execute and operate all systems related to cleanliness.
- To completely start the scientific processing, disposals reuse and recycling the Municipal Solid Waste.
- To provide required environment for the private sectors to get participated in the Capital Expenditure for all the operations and maintenance costs related to the clean campaign.

46. ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE CLEAN INDIA THROUGH EDUCATION

S. GIRIJA, Scholar, Dept. of Corp.Secretaryship, Bharathidasan Govt. College for Women, Puducherry.

ABSTRACT

Today we need for Swach Bharat like movement is because there is a need to change habit of every individual. Such events may seem to be a work of politics but reason it seems require is that we need to make

National Seminar on Achieving Sustainable Clean India Through Education

people sensitive towards this. I am trying to do what I can start from my home; it's very difficult to change habit. If you can make few people to have their habit changes then it will be more beneficial than cleaning for a day. Now why I am saying this, visit any public areas and observe how waste gets generated. Well qualified, learned professional or even a business man who will not let his home or office litter will throw garbage anywhere other than designated area. Eat a toffee or have packaged snack wrapper will be thrown on road specially while travelling, picnic or visiting public places. On 'the lass' or pani puri shops visit a street food juncture of any city it will have heaps of waste flying away visit bus stand or railway station people do not care, these are none other but so called youth of this country who is earning well. You can easily spot empty beer bottles and wrapper of chips pack near picnic spots with lot of cigarette buds thrown by party freaks. Recycle, reuse and reduce these were earlier in blood of Indians are fastly moving from habits and increase in purchasing power has fueled to increase in throw away habits. Earlier as a student who used to even think twice to eat in restaurant now earns a fat salary and drinks only bottled water. If in office or home his bottle or garbage may land in dustbin but when on road a wrapper of chips, bottle or cigarette bud will pop out from his office bus, public transport or even from a Skoda. It's no more a big deal. With responsibility I would like to say that as per my observation it's not rural but urban who is generating more waste and who is also really careless towards this. There needs a change in infrastructure from government perspective as it is seriously falling short there is no doubt. But, there also is a need to change habit and mentality of an individual then and only then cleaning India dream would be success.

'We love cleanliness but hate cleaning', this is our problem. The important things we can do are as follows: A helpline number where people can register their complaints related to cleanliness. Use garbage bins. This seems like an old thing told again but really there are no garbage bins available at many locations. The ones which are available are most of the time full. The government should supply garbage bins at cheap rate. The government must use internet to encourage people to become volunteers. Most people want to contribute but have no idea how they can do it.

Some ways to use technology to help achieve "Clean India" through education

I know we need to get our hands dirty to get it done. But how could we leverage things like social media, apps and build other ideas for better coordination and getting a coherent effort. Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) has built a site where anyone can upload pics of garbage, and AAP will take it up with the local authorities: "AAP CLEANS" MISSION. In Delhi, AAP submitted over 3,000 photos of garbage captured via such crowd-sourcing to civic bodies.

Improving Resource & Budget Allocations towards sanitation

While the government is equipped with the necessary resources it lacks data to substantiate resource allocation. There are many reasons that cleanliness standards are not maintained – and all of them are not attributed to corruption. For instance, Safai Karamcharis often need better equipment – like shoes & brooms. Could data regarding this give the mayors and corporates information of where to allocate their resources? For instance – in a similar project in Ranchi, the mayor allocated around 2.15 crores to fixing streetlights based on crowdsourced data.

Monitoring

India generates about 56,000 to 60,000 tonnes of garbage every day. The treatment and disposal of this huge volume of garbage is an issue with most Municipal Corporations. Garbage collection in India is outsourced to third party agencies. The processing includes handling waste generation, segregation, storage, collection & transportation, processing (converting waste to energy) and disposal of waste. Given, the highly fragmented system there is lack of accountability among these third party agencies and their work often goes untracked. There is also scope for glitches with the breaking down of vehicles or errant workers skipping collection of garbage from certain houses.

