

Environmental Science

Lecture 32

Value Education

Where does actually this value education fit into the curriculum? Students are not said to born with any set of education but we are brought up with the certain values. Students unconsciously imbibe all kinds of values form the parent's teachers and peers and they are pretty much like pieces of plunge. In the sense the values are generally more caught and they can be taught. The teaching part of education enable us to do is to provide them some kind of guidance and direction, such that they can only they can learn to imbibe the right values from their parents teachers and their peer people. This guidance goes on all through the curriculum, all through the day by all those who come in contact with them. So it is not a one teacher's job and not one subject that teacher going to teach for moral education and they forget about it. Needs to be imbibe in the curriculum in such a way they are ingrained as a part of them as well. Cardinal Principles of value education, the foundation should not be made dependent on myth or authority. That is where we remove all the aspects of religion form. Provoke the students to analyze the world and the experiences of their own life, its goals aspirations, etc., value dimension should permeate teaching. Give practical training in self- restraint and self-observation to actually inculcate values. Teachers should be as senior students and not behave as preachers not a moral masters.

Evolutionary Paradigms and Universal Human Values:

Future Evolution: Greater self fulfillment through movement to higher levels of consciousness. So the values that help in this journey love, compassion, generosity and truthfulness and undesirable values those which drag us down the ladder of evolution, Arrogance, lust, pride, anger, acquisitiveness, etc.,

Value orientation of teaching - we need to discuss in all subjects their value implications, physics, chemistry, mathematics, biology, social sciences. So when you teach with respect to any kind of technology you need to tell them that this is

the impact of society that is going on as social, environmental as well as moral impact and marketing being the importance of being truthful and economics that there are many factors besides profit and loss. In business management, the ethical issues of business management. Thuds the valuesdoes not mean to be only telling don't tell lies, not to hit anyone. It has nothing to be so generic. It has to be incorporated in all facets of life and in all our levels of life. EHV is the paramount need of the hour to ensure survival of the humanity. EHV is best done by encouraging the students to analyze the world and the experiences of their own life-its goals, aspirations, etc., value inculcation needs practical training in self restraint and mental purification-possible through Vispassana meditation. EHV teacher's have to be role models and not moral masters but senior students.

Role of the Government: National Education Policy of our government insist on establishing a Center for Value Education in all universities and institutes of higher education with the sole purposes of imbibing human values in their campuses.

HIV/AIDS

Moving on to HIV/AIDS, AIDS is the abbreviated form for Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome caused by a virus called Human Immune deficiency virus. Many myths have been spread about AIDS and it is very important for everyone to know the facts about HIV and AIDS. These are mutually exclusive and nothing to do each other completely. This is basically discovered in 1983. Though sufficient knowledge has been gained about the disease, yet a definite source of this virus could not be identified. But the following theories have been suggested.

They are, Through the African Monkey - Most of the evidences have suggested that the AIDS has spread from Africa. It has been believed that the HIV has transferred to humans from African monkey or Chimpanzees.

Through Vaccine programmes - HIV has spread in Africa through HIV contaminated polio vaccine prepared from monkey's kidney. It had spread through hepatitis-B viral vaccine in Los Angeles and New York. It has also spread through small pox vaccine programme of Africa.

If you look at the world scenario 90% of the world people are affected with AIDS but they live in developing countries, 13% of the world's population live in Africa, almost all states of African countries are affected by HIV about 3 million peoples have so far died due to this in 2003 in last record. AIDS is spreading in Eastern Europe and Asia as well.

India ranks 2nd in the world with 5.1 million affected people. The percentage is lower than Thailand, Myanmar and South Africa.

Scenario in India: The largest number of infected cases has been found in Maharashtra and Tamilnadu, followed by Delhi, UP, Karnataka and Goa. In Tamilnadu alone, till September 2003 a total of 24,667 cases of AIDS have been found out. If you look at the typical diagnosis and symptoms of this case, they have no symptoms when they have first infected but later gradually fever, headaches and fatigues are noticed and during this time HIV is present in large amounts of semen as well as vaginal fluids, this is where the passing on of the diseases happens. That is why this campaign is very important with respect to the prevention of this disease.

