



ISSN Print: 2394-7500  
ISSN Online: 2394-5869  
Impact Factor: 3.4  
IJAR 2015; 1(5): 163-164  
www.allresearchjournal.com  
Received: 17-03-2015  
Accepted: 18-04-2015

**R. Jayakumar**

Assistant Professor,  
Vivekanandha College of  
Education, ECR Road, Lawspet,  
Puducherry-605 008, India.

**T. Janaki**

Doctoral student Botany  
Department KMCPGS, Lawspet,  
Puducherry-605 008, India.

**Krishnakumar. R**

Professor Department of  
Education, Annamalai  
University, Annamalai Nagar,  
Tamil Nadu-608002, India

## Clean India through extension activities in different perspectives

**R. Jayakumar, T. Janaki, Krishnakumar. R**

### 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" (Swachh Barath). 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

### 1. Introduction

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" (Swachh Barath). 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.

According to Swami Abhedananda, "The law of 'Karma' includes law causation, action, reaction, compensation and retribution. We create our own destiny, mould future, and determine character by our thoughts and deeds. What we deserve we got now and what we shall make, we shall receive in future. This is the eternal law". Gurmeet Ram Rahim Singh who has conducted a cleanliness campaign in which supports and promotes cleanliness and hygiene in every possible way. It believes in cleaning civic areas and maintaining the cleanliness. And thus, this campaign encompasses villages, towns, cities and metros. He has started a Cleanliness Earth Campaign in India with a banner of '**Cleanse the planet earth, to remove disease and curse**' on 21 September 2011 with a two day campaign attended by two lakh followers in New Delhi.

I start my lecture on the heading by using the proverb cleanliness is next to godliness. Yes, clean habits and habitats of the persons enhance their life to be compared with god. We know that cell is basic unit of our body; even the cells know how to eliminate the wastage from cells. On the whole, we the human the basic unit of the society have clean habits naturally but we are forgetting to make our environment clean. We know that children are future pillars our country. So, we should teach them how they should keep their personal hygiene along with

**Correspondence:**

**R. Jayakumar**

Assistant Professor  
Vivekanandha College of  
Education, ECR Road, Lawspet,  
Puducherry-605 008, India.

their environmental hygiene by guiding them as we are as their role models. There are many serious problems caused by us by our ignored day-to-day activities.

**2. The problems are** putting plastic bags in the soil leads to many problems like

- i) decreasing the soil fertility
  - ii) destroying of farmers friend and PGPRs (Plant Growth Promoting Regulators)
  - iii) mixing poly vinyl compounds in the soil and fresh water.
  - iv) Decreasing the intake of freshwater in the ground water levels by ground water by plastic covers.
- Nature of fresh water should be changed.
  - Dumping bio-degradable organic waste in open areas leads - Release of bio gas, spreading of pathogenic fungi and bacteria.
  - Burning of tyres and rubber leads to release of "Dioxons"- leads respiratory troubles and CNS, PNS, ANS disorder. (Central Nervous System, Peripheral Nervous System, Autonomous Nervous System). This increases temperature in the environment, leads to strengthening of survival fitness of pathogenic microbes in the environment to infect others.
  - Spitting the saliva with sputum leads to spread of many XDR (Extra Drug Resistance), MDR (Multi Drug Resistance) diseases.
  - Smoking habits leads to cancer even in passive smoker also.
  - Improper sanitary conditions leads spreading of many diseases.

### 3. How to tackle the problems caused by us

The clean India can be obtained by

- Moral, ethical and spiritual values of the children should be enhanced by us.
- To create the attitude of Home clean by children
- Asking the children to visit the temple and make them to understand the cleanliness of home and temple environment.
- More oxygen produced plants; medicinal plants should be planted in and around the temple and home.
- Don't encourage yourself and your children to put plastic papers in the temple pond, home and public places.
- Giving awareness to the urban and rural people about cleanliness through
  - i) pamphlets
  - ii) Role play
  - iii) E-media - short films
- Awareness programme through drama, folksongs
- Funny programme
- field visit as a citizenship camp
- encouraging the personalities those who are having clean habits and habitat's in front of the others
- comparative geographical structures (habitats) before and now should be shown to people for their realization.
- The prohibition of use of disposable plastics, irresponsible throwing away of plastic etc. While prohibiting, plastic the possible alternatives and their ecological impact need to be scientifically studied. It is suggested, that the future era bringing forth an institutional mechanism which will simultaneously take serious actions with including penalties against plastic pollution and encourage extensive activities in this area.
- Alternative usage bio-polymers in producing bio-plastics
- Proper sanitary condition

- Municipality's regular work in cleaning the bio wastage by the way of bifurcating the biodegradable and non-biodegradable should be regularly encouraged by the government.
- Follow the 3R's rule (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)
- Solid wastage management
- Awareness should be made in terms of public hygiene among the students and public people by the way of not to spitting, smoking in public places.
- Fresh water management should be taught

Still many villages have no proper disposal of garbage and sanitary wastages that should be done. Personal mental and physical hygiene of a person avoids the violence in his approach. So clean India not only depends on the physical hygiene of people but mental hygiene should also be inculcated in the young minds to keep our mother country to be clean in all the aspects.

### 4. Conclusion

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.

### 5. References

1. Swami Abhedanada. Hindu Philosophy in India, Ed. Radhakrishnan and Mairhead, Contemporary Indian Philosophy, S. Chand & co. Ltd, New Delhi, 1982.
2. Berry, Wendell. The Gift of Good Land. San Francisco: North Point Press, 1981.
3. Bodansky Daniel. (ed.). Evolution and Status of the Precautionary Principle in International Law. The Hague: Kluwer International Law, 2002.
4. Colborn T, Dumanoski Diane, Myers, John Peterson. Our Stolen Future. New York: Dutton Books, 1996.
5. website : [www.vpmthane.org](http://www.vpmthane.org)