CONCLUSION

An app for social audits. This real time data collected can then be mapped to evaluate the efficiency of agencies and take corrective action. I believe that there is a lot that technology can do to aid the growth of the Swachh Bharat Mission. In Puducherry, they took a high framed step in Oulgaret; to take pics of disposal garbage's and post in Whatsapp to that particular municipality to flourish as "CLEAN INDIA"

47. CLEAN INDIA THROUGH EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

**P.BHUVANESHWARI, P.PRITHA &
G.SEEMA, Krishnasamy College of Education for Women, Puducherry**

ABSTRACT

Learning is not only a classroom dependent. Apart from that we have more to learnt from outside the classroom. By growing of people's life change day by day keep the India clean is necessary one. So, this paper talk about various extension activities and their useful effects.

CLEAN INDIA

Now a day, India has the need to be number one across the world, it is not possible without a clean India. So, make the clean India is necessary thing.

CLEAN INDIA THROUGH EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Each and every citizen has a role and responsibility to keep India clean. so, the extension activities is useful for people to make awareness about clean India.

NEED FOR EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

The need of extension activities apart from curricular and co-curricular activities is high. Because, the extension activities easier and faster to get people.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES are

Arts and crafts, Music

- Conducting rallies,
- Paintings(related to clean India),School dramas,
- Several awareness programs conducted in school
- Level/college level.

BY EDUCATING THE STUDENTS

Additional responsibility to every students of India is to keep it clean. They are the pillar of future India. So, we educate them and make awareness about clean India through extension activities.

- By conducting the debate programs to school/college students about clean India.
- Group discussion also gives good results.
- By conducting camps in a forest like place should aware the students the importance of nature and how to keep nature clean and green.
- This kind of extension activities make the students aware about clean India theme.

ROLE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Apart from education , educational institutions have to play a vital role to make a clean India through extension activities.

- To conduct the national level workshops and exhibitions about clean india project.

- To conduct drawing competition , essay competition in school levels related to the topic.
- To conduct special events like planting of trees, cleaning wastes in a public places.
- To motivate students to keep environment clean.

CONCLUSION

So, we concluded that every citizen of India has the role and responsibility to keep India clean. By the extension activities are more useful and effective to make awareness and to educate the people to keep the clean India.

48. CO-OPERATIVE WORK TO MASS COGNIZANCE AND CONGENIAL TOWARDS CLEAN INDIA

Mr. J.ANTONY JOSEPH, Asst. prof., Mr.S.DEENADAYALAN, Asst. prof. & Mrs. S.GAYATHRI, Librarian, Krishnasamy College of Education for Women, Puducherry

ABSTRACT

As an extension programe about clean India through college level, the first and foremost thing is to do is By opening “Youth Clean Club” (YCC), With the help of the above mentioned club, the members in the club go nearby villages and to keep the village clean and tidy by joining hands with NGO’s and Government agencies.in order to achieving clean India in the year of 2019 as stated by our Prime Minister Narendra Modi. **Key Words:** *NGO, Youth Clean Club, Human Resource, Empowerment and sustainable Development.*

INTRODUCTION

To achieve sustainable clean India the government and non-governmental organization have to begin the strenuous work from the grass root level which have to begin from student level, i.e the youth of Indian mind should be prepared for that process. Like the NCC in college level the authorities have to open “YOUTH CLEAN CLUB” In all discipline of higher education. The members in the club do the activities of cleaning our Nation in all aspects by joining hands with NGO’s.

OBJECTIVE

- To Mobilize human resource toward clean India
- Join hands with college and NGO’s and Protect Natural resources
- Make clean village and Cities
- Above all create clean nationalism thought in the minds of young and elder.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES: -

An extension program is a department within a college that offers classes to local residents interested in learning new skills or information. Extension programs were designed to educate entire communities. extension programs aren’t completed for credit. To summarize, democratic planning of extension work implies:

- A broad understanding of participation, implying the involvement of different groups and organizations in various programme development stages and activities at the decision-making level.
- A different view of rural people and an attitude of respect and humility regarding their knowledge and experience.