Minor Symptoms

1. Persistent cough for more than one month.
2. General skin disease.
3. Viral infection.
4. Fungus infection in mouth and throat.
5. Frequent fever, headache and fatigue.

Major symptoms

1. Fever for more than one month.
2. Diarrhea for more than one month.
3. Cough and TB for more than 6 months.
4. Fall of hairs from head.
5. 10% body weight gets reduced within a short period.

Control and preventive measures of AIDS

Once a person is infected with HIV the person remain infected for life. There is neither a cure nor a vaccine but can be prevented. Prevention is better than cure.

Basic approaches to control AIDS

1. Education: Health education enables to avoid indiscriminate sex and encourages the use of condoms. One should avoid use of sharing razors needles and syringes.
2. Prevention of Blood borne HIV transmission.
3. People in high risk groups should not donate blood. Blood should be screened for HIV.
4. Primary health care: AIDS awareness programmes should be encouraged. Voluntary health agencies should participate in large. Training programmes to doctors and paramedical workers should be conducted.
5. Counseling services should be provided either in person or through telephone.
6. Drug treatment-testing HIV positive does not mean the end they can still stay healthy leading productive lives for many years. Seeking early medical care and staying active are very vital in managing HIV. The immune system has to be kept boosted by taking nutritious diet and maintaining a stress free mind.

Women and Child Welfare

Moving onto the welfare of Women and Child. After the progression from human rights the next thing that we need to look into the welfare of women and children that they are the one constantly discriminated against and they are the one faces consequences in many situations.

Women and children are usually the main targets, whom suffer in a number of ways mainly because they are weaker, helpless and economically dependent.

Need for women welfare:

1. Women and children are the soft targets.

2. They are the victims of capitalism, development and environment
3. They suffer in a number of ways because they are:
 - Weaker
 - Helpless
 - Economically dependent, etc.,
 - Illiteracy
 - Wide gender discretion especially in our own country and higher levels of illiteracy and Greater percentage of illiteracy among women rather than men.

Issues Prevalent in society and problems faced by women:

Dowry- Dowry is property or money that a bride brings to her husband on the day of their marriage. It is sad, but many women who bring few dowry's after marriage are killed. The dowry is said to be a source of many of the problems in India to begin with.

Female infanticide: As a consequence of dowry people do not think that girl children have any sounds of contributions can't make to the family, they looked upon the families and because of this India has very less female sex ratio compared to that on men.

Health and wellbeing- women are not cared for in the health standards that they should be cared for, especially during child labor. The maternal mortality rate is among the highest in the world in India. They are also malnourished because they are forced to eat their husband's leftovers. Many women are also not equipped with the education that they need to fully understand and use their new found rights.

- 60% of the girls are married before the age of 16.
- Nearly 60% of the married girls bear children before they are 18.
- 125,000 women die from pregnancy and related causes every year.
- Maternal mortality in India is the 2nd highest in the world.

All of these were against the laws and legislation is been set by the human rights commission. This is hugely where the human commission program with respect to the family planning and general awareness as well as the health and well-being.

Domestic Violence- domestic violence is extremely high because of the dowry that India has set into play. Female trafficking, which is sexual abuse, is a big part of the violence problem in their society today. Every 93 minutes a woman is burnt to death due to dowry problem and every single hour at least one woman is raped in India.

