

## MODULE VI : HUMAN POPULATION AND ITS ENVIRONMENT

### NEED FOR WOMEN EDUCATION

- 1) TO SEEK GENDER EQUALITY IN THE SOCIETY.
- 2) TO BE ABLE TO EARN & RAISE THEIR ECONOMIC CONDITION & STATUS IN THE SOCIETY.
- 3) FOR NARROWING DOWN SOCIAL DISPARITIES & INEQUITIES.
- 4) TO HELP RESTORE THEIR SETTLEMENT & DIGNITY.
- 5) TO MAKE THEM AWARE ABOUT THE ADVANTAGE OF A PLANNED FAMILY, THUS LEADING TO ACHIEVE STABILIZED POPULATION GOALS.
- 6) TO BE ABLE TO REAR CHILDREN IN A BETTER WAY LEADING TO GOOD HEALTH.
- 7) TO LEAD TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
- 8) HELP INCREASE THE AGE OF MARRIAGE OF WOMEN.

Women make up about 70% of the world's poor and 67% of the illiterate people.

Even in developing countries, women spend most of their time in domestic work and child care.

## NEED FOR VALUE BASED ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

1. HUMAN VALUES: Resource material can help in building positive attitude towards environment.

The basic human value - 'MAN IN NATURE' must be infused.

2. SOCIAL VALUES: The basic TEACHINGS (LOVE, JUSTICE) of our religion must be woven into environmental education.

These values must be nurtured to PROTECT all forms of life and biodiversity.

3. ETHICAL VALUES: The education should ENCOMPASS ethical values of EARTH-CITIZENSHIP WORLD VIEW.

It should PROMOTE earth-citizenship thinking FOR the welfare of the earth.

4. CULTURAL VALUES: The values enshrined in Vedas i.e. 'YOU GIVE AND I GIVE YOU' emphasize the fact that man should, every aspect of nature

✓  PROJECT NURTURE

Nature should be TREATED as SACRED without any exploitation.

5. GLOBAL VALUES : Human civilization is a part of the planet as a whole.

NATURE is inter-connected with SPECIAL BONDS OF HARMONY. Disturbing this harmony would lead to an ECOLOGICAL IMBALANCE with catastrophic results.

VALUE-BASED ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION can bring in a total TRANSFORMATION of our mindset, incorporating the



## ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN ENVIRONMENT

1. REMOTE SENSING: It is a technique through which SATELLITE CAN BE USED TO ASSESS ongoing CHANGES in the environment.

It is of great use TO PREDICT the NATURAL CALAMITIES.

possible AVAILABILITY of crude oil, deposits and minerals CAN BE EXPLORED by the USE OF this technique.

2. DATABASE: It is the COLLECTION OF INTER- RELATED DATA in COMPUTERISED FORM on various subjects.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests does the task of COMPILING A DATABASE on ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES.

3. NMIS : NATIONAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM :

A DEPARTMENT of science and technology which has COMPILED a database on RESEARCH and DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS along with

INFORMATION

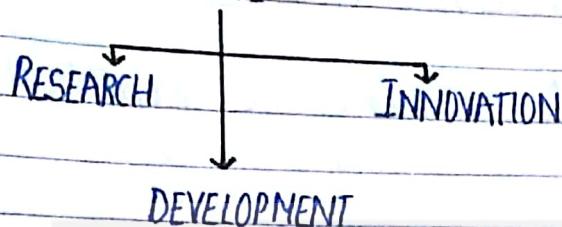
PERSONNEL

4. ENVIS : ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SYSTEM :

It AIMS on providing ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION.

It centres work for GENERATING DATABASE.

OBJECTIVE : i) TO PROMOTE



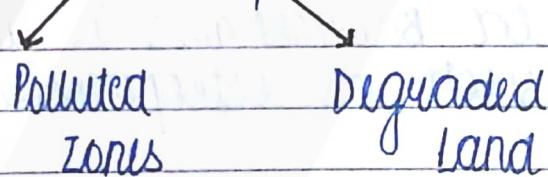
- ii) TO PROVIDE National environmental information service  
To Meet future needs.
- iii) TO GEAR UP Modern technologies of environmental nature

#### 5. GIS : GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

A TECHNIQUE of superimposing maps using digital data.

Different THEMATIC MAPS containing digital information ARE SUPER-IMPOSED in computer in layers.

APPLICATIONS : i) FOR INTERPRETING



ii) PROVIDES INFORMATION of atmospheric phenomenon

iii) RESOURCE MAPPING

iv) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN HUMAN HEALTH

Information technology is playing a major role in:

- i) BIOINFORMATICS
- ii) BIOTECHNOLOGY
- iii) GENOME SEQUENCING
- iv) GENE ENGINEERING
- v) MAINTAINING DATABASES
- vi) MEDICAL TRANSCRIPTION

It also helps in IDENTIFYING several DISEASE INFECTED AREAS based upon MAPPING.

3 It's emerging field BIOINFORMATICS is used in CURING SEVERE diseases such as osteoporosis.

WWW : WORLD WIDE WEB : ON-LINE LEARNING CENTER with a vast quantum of current data.

4.

## FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

⇒ A NEW APPROACH TO

Reduce Population  
Growth

Achieve Population  
stabilization

In 1951, India became the first country to launch it.

### OBJECTIVES :

1) To women for healthy reproduction

COUNSELLING

FAMILY PLANNING INFORMATION

SERVICES

2) HEALTH CARE for infants immunization against preventable diseases.

3) Of sexual and reproductive tract infection

PREVENTION

TREATMENT

4) IMPARTING EDUCATION about the safe delivery.

5) To PROVIDE qualitative health services.

## ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN HEALTH

### ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

⇒ The branch of public health concerned with all aspects of environment that may affect human health.

HEALTH: Human's well-being and preventing injuries.

### SCIENCE PRACTICE STUDY

'WHAT WE DO TO PLANET, WE DO TO OURSELVES'

Outdoor pollution is alone associated with millions of death across the globe.

children and elderly are the most vulnerable members of the society prone to illnesses.

### WHY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH MATTERS

i) FOOD: Pesticides and chemicals used during food production directly go into the food we eat.

These modern additives :

- i) DEGRADE the soil quality
- ii) HARM the pollinators that help grow food
- iii) LEAD to cancer and antibiotic resistance in the people who eat them.

2) WATER: In reality, only 2.5% water on the planet is drinkable.

Many of the protections put in place to ensure clear and safe drinking water, are UNDER THREAT.

NATURAL GAS, which has CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER has also led to HEALTH PROBLEMS in communities.

POLLUTED RUNOFF from cities flows into rivers from which we drink much of our drinking water and the contaminated water ends up in our bodies.

3) AIR: INDUSTRIAL EMISSIONS impact human health adversely.

These emissions contains DANGEROUS POLLUTANTS.

Mercury                          Sulfur Dioxide

Acc. to an association, many people live in areas that have UNHEALTHY LEVELS OF AIR POLLUTION.

Rising global temperature worsens pollution.

Indoor air pollution caused by chemicals can cause severe illnesses such as heart disease, asthma.

Such diseases LEADS TO premature deaths, keeps children out of school and adults out of work.