NGO means: - A non-governmental organization (NGO) is an organization that is neither a part of a government nor a conventional for-profit business. The term "non-governmental organization" was first coined in 1945, when the United Nations (UN) was created the UN, itself an inter-governmental organization, made it possible for certain approved specialized international non-state agencies—i.e., non-governmental organizations—to be awarded observer status at its assemblies and some of its meetings.

- **By orientation:** - *Charitable orientation - Service orientation - Participatory orientation and Empowering orientation*
- **By level of operation:** - *Community-based organizations - City-wide organizations - National NGOs - International NGOs*

BRIEF HISTORY ABOUT THE CONCEPT OF CLEANLINESS

The Tamil poet Tiruvallur of the 3rd century B.C stated about the cleanliness,

புறந்தூய்மை நீரான் அமையும் அகந்தூய்மை

வாய்மையால் காணப் படும். - குறள் 298:

Purity of body is produced by water and purity of mind by truthfulness.

I. SOURCES OF UNCLEANLINESS

- **Open defecation:** - India has the highest number of people practicing open defecation in the world at 597 million, according to the UN which said political will at the highest level is needed to address the challenge.
- **Household waste:** - Waste is a material that no longer serves a purpose and so is thrown away. In some cases what one-person discards may be re-used by somebody else. All wasters is particularly hazardous:
- **Industrial damage:** - We are well aware of the fact that e-waste dumps are a massive problem for the environment, for the people working within them, and for the people living nearby these dumps. A report last year showed that India will see a 500% increase in e-waste being imported for processing
- **Bio- medical waste:** - Bio-medical waste being generated in rural health centers is being buried in small pits near the centers itself and gets exposed when stray dogs and pigs dig it out in search of food. Lack of funds is said to be the reason for rural health

IN THE FORM OF ANIMALS

- **Stray dogs:** -India, where the condition of people living on the streets is so horrifying, the condition of stray animals is very unlikely to be on the government's list of priorities. So, it becomes all the more important for us people to address this issue.
- **Cow slaughter:** - India produced 3.643 million metric tons of beef in 2012, of which 1.963 million metric tons was consumed domestically and 1.680 million metric tons was exported. India ranks 5th in the world in beef production, 7th in domestic consumption and 1st in exporting. Many illegal slaughter houses operate in large cities such as Chennai and Mumbai.

II. ACTIONS OF THE CLUB

- **To response to industrial E-waste:** - While some countries and companies have instituted bans on exporting e-waste to dumps, rather than to approved recycling facilities, Reports that India will require all computers and electronics to be disposed of in collection centers by 2020. In order to fulfill the government will to reduce e-waste the members of the "youth clean club" in the engineering college have to join hands with NGO's like **1)Envisions Institute of Development. 2) Kamerad welfare society. 3) Youth Alliance.** Thereby visit the nearby affected area at least once in a week (Saturday) to collect and create the e-waste to possible affected people
- **To response to Bio – medical waste:** - Bio-medical waste management has recently emerged as an issue of major concern not only to hospitals, nursing home authorities but also to the environment. The most well-established fact that there are many adverse and harmful effects to the environment including human beings which are caused by the "Hospital waste" generated during the patient care. So members of YCC in nursing college by joining hands with few NGO's like **1) TRUST ME. 2) Sukalyan Welfare Society** can visit to the most affected hospital site in the village and city environment
- **To response to open defecation:** - Government bureaucrats are skeptical about the practicality of Modi's grand plans for a Swachh Bharat by 2019 which wants to build 20 million toilets in the first year alone. The members of YCC have to join hands with **1) Jesus's Wilson Charitable Trust 2) Shri Kalyan Women**

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Welfare Society And few other NGO's to construct mobile toilet and insist to construct toilet in their home by providing assistance

- **To response to Household Waste:** - Waste is a material that no longer serves a purpose and so is thrown away. In some cases what one-person discards may be re-used by somebody else. But what is equally important about waste is that it is recyclable. The members of YCC from science background college can join with NGO's like 1) Smile Foundation. 2) Indian Pillars and some other organization to conserve the household waste in productive manner.