Overworked- many women in India are overworked and again this not only relate rural women but also in urban and semi industrialized areas. You have large number of women working and their children working in BD industry, agarbathi industry rolling. Bangle making, weaving.., only 3% of these women are recorded as laborers. So have of them does not realize that they have value, that they are providing for the family, it is something just they do because they are meant to do it. So they do not have basic rights both as women or as laborers as well. This is one of the another issue that world health organization is referred to as Chula issue. The open stove which uses fuels or charcoals which causes a lot breathing related issues and lung related issues. Bu the WHO are actually steeped in and it has actually given a systematic kind of information and survey to us. Currently the government is working on this by providing LPG gases to the maximum of rural areas and the maximum number of homes. But if at all they are using chula they have to be in an open area, clean water. Sanitation and well ventilated home and then half of the diseases would be avoided. They can basically be done through the self-help groups, AanganBadi, Govt Schemes, Micro Finances, Self Employment. So besides the government over here we need to have the NGO's step in and lot of the women have to help out and rural women's by setting examples and this again can come through mass communication, messages in radio, messages in television and newspapers etc.,

Initiatives taken in India:

Ministry of women and child development has been made.

National network for women and mining with about 20 groups in different mining states of India is rightly fighting for a gender audit of India's mining companies.

What usually happens in this mining areas is women actually treated as laborers but if they moved away there, they have not given another source of employment, they moved to another place which does not have any structure systems. So they are completely dependent on men for their income and employment. Besides certain initiative we have NGO's like mahila mandalas, to create awareness amongst the women of remote villages to empower them, train them and educate them and help them become economically self-dependent. On the international level, the United Nations Decade for Women (1975-85) witnessed inclusion of several women related issues on international agenda. At an international level several welfare issues with respect to women, let them being incorporated into army defense, this is not only in our country but in outside as well. Employment was given to them, subsidies were provided to them so where they could study after marriage, children, etc., CEDAW was another convention that is came into being which is an international convention of being elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. This is basically the program for the result, protection and promotion of women's human right and socio-economic upliftment. So it is not enough to say that everyone is equal, equal opportunities have to be provided, women can take charge of their life and do not dependent on anyone else.

Women SHG in North Tamilnadu- it is found that the income of the women has been increased after joining the SHGs. Besides Tamilnadu few states have this as well it could be basket weaving and poppets making, it could making small items that they can sell and gain full employment and it happens to working in the fields is they just help their husbands and even though they could very crucial in terms of mandatory benefits they don't receive any. So these actually give them a place so that they can meet other women talk about issues and family welfare is also a common to help with these self-help groups will ensure not only the physical groups but also the mental health of women make sure that rural women also empowered as well.

Positive rising:

- India has world's largest number of professionally qualified women.
- India has largest population of working women in the world.
- India has more doctors, surgeons, scientists, professors than the United States.
- Indian women today are also singers, painters, beauty queens, and actors.

Child Population in India:

- India has the highest number of children in the world.
- More than one third of country's population is below 18 years.
- Approximately 40% of the population is children.

Look at the population in our country it's not only with respect to the education and health but also many cases we need to worry about child labor.

Need of child welfare:

1 million out of 21 million babies born every year in India are abandoned soon after their birth due to different socio-economic reasons.

Around 20 million children in our country are estimated to be working as child labors, some of them in various hazardous industries like the match industry, firework industry, brassware industry and pottery industry.

Problems faced by children:

- Child labor
- Malnutrition
- No education
- Undergo many dreadful diseases like:
 - Pneumonia
 - Diarrhea
 - Measles
 - Malaria
- Working in hazardous places to feed themselves.

- Undergo many respiratory problems due to pollution in the environment.

Children in need of care and protection:

- Orphans, abandoned and destitute children
- Missing or run-away children
- Street and working children
- Children of sex workers
- Abused, tortured and exploited children
- Children indulging in substances abuse
- Children affected by HIV/AIDS
- Children affected by natural calamities, emergencies and man-made disasters
- Children with disabilities
- Child beggars
- Children suffering from terminal/incurable disease

Impact of environment on children:

- Water borne diseases are affecting 6 million children in India.
- Childhood cancer rates are also increasing by 6% every year.
- Growing foetus in the mother's womb is not safe and free from the adverse effects of environment toxins.

Child protection in terms of nutrition and care:

- ICDS integrated child development services scheme.
- Supplementary nutrition
- Anganwadi centers
- Parent education
- Girl child protection scheme
- Check on child trafficking
- Children homes
- Kishor Shiksha Yojana.

