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Subject :- Foundation Course

Roll No. :- GC - 211

Academic year :- 2020 - 2021

Title :- Swaccha Bharat Abhiyan

### प्रस्तावना

"स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" ही मोहिम भारत सरकार द्वारा चातुर्वर्षीय योजना आहे हा प्रथम सर्वात महत्वाकांक्षी प्रकल्प आहे सर्व ओढासह स्वच्छता हे प्रति जनजागृती निर्माण करण्यासाठी या योजनेची सुरुवात केली आहे स्वच्छ भारत अभियान हे प्रतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांचे प्रथम महत्वाकांक्षी अभियान आहे ज्यामध्ये भारत प्रथम स्वच्छ आणि निर्दोषी राष्ट्र म्हणून उदयास येणे वाचजेचे आहे महात्मा गांधी जयंतीच्या निमित्ताने जाहीर केलेले हे स्वच्छ नायुचि पूर्ण होईल असा विश्वास त्यांनी दाखवला आहे स्वच्छतेचे महत्त्व सर्वांनी जाणून आपले घर, परिसर, गाव, शहर सर्व कुठे स्वच्छ ठेवण्याचे काम व जबाबदारी प्रत्येकाने स्वीकारली पाहिजे.

"प्रथम स्वच्छता कुी ओर" आणि क्लीन इंडिया झीन इंडिया असे अर्थोष या अभियानात दिले गेले आहेत आरतात आज विविध अन्वयित्त मान्यवर, सामाजिक संस्था, शैलाडू अभियंते या अभियानाचे चेहेरे मोहरे बनलेले आहेत फक्त सरकारी योजना किंवा मोहिम म्हणून नाही तर जबाबदारी म्हणून प्रत्येक भारतीय भारतीय नागरिकाने या अभियानात सामील होणे आवश्यक आहे ही मोहिम अशीच चालू राहावी आणि प्रत्येक भारतीय स्वच्छतेच्या स्वप्नाने आरतल जावा अशी इच्छा सर्वांचीच आहे





## उद्दिष्टे

- 1) पर्यावरणाच्या दृष्टीने सुरक्षित वायुमण्डलची स्वच्छतेसाठी स्वस्त आणि योग्य तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रोत्साहन देणे.
- 2) ग्रामीण भागातील स्वच्छतेच्या व्याप्तीची गती वाढवून 2019 रोजी पर्यंत स्वच्छ भारताचे स्वप्न साकार करणे.
- 3) नागरिक धनधुरा व्याख्यापनासाठी आधुनिक व शास्त्रोक्त पद्धतीचा अवलंब करणे.
- 4) स्वच्छतेच्या चांगल्या पद्धतीचा अनुसंधाने सवयींमध्ये बदल करणे.
- 5) स्वच्छतेविषयी जाबुजता निर्माण करणे.
- 6) स्वच्छतेची सार्वजनिक आशेयाशी आंगठ घालणे.
- 7) नागरी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संघाशी क्षमता वाढवणे.
- 8) स्वच्छता व आशेयटाची सवयी व दृगठदाशी-मुक्तीद्वारे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रातील सर्वसाधारण जीवनमानात सुधारणा घडवून आणणे.
- 9) हाताने मैला कुपत्राच्या सफाई कामगारांना या कामातून मुक्त करणे.

Foundation

Course - II

(Semester - II)