MEDICAL AWARENESS

- poor sanitation, allowing the flies that spread the infection to breed;
- poor hygiene associated with water scarcity and poor water quality;

EDUCATIONAL AWARENESS

- lack of education and understanding of how easily the infection can spread in the home and between people.
- the members of the YCC in teacher training colleges have to provide Education to village people to read and understand the concept of cleanliness.

CONCLUSION

From the above aspects it is very clear, in order to achieve clean India in the year of 2019 to pay tribute to our Father of our Nation, it's impossible to attain the cleanliness in the large nation by government alone. So, the youth have to join hands with the help of some institution the Nation goal will be reached even before 2019.

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49. தூய்மை இந்தியா திட்டம் - தூய்மையின் அவசியமும் விழிப்புணர்வும்

D. TAMILVANI AND K. MEGALA, CK College of Education

தூய்மை இந்தியா

“தூய்மை இந்தியா” திட்டத்தை பிரதமர் நரேந்திர மோடி தொடங்கி வைத்த பன்னர் இப்போது எல்லா இடங்களிலும் அமைச்சர்களும் அதிகாரிகளும், ஆரசியல்வாதிகளும் பல நிலைகளில் பல இடங்களில் அதன் தொடர்ச்சியாகத் தூய்மைப் பணியில் ஈடுபடுகின்றனர். இவை வெறும் அடையாளம்தான். இவை வெற்றி மக்களின் கையில்தான் இருக்கிறது.

சொர்க்கம் என்பது நமக்கு, சுத்தமுள்ள வீடுதான் தூய்மை இந்தியா திட்டத்தை ஒவ்வொருவரும் வீட்டுக்குள் இருந்து தொடங்கி தெருவுக்குக் கொண்டு வருவோம்.

மூன்று விதமான தூய்மைகளை தமிழ் முன்வைக்கிறது. உண்மை, மெய்மை, வாய்மை இவை முறையே உள்னம், உடல் வெயல்பாடுகள், கூாக்கு ஆகியவற்றின் தூய்மையைக் குறிப்பிடுகின்றன. புறந்தூய்மை நீரான் அமையும் என்கிறது வள்ளுவம்.

தூய்மை இந்தியா திட்டத்தில் செய்யப்படும் முதலீடு

தூய்மை இந்தியா திட்டத்தில் செய்யப்படும் முதலீட்டுக்கு 100 சதவீத வரி விலக்கு அளிக்கப்படும் என்ற மத்திய அரசு அறிவித்துள்ளது.

இத்திட்டத்திற்கான சேவை வரியாக 3 சதவீத செஸ் வரி விதிக்கப்படும். இந்த வரி விதிப்புக்கான தேதி பின்னர் அறிவிக்கப்படும். இந்த வரி மூலம் கிடைக்கும் வருவாய், தூய்மை இந்தியா திட்டத்தை விரைந்து செயல்படுத்தப் பயன்படுத்தப்படும். பல்வேறு தொழில்நிறுவனங்களிடம் இருந்து முதலீடுகளைப் பெறும் வகையில் தூய்மை இந்தியா திட்டம் உருவாக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதுபோல பிரதமரின் தேசிய நிவாரண நிதிக்கு அளிக்கப்படும் தொகைக்கும் 100 சதவீத வரி விலக்கு உண்டு.

50. CLEAN INDIA – AN ANALYSIS THROUGH EXTENSION ACTIVITY ON OPEN DEFECATION FREE INDIA

BOJJA NAGAMANI, SUBALAKSHMI.K &
SUVEDHA.K, Department of International Business Pondicherry University, Pondicherry

ABSTRACT

Poor sanitation remains a major public health concern linked to several important health outcomes. India is one of the fastest growing countries in the world. Despite economic growth, government latrine construction, and increasing recognition among policy-makers that it constitutes a health and human capital crisis, open defecation remains stubbornly widespread in rural India. Indeed, 67% of rural Indian households in the 2011 census reported defecating in the open. This paper aims to identify the various programmes introduced in our country to keep and make India clean and various measures taken by government, corporate and educational institution to creating awareness among people on open defecation. It also aims to showcase success cases of these programs and provide suggestions to eradicate open defecation in India before 2019.

