

A STUDY OF WORK OF BABA AMTE AND SUNDER LAL BAHUGUNA AND ITS EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATION

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In the present time the problem of environment pollution is Centre of many problems. Man is trying to come over it has become a great problem and it much clear now that man cannot come over of it. One day this problem would be the reason of evaporate of man from the earth.

Many of us think that safety of environment is not our duty; it is the work of government and government should take compulsory steps for this. Some people are not like these persons. When we think about ourselves they think about our coming generation. When we ignore them problems they stand to face the problems. Baba Amte and Sunder Lal Bahuguna are that type of people who did not ignore the problem they stand to face the problem. These people taught us that we should not think about ourselves but should think about the coming generation.

INTRODUCTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

Environmental pollution is caused due to over-use of natural resources, presence of a large number of people and livestock in congested areas, use of agro-chemicals, setting up of factories, running of automobiles, burning of fuel, etc.

A change in the environment due to pollution also affects the ecological balance. Environmental pollution is caused both in rural and urban areas. Pollution can cause sickness and discomfort. It also affects the productivity of natural resources, such as land, water, forests and livestock. We can prevent environmental pollution if we understand its causes.

In rural areas, pollution takes place around the houses, colonies and public places In rural areas, most of the houses are poorly ventilated because of small windows and low roofs. Keeping livestock inside the house is an old practice. In the absence of toilets, villagers use open fields. As the families grow, the number of houses increase and the colonies become congested. Thus, pollution occurs in many ways.

TREE AND ITS IMPORTANCE

Trees are the largest and the longest living organisms on earth. To grow tall, the trees display miraculous feats of engineering and a complex chemical factory. It has the ability to absorb water and salts from the earth and transport them up to the leaves, sometimes over 400ft above. By means of photosynthesis, the leaves then combine the after and salts with carbon dioxide from the air to produce the nutrients, which serve as food for the tree. In this process, trees create wood, as well as many chemicals, seeds and fruit of great utility to man. Trees also remove carbon dioxide, the main greenhouse gas, from the air.

Trees are very important to our environment. Tropical rain forests are of particular significance; although they now occupy less than six per cent of the land surface of the earth, they sustain more than half of the biological species on the planet.

THE DESTRUCTION OF TREES

As wood is so useful to man it may seem surprising that man has been so profligate with this natural legacy. There are a number of distinct reasons for this. One is that man has used up timber in manufacturing objects with complete disregard for the consequences. Another is the use of wood for heating and cooking. In some parts of Africa, and in Nepal, for instance, there are few trees left because the local people have cut

them down to provide heat for cooking. But the most significant reason of all is that in many cases trees are regarded as weeds which are preventing the use of land for other purposes: as somewhere to live and build, for agricultural use, for mining, and sometimes, as in the case of the Amazonian rain forest, to create a title to real estate. In such cases trees may be regarded as having a nil, or even a negative value, and will be regarded as rubbish to be disposed of in the most convenient way, usually by burning.

Another aspect of the problem is that short term gains have been preferred to much greater long term benefits. When harvested by clear felling, or other improper methods, hardwood trees represent a diminishing resource similar to fossil fuels and metal ores. However, when hardwood forests are correctly managed and the trees are extracted with care they can provide a sustainable yield of timber. At the same time, the tropical forests in particular, provide an environment which supports a wide range of sustainable products such as nuts, oils, juices, grains and pulses, rubber, and coca. They are also a source of important pharmaceutical products.

The problem, however, goes much deeper than this. The destruction of the tropical forests is not only short sighted in measurable economic terms but is leading to a potentially devastating erosion of the general environment.

We must remember that the trees are very essential and we must start growing more trees in our surroundings for the sake of next generation to give them a beautiful and healthy environment. We should keep in mind that the deforestation will lead to the extinction of many animals.

ORIGIN OF THE PROBLEM

Humankind has had some effect upon the environment since the Paleolithic era during which the ability to generate fire was acquired. In the Iron Age, the use of tooling led to the practice of metal grinding on a small scale and resulted in minor accumulations of discarded material probably easily dispersed without too much impact. Human wastes would have polluted rivers or water sources to some degree. However, these effects could be expected predominantly to be dwarfed by the natural world.

The first advanced civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, India, China, Persia, Greece and Rome increased the use of water for their manufacture of goods, increasingly forged metal and created fires of wood and peat for more elaborate purposes like, bathing, heating. The forging of metals appears to be a key turning point in the creation of significant air pollution levels. Core samples of glaciers in Greenland indicate increases in air pollution associated with Greek, Roman and Chinese metal production. Still, at this time the scale of higher activity probably did not disrupt ecosystems.