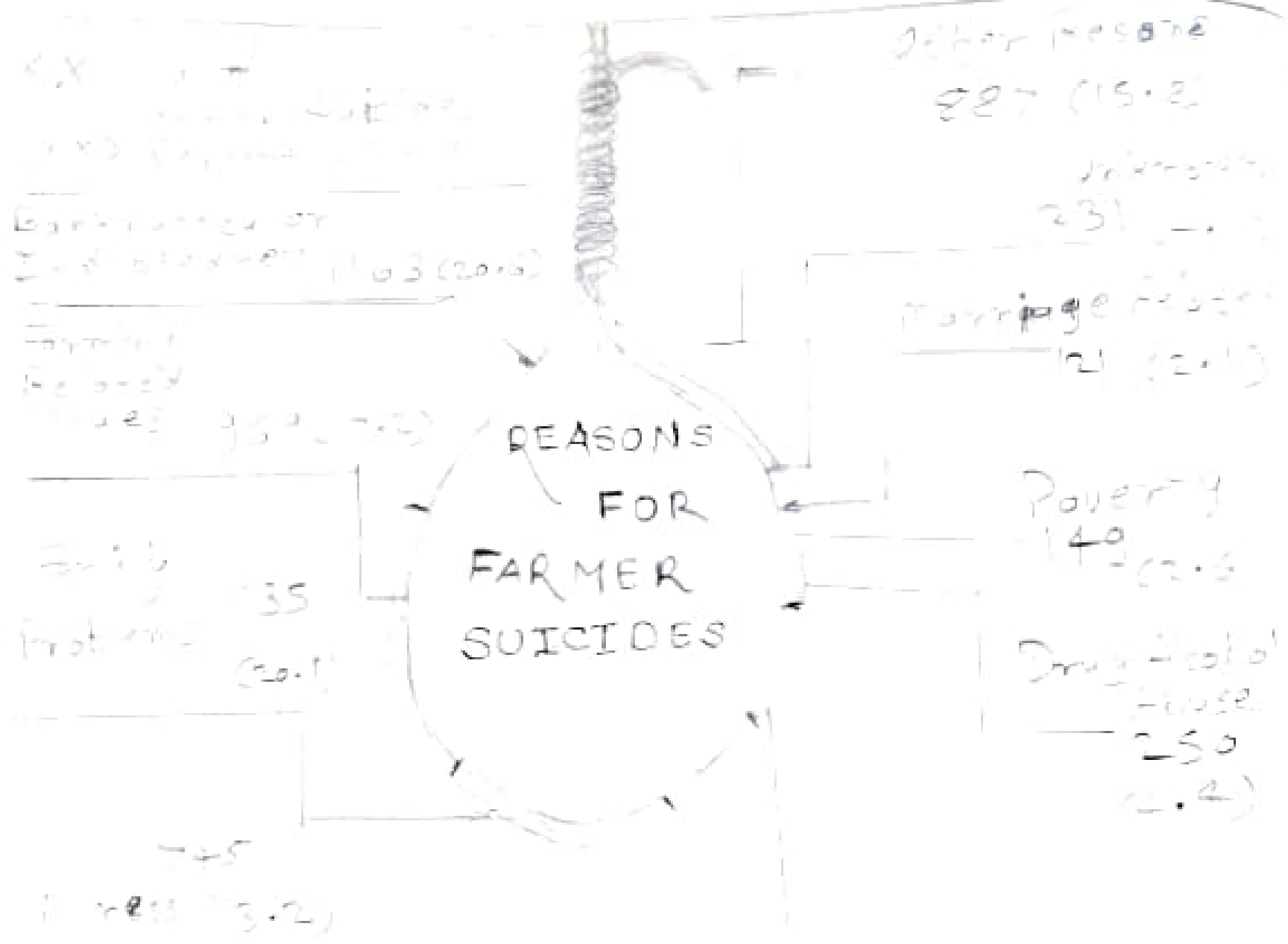
Name :- Shreya Anjali Ashvin Kelkar

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Topic :- Causes and measures on Farmers suicides.



I

## Introduction :-

A peculiar feature of Indian farmers is that they are the price-takers both from the input and from the output market side. Because of this reason, the farmers are pushed to such a state that, the input costs & the cost of credit are so high, while the output prices are very low, as a result there is a decline in profitability and returns from cultivation. As a known fact, agriculture in India is referred to as "gamble of the monsoon" which means it's too much dependent on nature i.e. The irrigation facilities are under developed.

Broadly the problems in Indian agriculture can be scaled down to the following:

- ① An excessive dependence of a large section of the population on agriculture is nearly two thirds of the population.
- ② Consistent decline in the size-class of holding and an increasing preponderance of marginal holdings along with poor returns from cultivation indicates that income for farm households is very low.
- ③ Green revolution had a greater focus on rice and wheat under irrigated condition bypassing crops and regions under rainfed or dry land conditions. There has been a failure to capitalize on the vast network of institutes to provide and regulate new technology (including the usage of biotechnology), and a virtual absence of extension service.

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Subject: Foundation Course

Subject Teacher: Prof. Sunil Thakre

Project Name: Environment, Pollution  
and Human Life.

# Environment Pollution and Human Life

## \* Introduction :-

Pollution has significant impacts on human health, the environment and even on how some of the Earth's systems, such as the climate, are functioning. Pollution touches all parts of the planet. It is affecting our health through the food we eat, the water we drink and the air we breathe. Approximately 19 million premature deaths are estimated to occur annually as a result of the way we use natural resources to support global production and consumption and which impact the environment.

Pollution touches all parts of the planet. It is affecting our health through the food we eat and the air we breathe. The 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations in 2015 commits to "ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature." How does pollution fit in that picture?