INTRODUCTION

“Sanitation is more important than Independence”-Mahathma Gandhi. Cleanliness and sanitation as an integral part of living. Unfortunately, after 67 years of independence, we have only about 30% of the rural households with access to toilets. President Pranab Mukherjee, in his address to Parliament in June 2014, said, “For ensuring hygiene, waste management and sanitation across the nation a “Swachh Bharat Mission” will be launched. This will be our tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary to be celebrated in the year 2019”.

The Narendra Modi Government launched the “Swachh Bharat” movement to solve the sanitation problem and waste management in India by ensuring hygiene across the country. Emphasising on “Clean India” in his 2014 Independence day speech, PM Modi said that this movement is associated with the economic activity of the country.

MEASURES TO CREATE SOCIAL AWARENESS

A Swachh Bharat Run was organised at the Rashtrapati Bhavan on October 2, 2014. Around 1500 people participated and the event was flagged off by President Pranab Mukherjee. A Swachh Bharat Apps have been developed to make people aware and share their activities with their friends. The Clean India Game has been introduced to reach teenagers and children. .

The Short Films and Street Plays also conducted to reach the mass population. A Swachh Entrepreneur is one who will work to make the swachh bharat mission success by involving in waste management and treatment as his business. The people who are not interested to build toilets on their own but want to contribute to this noble cause can send their contribution to Swachh Bharat Kosh.

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The Nominating Campaign made many celebrities to take part in the mission. SALMAN KHAN accepted the challenge of PM Modi and cleaned a Karjat village on 21th October 2014 and he even encouraged his followers to participate in the campaign. BABA RAMDEV accepted Modi's challenge and cleaned Haridhwar with many other people on 16th October 2014. SACHIN TENDULKAR cleaned Bandara Redemption Bus Depot in Mumbai. TARUN GOGOI Assam CM conducted cleaning campaign in Guwhati.

CONCLUSION

“Quit India, clean India” Mahatma Gandhi. Swachh bharat campaign logo is not just logo. It is as if Gandhiji is watching us asking as when we will clean India. As by the words of Gandhi it is duty of every citizen to clean India.

It is duty of every citizen to keep India to keep it clean. The open defecation should be eradicated within 2019 to have health India along with democratic India.

51. தூய்மை இந்தியாவின் ஆக்கச் சிந்தனைகள்

K. SATHYA, Asst. Prof., CK College of Education

முன்னுரை

ஆரோக்கியமான சூழலும் ,மனமும் படைத்தவரின் உடலும் மனமும் ஆரோக்கியமனதாகவே இருக்கும் என்பதற்கிணங்க 2019 ம் ஆண்டு வரவிற்கும் அண்ணல் காந்திஜியின் 150 – வது பிறந்தநாள் கொண்டாட்டத்தின்போது ‘பூரண பரிசுத்த பாரதத்தை’ இந்திய மக்கள் மாகத்மா காந்திக்குக் காணிக்கையாக அர்ப்பணிப்பார்கள் எனும் பிரதமர் நரேந்திர மோடியின் ஆக்கப்பூர்வமான எண்ணத்தினை, நம் இந்தியர்கள் அனைவருடன் ஒரு மித்து செயல்பட்டு நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டியது இந்திய மக்கள் அனைவரது கடமையாகும்.

தூய்மை இந்தியாவின் ஆக்கச் சிந்தனைகள் என்ற தலைப்பில் கூறப்பட்டுள்ளதாவது பிரதமர் மோடி தூய்மை பற்றிய செய்தி, பங்கிகளின் பங்கு, தூய்மையின் வளர்ச்சிநிலைகள், தூய்மைத்திட்டம் போன்ற செய்திகள் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன.

