

22. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Learning Objectives

At the end of this lesson the students will be able to:

- ❖ Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources.
- ❖ Gain knowledge about the need for conservation of various natural resources.
- ❖ To know the various methods which can be adopted of conservation of natural resources.
- ❖ Create awareness about the limited exploitation of natural resources.
- ❖ Get motivated to participate in the protection of environment and its management.

Important Points and Notes

- ❖ The Chipko movement was a non-violent agitation in 1973 that was aimed at protection and conservation of trees. The name of the movement '**Chipko**' comes from the word 'embrace', as the villagers hugged the trees and encircled them to prevent them from being cut. The movement originated in the Chamoli district of Uttar Pradesh (now Uttarakhand). The protest of Chipko movement achieved a major victory in 1980 with a 15 year ban on cutting trees in the Himalayan forests.
- ❖ Jim Corbett National Park was the first to be established in 1936 in Uttarakhand, India.
- ❖ There are 15 biosphere reserves in India.
- ❖ The Nilgiris is a biosphere reserve in Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ Rathika Ramasamy, a native of Venkatachalapuram village, Theni District in Tamil Nadu was the first Indian woman to strike an International reputation as wildlife photographer. Her passion is towards bird photography. A photobook on wildlife titled "The best of wildlife moments" was published in November 2014.

- ❖ Project Tiger and Project Elephant has been launched in 1973 and 1992 respectively
- ❖ Crocodile Conservation Project was launched in 1976.
- ❖ Sea Turtle Conservation Project was launched in 1999.
- ❖ Indian Rhino Vision 2020 is to conserve at least 3000 greater one-horned rhinos in Assam, India by 2020.
- ❖ India is the third largest consumer of crude oil in the world, after the United States and China.
- ❖ A capacity of 100 litres solar heater can save upto 1500 units of electricity per year.
- ❖ India has identified six basins as areas for shale gas exploration: Cambay (Gujarat), Assam-Arakan (North East), Gondwana (Central India), Krishna Godavari onshore (East Coast), Cauvery onshore and Indo-Gangetic basins.
- ❖ The world's largest and tallest wind turbine is situated in Hawaii.
- ❖ One wind turbine can produce electricity for 300 homes.
- ❖ Kallanai Dam, also known as Grand Anicut, is the fourth oldest dam in the world, constructed by King Karikala Chola of the Chola Dynasty in the 2nd century A.D.(CE). It still serves the people of Tamilnadu, The dam is located on the River Kaveri, approximately 20 km from the city of Tiruchirapalli.

❖ **E-wastes include**

Computer components -66%

Telecommunication components - 12 %

Electronic components -5 %

Biomedical components -7 %

Other components -6 %

❖ **Health Effects of E- Wastes**

Lead: Damages central and peripheral nervous system; affect brain development in children

Chromium: Asthmatic bronchitis

Cadmium: Accumulates in kidney and liver; neural damage

Mercury: Chronic damage to brain and respiratory system

❖ **Plastics including Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC):** Burning produces dioxin which can cause developmental and reproductive problems, damages the immune system.