Initiatives taken:

The UN general assembly in 1959 adopted the declaration of the Rights of child. After the UN convention of Rights of child, it became international law in the year 1990, consisting of 54 articles and a set of international standards and measures to promote and protect the well-being children in a society.

The law defines right of the child to survival, protection, development and participation, the right to survival emphasizes on adequately good standards of living, good nutrition and health. The right to protection means freedom from exploitation, abuse, inhuman treatment and neglect. They should be given vaccination on time they should be given good nutrition balanced needs and they should be adequate structure to lead a goal good and well balanced life.

Child rights:**1. Rights to survival**

That includes the right to life, the highest attainable standard of health, nutrition and adequate standard of living. It also includes the right to name and nationality.

2. Rights to protection

That includes freedom all forms of exploitation, abuses, in human or degrading treatment and negligence including the right to special protection in situation of emergency and armed conflicts.

These seem like the most fundamental rights of any body and it only the children who have to really fight for it. Because they are brought into the world without being aware of the fact that they are in this world. They need to have protection not only from the elements but also from human related abuses as well as exploitation. Rights to development which means rights to education support for an early childhood development and care. Social recreation, cultural activities as well. Rights to participation this includes abuse of the child, freedom of the expression, access to appropriate information, concerns as well.

Initiative of Childline India foundation-case of child beggars:

During outreach, Madurai childline team came across 5 children in the age group of 10 to 16 years performing acrobatics such as passing their body through an iron ring, walking on their hands upside down, etc.,

Childline contacted their parents and bought them to the center.

The parents were provided with counseling and warned not to send them for begging. Childline has assured to provide assistance for education of the children. They have provided the assistance for such children as well, so we need to keep track through NGO's, government is not going to be possible to keep track of every person, even the general public has to be made aware of the schemes and whom to contact if they see any suspicious case of any kidnapping, trafficking, etc.,

Sarvasikshaabhiyan:

Provides useful and relevant elementary education for all children in 6 to 14 age group by 2010 was the aim.

The goals of the SSA:

Enrollment for children in school, education guarantee center providing alternate school and back to school for children who are child labors and they are now back to school. Retention of all children to upper primary stage. Bridging of gender and social category gaps in enrolment, retention and learning. Ensuring that there is significant enhancement in the learning achievement levels of children at primary and upper primary stage.

Cases of NGO's concerned with child welfare:

- Action Aid India concentrates on child education and on street and working children.
- CRY targets underprivileged children who don't have basic resources to sustain themselves.

- Butterflies engage themselves in offering free education to poor kids. They teach children living in slums in Delhi.
- CARE India with branches in 11 states focus on girl's education.
- Prayas address issues related to lack of sensitivity and infrastructure for children's rehabilitation, education, and reintegration.

Role of Information Technology on Human Health

So what actually happens with respect to today's scenario is, information technology has permeated all branches of living education, environment and everywhere, how can we use it to the best of our knowledge of the best of us to maximize its production. Basic things is to involve to ensure IT to use the digitized products, create online database to be created everywhere and the situation everywhere, creating a network infrastructure such as means of communication between hospitals, physicians and providers, insurers, patients and suppliers.

Types:

- Administrative role
- Clinical role

Significance:

It provides an interactive network and advancement of patients actions and online access for self-managing health care.

Benefits:

- IT application provide with a quick and consistent return on the investment.
- Also provides patient safety clinical efficiency and enhanced hospital public relations.

So what happens in the simultaneous case when we are looking in to the benefits you can see that it is more benefit for large hospitals and urban center hospitals where information and transfer of information is faster as well as database is acquired as faster rate.

Barriers:

- Investments returns difficult to calculate.
- Initial start-up cost is unaffordable.
- Lower budget hospitals unable to participate.
- Reluctance of physicians and providers to accept changes.

Because the privacy of issues is one case and the level of conspiracy become so deep, everyone is aware of everything in everywhere and providing a security on IT based thing is going to be a very difficult process where there is going to be a breach of process and good cause, disastrous consequences.