மோடி கூற்று

செவ்வாயை தொட்ட நாம், ஏன் இந்தியாவை தூய்மையான இந்தியாவாக மாற்ற முடியாது என்று கேள்வியை எழுப்பினார், முதலில் மனதில் உள்ள மன வெறியும் இனப் பகையும் தூய்மைப்படுத்துங்கள், இந்தியா தானாக சுத்தமாகும் என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை. தூய்மை என்ற திட்டத்தில் முதலில் சுத்தம் செய்ய வேண்டியது எதனை என்று முடிவு செய்து ஒவ்வொன்றாக திட்டமிட்டு முடிக்க வேண்டும் என்கிறார் மோடி முதலில் பொது சுகாதாரத்தை முன்வைத்தார்.

பங்கிகளின் பங்கு

தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட சாதி மக்களே தெருக்களை கூட்டுவது, குப்பைகளை அகற்றுவது, பொது கழிப்பிடங்களை சுத்தம் செய்வது போன்ற கீழான பணிகளை செய்யத்தகுந்தவர்கள் என்று தவறாக கருதிவந்துள்ளனர். விதிவிலக்கின்றி அனைவரும் பங்கிளாக சுத்திகரிக்கும் பணியில் ஈடுபட்டாக வேண்டும். சமத்துவ புரம் பற்றி இங்கு குறிப்பிட்டாக வேண்டும் சாதி மதம் தாண்டி சமத்துவமுதாயம் உருவாக்கினார்கள்.

தூய்மையின் வளர்ச்சிநிலைகள்

நம் வசிப்பிடத்தை தூய்மையாக வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும் எனும் உந்துதல் நமக்கு இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் குப்பைகளை நம் வீட்டிற்கு வெளியே சாலையில் கொட்டுவதில் நமக்கு எவ்வித குற்ற உணர்வும் இல்லை. இந்தியாவில் மிக முக்கியமான சவால் பொது சுகாதாரம் என எண்ணுகிறேன்.

தூய்மை என்றால் ஒரு இடத்தில் உள்ள குப்பைகளை அகற்றி வேறு ஒரு இடத்தில் கொட்டுவது என்பது அல்ல ! உருமாற்றவும் உருபெருக்கவும் செய்வதுதான்.

முதல் நிலை

மக்கும் குப்பை எது? மக்கா குப்பை எது? என்ற பாமரர்களும் புரியும் படி அரசாங்கம் ஒரு விழிப்புணர்வை விளம்பரத்தின் மூலம் பரப்ப வேண்டும்.

2ம் நிலை

மக்கும் குப்பை, மக்காத குப்பைகளை வீட்டில் தனித்தனியே சேகரிக்க சிவப்பு மற்றும் பச்சை நிறம் கொண்ட குப்பை தொட்டிகளை இலவசமாக வழங்கிட வேண்டும். அக்குப்பை தொட்டியில் படத்துடன் ஸ்டிக்கர் ஒட்டப்படிருக்க வேண்டும்.

3ம்நிலை

தனித்தனியாக சேகரித்த குப்பைகளை வேலைக்கும் செல்வோர், வாயிற்படிக்கு வெளியில் வைக்க வேண்டும் என்றும், அடுக்குமாடிக் குடியிருப்பில் உள்ளவர்கள், தொழிற்சாலை மற்றும் அலுவலகத்தில் பணிபுரிவோர் அதற்கென்று ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட இடத்தில் பெரிய குப்பை தொட்டியில் தனித்தனியாக சேகரிக்க வேண்டும் என்று அறிவுறுத்தப்பட வேண்டும்.

4ம் நிலை

நம் தமிழ்நாட்டில் மாநகராட்சி, நகராட்சி, ஊராட்சி, மற்றும் கிராம பஞ்சாயத்து, என மொத்தம் 25,200 வார்டுகள் உள்ளன. ஒரு வார்டுக்கு ஒன்று அல்லது இரண்டு வார்டுக்கு ஒன்று என ஜனத்தொகைக்கு தகுந்த வாறு மாநகராட்சி மற்றும் நகராட்சிக்கு நான்கு சக்கர மோட்டார் வாகனமும் வார்டுக்கு ஒன்று என ஊராட்சி மற்றும் கிராம பஞ்சாயத்துக்கும் மோட்டார் வைத்த மூன்று சக்கர வாகனம் வாங்கப்படவேண்டும்.