But gradually increasing populations and the proliferation of basic industrial processes saw the emergence of a civilization that began to have a much greater collective impact on its surroundings. It was to be expected that the beginnings of environmental awareness would occur in the more developed cultures, particularly in the densest urban centers. The first medium warranting official policy measures in the emerging western world would be the most basic: the air we breathe.

But when we talk about the India, the major sources of pollution are include the rampant burning of fuel-wood and biomass such as dried waste from livestock as the primary source of energy, lack of organized garbage and waste removal services, lack of sewage treatment operations, lack of flood control and monsoon water drainage system, diversion of consumer waste into rivers, cremation practices near major rivers, government mandated protection of highly polluting old public transport, and continued operation by Indian government of government owned, high emission plants built between 1950 to 1980.

IMPORTANCE OF STUDY

Today man is living in the age of science on the one hand this age provide the man the freedom to think beyond the limitations on the other hand this curse the man with the great evils like over population

and the problem of pollution every member society thinks that when other are polluting why we should clean the environment and when the point comes to clean the environment they say that this is not our duty government should clean the environment. Researcher wants to know by this small step of research that when the thief is entering in our house we should wait for the neighbors or stand to face the situation.

Historical Heroes are the stars in the galaxy of Indian universe that made India shine by their heroic deeds making India more progressive nation. These personalities have defined the age in which they lived by their abilities and qualities for the betterment of the country. India is the proud birth place of several distinguished figures that have battled against all odds and have reached the pinnacle of success by their courage, determination and perseverance.

Explore the brief profiles of such Indian stars mainly the pioneers of the freedom struggle who made the dream come true of all Indians to lead the independent life at their own birthplace or the social reformers who fought against the social evils such as Sati, widow remarriage, child marriage and castism.

Indeed, lives of such great people have continuously been inspiring the coming generations not only in India but all around the world.

It is easy to forget some truly great man because they do not court publicity. They are too rapt in their service to attract attention with media. Many of them still become icons with their selfless service in the life of living societies. Baba Amte and Sunder Lal Bahuguna are two of them. We gave them a name “social activist” but these people never give attention to the people’s talk. They become the sole hope for thousands of people who were somehow suffering with several problems and nobody was to hear of their cry. When today’s youth makes their idols to the film stars, cricketers and corrupt leaders question rises how we show them true path of life because the real heroes does not comes in the focus of media and others because these people works silently, Who are these persons? And why are they doing such work? And this is the question which is widely discussed. The answer is a person who takes an active part in the activity of saving the earth or humanities; usually they are volunteers, or become a member of a party or group which are working to save the earth or humanities. These people are so costly because they do not work for their own sake but for the sake of society, an activist’s works for those people who will become the member of our society in future. They do not do any activities for their own sake, or their families they thinks about the whole world, about humanity. Their concern is not only man but all creatures living on the earth, water, and in the sky.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

We humans are currently undergoing a non-sustainable population explosion, numbering over 6.5 billion people and growing. Most scientists are convinced that this is an unsustainable population size and that we must reduce our growth rate. While many developed countries have reduced their population growth rates, most developing countries have high birth rates.

The United States is the only developed country that is still rapidly increasing in population size, mostly due to immigration rates but Indian population is increasing day by day in due to uneducated mass and this prodigious increase in the human population has had and is still having devastating effects on the environment. This is especially true of non-renewable resources, such as fossil fuels, and the output of excessive carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases as a consequence. The education promotes the development of problem-solving skills. Working in the field of environmental science provides a wide variety of subjects and problems to challenge and expand your skills, as well as the satisfaction of knowing you are helping to improve the quality of our lives and of the planet.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

The corresponding sea level rise at the end of the 21st Century relative to the end of the 20th Century ranges from 0.18 to 0.59 m (excluding any rapid dynamical changes in ice flows in the future). Ongoing sea

level rises have already submerged several low-lying islands in the Sundarbans West Bengal displacing thousands of people. Temperature rises on the Tibetan Plateau, which are causing Himalayan glaciers to retreat. Increased landslides and flooding are projected to have an impact upon states such as Assam.

Ecological disasters such as a 1998 coral bleaching event that killed off more than 70% of corals in the reef ecosystems off Lakshadweep and the Andaman's, and was brought on by Elevated Ocean temperatures tied to global warming, are also projected to become increasingly common.

The first among the countries to be affected by severe climate change is Bangladesh. Its sea level, temperature and evaporation are increasing, and the changes in precipitation and cross boundary river flows are already beginning to cause drainage congestion. There is a reduction in fresh water availability, disturbance of morphologic processes and a higher intensity of flooding and other such disasters. Bangladesh only contributes 0.1% of the world's emissions yet it has 2.4% of the world's population. In contrast, the United States makes up about 5 percent of the world's population, yet they produce approximately 25 percent of the pollution that causes global warming.

