

Quiz on Children's Day

1) VK Krishna Menon proposed the celebration of Children's Day to

- A President of India
- B United Nations
- C United States of America
- D Indian Parliament

2) When was the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) established?

- A 1945
- B 1946
- C 1947
- D 1948

3) Child Labor Act prohibits employment of Children aged under years.

- A 12
- B 13
- C 14
- D 15

4) Which of these is Jawaharlal Nehru's favorite flower which he always wore on his coat?

- A Lotus
- B Lilly
- C Daisy
- D Rose

5) Who is the Chairperson of Children's Film Society of India (CFSI)?

- A Lisa Ray
- B Nandita Das
- C DeepikaPadukone
- D RaimaSen

6) CRY stands for

- A Child Relief and You
- B Child Rehabilitation and You
- C Child Rights and You
- D Child Reservation and You

(CORRECT ANSWER) : (1 - B) (2 - B) (3 - C) (4 - D) (5 - B) (6 - C)

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CHILDREN'S DAY



Children's day, in Hindi known as "BalDiwas", in India falls on November 14th every year because the date marks the birth anniversary of legendary freedom fighter and independent India's first Prime Minister - Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. . As a tribute to Nehru and his love for children, Children's Day is celebrated on his birth date. Universally, Children's Day is celebrated on 20th November, every year. This day reminds to each and every one of us, to renew our commitment to the welfare of children and teach them to live by their Chacha Nehru's quality and dream.

About JawaharLal Nehru

On November 14, 1889, a son was born to an eminent lawyer, Motilal Nehru and his wife Swaroop Rani at Allahabad. They named him Jawaharlal. He was a brilliant, kindhearted child who was greatly loved by all. His father wanted to give him the best education and hence sent him to England for his M.A. from Cambridge. The British ruled India at that time. When he returned to India, young Jawaharlal realized that he wanted to help the poor and the downtrodden. He took part in the Freedom Struggle of India and became a follower of Mahatma Gandhi who had just returned from South Africa at that time. When India gained its independence, he became the first Prime Minister of free India.

The Birth of Chacha Nehru

Chacha Nehru as the children fondly referred to him, was fond of both children and roses. In fact he often compared the two, saying that children were like the buds in a garden. They should be carefully and lovingly nurtured, as they were the future of the nation and the citizens of tomorrow. He felt that children are the real strength of a country and the very foundation of society. Nehru worked passionately for the welfare of children and youngsters soon after independence. He was keen about welfare, education, and development of children in India. He was the 'beloved' of all the children who gave him the endearing name of 'Chacha Nehru'.

Celebrations

All over the country, various cultural and social events take place in different schools, corporates and institutions to celebrate Children's day.

So let's pledge on this day that we would stop child abuse and all forms of exploitation!



Hazardous Waste

Disasters occur due to both the natural and man-made activities. Hazards and Disasters are categorized into four groups, viz., Natural events, Technological events, Man-made events and Region-wise events. The adverse impacts caused due to the indiscriminate disposal of Hazardous Wastes (HW) come under the category of Environmental Disasters. A hazardous waste is waste that poses substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment. Hazardous Waste Management (HWM) is a very important issue and is assuming significance globally. There is no proper secured landfill facility available in India to dispose of Hazardous Waste. Very few industries in India, mostly in large scale and a few in medium scale, own proper treatment and disposal facilities. A common waste treatment and disposal facility such as Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) for management of HWs generated from industries is one of the useful options under such conditions. The planning for HWM comprises of several aspects ranging from identification and quantification of HW to development and monitoring of TSDF.



Hazardous wastes fall into two major categories: characteristic wastes and listed wastes. These wastes may be found in different physical states such as gaseous, liquids, or solids. Furthermore, a hazardous waste is a special type of waste because it cannot be disposed of by common means like other by-products of our everyday lives. Depending on the physical state of the waste, treatment and solidification processes might be available. In other cases, however, there is not much that can be done to prevent harm.

India is the second most populous country, which has about 16% of the world population and 25% of the land area. Rapid industrialization in the last few decades have led to the depletion of pollution of precious natural resources in India. Further the rapid industrial developments have, also, led to the generation of huge quantities of hazardous wastes, which have further aggravated the environmental problems in the country by depleting and polluting natural resources. Therefore, rational and sustainable utilization of natural resources and its protection from toxic releases is vital for sustainable socio-economic development.

Hazardous waste management is a new concept for most of the Asian countries including India. The lack of technical and financial resources and the regulatory control for the management of hazardous wastes in the past had led to the unscientific disposal of hazardous wastes in India, which posed serious risks to human, animal and plant life.

Waste Avoidance and Waste Minimisation

Given the difficulties in handling of hazardous wastes and the serious adverse impacts that result from improper management of such wastes, waste avoidance and minimisation gather added significance. Unlike other sectors of industrial activity, it is necessary to have a closer look at processes generating hazardous wastes rather than leave technological options entirely to the entrepreneur. On priority, it would be necessary to identify industry sectors which continue to adopt out-dated and highly polluting technology generating significant quantities of hazardous



wastes. For example the paper and pulp industry which continues with elemental chlorine based bleaching whereas there has been a major shift the world over to elemental chlorine-free bleaching. Similarly, the conversion of mercury cell based caustic soda manufacturing to membrane cell process would need to be expedited. Economic incentives, wherever needed for switch-over to cleaner production processes, would need to be provided to offset additional financial burden and make such switch-over a financially attractive option.

Recycling of Hazardous Waste

At present, there are no re-processing facilities in the country to recover toxic metals such as mercury from thermometers, tube-lights, cadmium from batteries, etc. Considering the potential for serious health impacts posed by co-disposal of such hazardous wastes with municipal solid wastes, development of a system for channelization of such wastes and development of re-processing facilities deserve to be accorded high priority.

Recycling of non-ferrous metallic wastes such as zinc dross, brass dross, used lead acid batteries, copper oxide mill scale and used lubricating oil offer attractive options for resource recovery in an environmentally sound and techno-economically feasible manner. Current gap between demand and supply of lead, zinc and copper as well as the projected widening of the gap due to rapid growth in demand arising from the automobiles sector etc. serve as added incentives for re-cycling. As compared to primary production of metals, re-cycling is energy efficient and environment friendly subject to a careful selection processing technology and disposal of wastes generated.

Conclusion

The industry driven economy of India's has resulted in hazardous waste problems, which are difficult to manage in an environmentally friendly manner. The continuation of import of hazardous wastes despite the ban, absence of proper infrastructure viz. centralized disposal facilities and lack of technical and financial resources have led to the unscientific disposal of hazardous wastes posing serious threat to human, animal and plant life. Thus, there is an urgent need for formulating proper hazardous waste management strategies, implementation of hazardous wastes management regulations and establishment of proper hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities for controlling the unscientific disposal of hazardous wastes.



Safe disposal of Hazardous Waste Generated

The third and the last option is to dispose of the hazardous waste safely. Depending on the waste category, land disposal or incineration could be adopted. Design and operation of such facilities, either captive or common need to strictly adhere to the guidelines. Supervision of such facilities during construction stage is of paramount importance. Common facilities should invariably be equipped with laboratory facilities to verify waste categorisation.



Picture of the month!



Take a few minutes out from your busy

lives to answer the following questions:

What does this picture persuade you to do

What is the underlying psychology of this pic

Who is the picture targeting to!

Does this picture idealize some aspects of li

According to you will this picture create

awareness for our environment!