5 ம் நிலை

மூன்று சக்கரவாகனத்தில் மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்கு மக்காத குப்பைக்கும் மூன்றில் இரண்டு பங்கு மக்கும் குப்பைக்கும் தடுப்புகள் எழுப்பப்பட்டு அந்தந்த வார்டுகளில் மக்கும் தனியாக மக்காத குப்பை தனியாக என்று சேகரிக்கப் பட வேண்டும். சேகரிக்கும் போது மக்கும் மக்காத குப்பை என பிரிப்பதில் தவறு இருந்தால் உடனடியாக களையப்படவேண்டும்.

6ம் நிலை

சேகரித்த குப்பைகளின் அளவைப் பொறுத்து எடுத்துச் செல்ல லாரிகள் பயன்படுத்தப்படவேண்டும்

7ம்நிலை

தாலுக்காவுக்கு ஒன்று (அ) இரண்டு என குப்பைக் கிடங்குகள் அமைக்கப்பட வேண்டும்

8ம் நிலை

கிடங்கில் குப்பைகள் மக்கும் குப்பை, மக்காத குப்பை என தனித்தனியாக கொட்டப்படவேண்டும்.

9ம் நிலை

மக்கும் குப்பைகளை இயற்கை மண்புழு உரங்களாக மாற்றி விவசாயிக்கு குறைந்த விலை (அ) இலவசமாக கொடுக்கப்பட வேண்டும். மக்காத குப்பைகளை மறுசுழற்சி செய்வதற்கு டெண்டர் விடப் பட்டு வருமானத்தை அரசாங்கத்தால் ஈட்டப்படவேண்டும் மேற்கூறிய வழிகளின் செயல்பாடுகளால் தான் இந்தியாவை தூய்மையாக இந்தியாவை காண உருவாக்க முடியும் தமிழ்நாடுமட்டுமல்ல அகிய இந்தியாவும் பின்பற்ற வேண்டும். கிராமத்தில் ஆரம்பித்து நகரத்தில் செயல்பட வேண்டும் அப்போதுதான் காந்தியின் தூய்மை இந்தியா கனவு நிறைவாகும்.

தூய்மைத்திட்டம்

‘அக் - 2’ காந்தி ஜெயந்தி பிரதமர் மோடி தில்லியில் தூய்மை இந்தியா என்கிற திட்டம் துவக்கினார் இதில் அரசியல் வாதிகள் ,வணிகர்கள் , நபர்கள் , விளையாட்டு வீரர்கள் உள்ளிட்ட அனைத்து வகை முக்கியமானவர்கள் சேர்வதாகவும், சேர்ந்து உள்ளதாகவும், அறிவித்துள்ளார். இத்திட்டத்தினை கல்வி வழியாக மாணவர்களுக்கும் கருத்தரங்கம், பயிலரங்கம் தேசிய மாநில மாவட்ட அளவில் தூய்மைப்பற்றிய விழிப்புணர்வினை ஏற்படுத்தி உள்ளனர்.

முடிவுரை

“சுத்தம் அதனை நீ தினமும், நித்தம் பேணி காத்திட்டால், இந்தியாவின் வளர்ச்சிக்கும், ஈன்றோர் மன குளிர்ச்சிக்கும், சுத்த சுகாதார பாதையில் சுகமாய் வாழ்வோம் தரணியலே – தன்னையும் தனது சுற்றுப்புறத்தையும் சுத்மாக வைத்துக் கொள்வது ஒவ்வொருவரின் கடமையாகும். பிரதமர் மோடி தூய்மை பற்றிய செய்தி, பங்கிகளின் பங்கு, தூய்மையின் வளர்ச்சிநிலைகள், தூய்மைத்திட்டம் போன்ற செய்திகள் இக்கட்டுரையில் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன.