SADASHIVRAO MANDLIK MAHAVIDYALAYA, MURGUD

# 5 MAH BN NCC, KOLHAPUR

UNITY AND DISCIPLINE

# BETI BACHAO, BETI PADHAO

➢ a campaign of the Government of India

➢ aims to generate awareness and improve the efficiency of welfare services intended for girls in India because of dowry and worsening population of girls in India.

➢ This campaign aims to address the issue of the declining child sex ratio image (CSR) and is a national initiative jointly run by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

➢ It initially focused multi-sector action in 100 districts throughout the country where there was a low CSR.

# BETI BACHAO, BETI PADHAO

**Strategies employed to successfully carry out the scheme are:**

The campaign is supported by the Indian Medical Association Implement a sustained social mobilization and communication campaign to create equal value for the girl child and promote her education.

Place the issue of decline in child sex ratio/sex ratio at birth in public discourse, improvement of which would be an indicator for good governance.

Focus on gender critical districts and cities.

# MISSION INDRADHANUSH

**MISSION INDRADHANUSH**

- ✓ Mission Indradhanush is a health mission of the government of India.

- ✓ The ultimate goal of Mission Indradhanush is to ensure full immunization with all available vaccines for children up to two years of age and pregnant women.

- ✓ The Government has identified 201 high focus districts across 28 states in the country that have the highest number of partially immunized and unimmunized children.

- ✓ The achievement of full immunisation under Mission Indradhanush to at least 90% coverage was to be achieved by 2020 earlier. With the launch of IMI, achievement of the target has now been advanced.

# MISSION INDRADHANUSH

✓ Special attention will be given to unserved/low coverage pockets in subcentre and urban slums with migratory population. The focus is also on the urban settlements and cities identified under National Urban Health Mission (NUHM).

☺  ☺  ☺

# DIGITAL INDIA

- ✓ Digital India was launched by the Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi on 1 July 2015 with an objective of connecting rural areas with high-speed Internet networks and improving digital literacy.
A campaign launched by the Government of India in order to ensure the Government's services are made available to citizens electronically by improved online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity or by making the country digitally empowered in the field of technology.

- ✓ The initiative includes plans to connect rural areas with high-speed internet networks.
- ✓ Digital India consists of three core components: the development of secure and stable digital infrastructure, delivering government services digitally, and universal digital literacy.
- ✓ The vision of Digital India programme is inclusive growth in areas of electronic services, products, manufacturing and job opportunities.

# DIGITAL INDIA

✓ Some of the facilities which will be provided through this initiative are Bharat net, digital locker, e-education, e-health, e-sign, e-shopping and national scholarship portal. As part of Digital India, Indian Government planned to launch Botnet cleaning centres.

## The main features of Digital India are:

National e-Governance Plan aimed at bringing all the front-end government services online such as:

**(i)    MyGov.in**

**(ii)   UMANG (Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance**

**(iii)  E-Sign framework**

**(iv)  Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)**

**(v)   E-Hospital application**

**(vi)  Digital attendance**

# DIGITAL INDIA

**Facilities to digitally empower citizens**

- ✓ **Digital Locker facility** PAN card, passport, mark sheets and degree certificates, Digital Locker

- ✓ **BPO and job growth** he government is planning to create 28,000 seats of BPOs in various states and set up at least one Common Service Centre in each of the gram panchayats in the state

- ✓ **e-Sampark Vernacular email service** To connect rural India with the Digital India, the Government of India impelled email services provider giants including Gmail, office and Rediff to provide the email address in regional languages.

# WASTE MANAGEMENT

- ✓ Waste Management refers to the collection, transport, processing or disposal, managing and monitoring of waste materials.
- ✓ The term normally relates to all kinds of waste, whether generated during the extraction of raw materials, the processing of raw materials into intermediate and final products, the consumption of final products, or other human activities, including municipal (residential, institutional, commercial), agricultural, and social (health care, household hazardous waste, sewage sludge).
- ✓ Waste management is intended to reduce adverse effects of waste on health, the environment or aesthetics.
- ✓ All wastes materials, whether they are solid, liquid, gaseous or radioactive, fall within the scope of waste management.
- ✓ It also encompasses the legal and regulatory framework that relates to waste management encompassing guidance on recycling etc.

# WASTE MANAGEMENT

**TYPES OF WASTE:**

(a) **Solid Waste**.

- Household waste is generally classified as municipal
- Industrial waste as hazardous waste
- Biomedical waste or hospital waste as disease causing waste
- Electronic wastes such as TV's, refrigerators and computers

(b) **Liquid Waste**.

- Chemicals released by industries.
- Waste water released by households through the sewer lines.

(c) **Radioactive Waste**.

(d) **Municipal Solid Waste.**

- Organic waste such as vegetable and fruit peels, leftover foodstuff, etc.
- Paper.
- Cotton and Woolen clothes.
- Wood.
- Plastic Bags.
- Tin, aluminum and other metal items such as cans.
- Glass Bottles.

# WASTE MANAGEMENT

**e) Hospital or Bio-Medical Waste.**
**f) Electronic Waste**
g) **Hazardous Waste.**
IGNITABLE
REACTIVE
TOXIC
CORROSIVE
**h) Organic Waste**
**i) Agricultural Waste**
**j) Industrial Waste**
**k) Construction/Demolition Waste**

# WASTE MANAGEMENT

**Disposal and Management of Waste**

✓ **Actions by Individuals**.

a) Separation of household waste into bio-degradable and non-biodegradable.

b) Reduce use of plastic bags and replace with paper or jute/cloth bags.

c) Recyclable waste such as paper, glass, cloth etc. could be segregated and disposed off accordingly.

d) Keep the surroundings of your house and around the house clean. Do not dump waste just outside the house on the road.

e) Colonies could start vermin-composting and natural composting.

f) What is waste for you is wealth for somebody else. There has been a tradition in India of finding an innovative use for everything –tyres, battery cases, plastic bins and what not. Think of reuse of the thing you would like to discard.

# WASTE MANAGEMENT

✓ **Actions by Civic Bodies**.

a) Prohibiting littering of street.

b) Organizing house to house waste collection.

c) Conducting awareness programs to spread information to public.

d) Providing sufficient community storage facilities.

e) Use of colour code bins and promotion of waste separation.

f) Transportation of wastes in covered vehicles.

g) Processing of wastes by adopting suitable combination of composting, aerobic digestion, palletisation etc.

h) Up gradation of the existing dump sites and Disposal of inert wastes sanitary landfills.

# WASTE MANAGEMENT

**Solid Waste Management**.

Some of the highlights of the Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules, 2016 are:

(a) Waste generators have to segregate waste into three streams - Organic or Biodegradable waste, Dry waste (Plastic, Paper, Metal, Wood, etc.) and Domestic Hazardous waste (diapers, napkins, mosquito repellents, cleaning agents etc.).

b) Municipalities and urban local bodies have been directed to include informal waste pickers and rag pickers into their waste management process.

(c) FMCG product manufacturers that use non-biodegradable packaging for their products must put in place a system to collect the packaging waste generated due to their production.

(d) Urban local bodies have been given a provision to charge bulk generators a user fee to collect and process their waste, additionally spot fines may be levied on user's burning garbage or throwing it in a public place.

(e) No non-recyclable waste having a calorific value of 1,500 Kcal/kg or more should be disposed in the landfills

# WASTE MANAGEMENT

# Thank You!