ECONOMICALLY CHANGES

The Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research has reported that, if the predictions relating to global warming made by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change come to fruition, climate-related factors could cause India's GDP to decline by up to 9%; contributing to this would be shifting growing seasons for major crops such as rice, production of which could fall by 40%. Around seven million people are projected to be displaced due to, among other factors, submersion of parts of Mumbai and Chennai, if global temperatures were to rise by a mere 2 °C (3.6 °F).

Villagers in India's North Eastern state of Meghalaya are also concerned that rising sea levels will submerge neighboring low-lying Bangladesh, resulting in an influx of refugees into Meghalaya which has few resources to handle such a situation.

If severe climate changes occur, Bangladesh will lose land along the coast line. This will be highly damaging to Bangladeshis especially because nearly two-thirds of Bangladeshis are employed in the agriculture sector, with rice as the single most important product. The economy has grown 5-6% over the past few years despite inefficient state-owned enterprises, delays in exploiting natural gas resources insufficient power supplies, and slow implementation of economic reforms. However, Bangladesh remains a poor, overpopulated, and inefficiently governed nation. If no further steps are taken to improve the current conditions global warming will affect the economy severely worsening the present issues further. The climate change would increase expenditure towards health care, cool drinks, alcoholic beverages, air conditioners, ice cream, cosmetics, agro chemicals etc.

SOCIAL CHANGES

Climate Change in India will have a disproportionate impact on the more than 400 million that make up India's poor. This is because so many depend on natural resources for their food, shelter and income. More than 56% of people in India work in agriculture, while many others earn their living in coastal areas

Indian journalist, Praful Bidwai, argues that the Indian Government's climate policy does not address the interests of the majority of these peoples for whom climate change will mean hunger, food insecurity, and destruction of livelihoods but is instead focused on maximizing Indian elite's freedom to consume by maintaining high emissions-intensive GDP growth.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This study is useful for education, agriculture, and horticulture, industrial, Scientific, Cultural, National, and International and for the mankind.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A study of work of Baba Amte and Sunder Lal Bahuguna and its Educational Implication”

Baba Amte was little bit famous in the world but when we talk about the early life there is not great information available about him and in the matter of Sunder Lal Bahuguna it becomes near about nil, because as the research was going on the fact came out that the forefathers of Sunder Lal Bahuguna were from Bengal and in Bengal no one knows about him. Even before this research work researcher also did not know anything about these great people. So researcher could not collect much data about both of them and no research has been done on these both personalities before this work. So it is only a small effort to know about these persons. But in the respect of them it can be said only that “These people were like the trees and rivers that are known only to give”

OBJECTIVES

1. To study the life and background of Baba Amte and Sunder Lal Bahuguna.
2. To study the work of Baba Amte and Sunder Lal Bahuguna as environmentalists to save the environment.
3. Compare the work of Baba Amte and Sunder Lal Bahuguna as Environmentalist.
4. To study the efforts of general citizens of those areas in which the movements of these environmentalists happened.
5. To study the participation of media in the movements.

METHOD OF STUDY

In order to study the effects of Baba Amte and Sunder Lal Bahuguna to save environment. The researcher used the Historical cum comparative method of study.

PROCEDURE

When researcher was assigned for this topic, researcher was very happy but soon researcher realized that this work is not as easy as researcher was thinking about it. First of all researcher searched the books on Baba Amte and Sunder Lal Bahuguna but researcher was shocked that there was little published work on the Baba Amte but on Sunder Lal Bahuguna it was nil. Then First researcher called RTI Under act right of information act 2005 form the Uttaranchal government in which researcher requested to provide the information about the Sunder Lal Bahuguna. But the answer made me sad and this thing was told to my teachers they suggested me to take a visit to Deharadun, Teheri Garwal and Nanital for the matter. Researcher was working on this thought but meanwhile a man came in my link he helped researcher a lot. He told me that Sunder Lal Bahuguna was known as the Sadhu Baba in the Teheri region. He helped researcher in data collecting after collecting data researcher took help from the Google and educationsarthi.blogspot.com and researcher again met to researcher's guide and supervisor, she helped researcher in re-ordering the data and in giving a shape to that data.

As the research is historical base and no need to collect the data but to know the view of different authors researcher read so many books and biographies related to these great personalities and researcher interviewed so many people of Uttaranchal and Maharashtra but researcher's interviews were in the shape of general taking only.

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