Environmental pollution is reaching worrying proportions worldwide. Urbanization and industrialization along with economic development have led to increase in energy consumption and waste discharges. The global



environmental pollution, including greenhouse gas emissions and acid deposition as well as water pollution and waste management is considered as international public health problem which should be investigated from multiple perspective including social, economic, legislative and environmental engineering systems as well as lifestyle habits helping health promotion and strengthening environmental systems to resist contamination.

Environmental pollutants have various adverse health effects from early life some of the most important harmful effects are perinatal disorders, infant mortality, respiratory disorders, allergy, malignancies, cardiovascular disorders, increase in stress oxidative, endothelial dysfunction, mental disorders and various other harmful effects. Though, short-term effects of environmental pollutants are usually highlighted, wide range of hazards of air pollution from early life and their possible implication on chronic non-communicable diseases of adulthood should be understood. Numerous studies have exposed that environmental particulate exposure has been linked to increased risk of morbidity and mortality from many diseases, organ disturbance, cancers, and the other chronic disease. Therefore it is time to take action and control the pollution.

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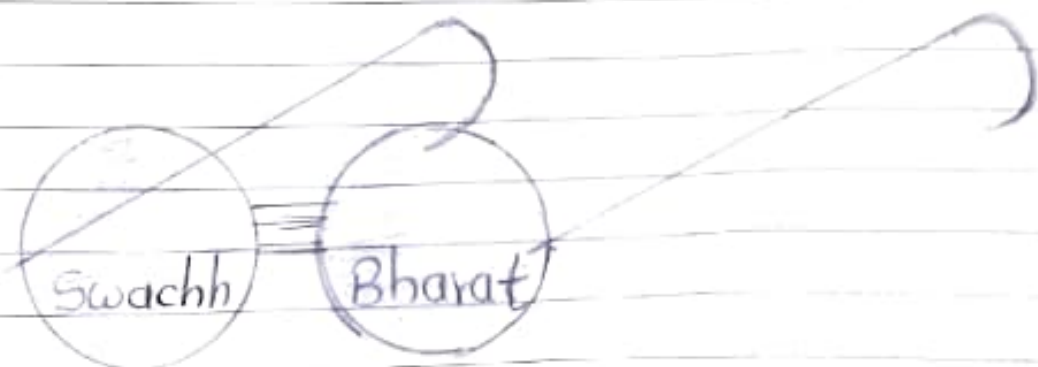
Project Name :- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

Subject :- Foundation Course II

subject teacher :- Professor Sunil Thokle

Academic Year :- 2020 - 21

Name of the College :- JSM College Alibag



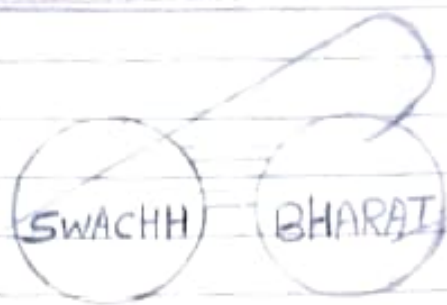
# ★ Introduction

Indian is a developing nation and development does not just mean developing economically, it is defined by the overall development of a country and its countrymen. A country will be called developed only when its countrymen have good wealth as well as good health and this can only be achieved by personal practice. It is possible that you have attained higher education or own a multinational company, but even if your nation has not developed from any other point of view, you will not be called developed because your country is your identity.

We can say that our country is still illiterate in terms of cleanliness and it is our duty to contribute and make people aware because not a single government campaign will be successful unless the members of the country contribute. In this sequence, our prime minister Mr. Narendra Modi started a cleanliness program naming Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. Prime minister Narendra Modi launched the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) on Oct 2, 2014, the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. The ambitious programme aims to make the streets, road and infrastructure across the country clean by Oct 02, 2019, the 150<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of the father of the nation. It is India's biggest ever cleanliness drive.

# \* Gandhiji and his role in Swachhata Abhiyan

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Cleanliness starts from your home

SWACHH GHAR!  
SWACHH BHARAT!!



Gandhiji played a very important role in developing hygienic habits among people and wished to see India like other nations. Personal hygiene not only makes you healthy but also helps in the development of the nation because every other country spends a lot of money on the treatment of various diseases and most of the diseases are caused by unhealthy habits.

This money can be saved and used for development. Gandhiji was well aware of such things and promoted cleanliness. He was really very courageous because the steps he took in that era were very decent and bold and common man would really need lots of courage to do anything like that. In India, there was a group marked as untouchables and cleaning was their duty.

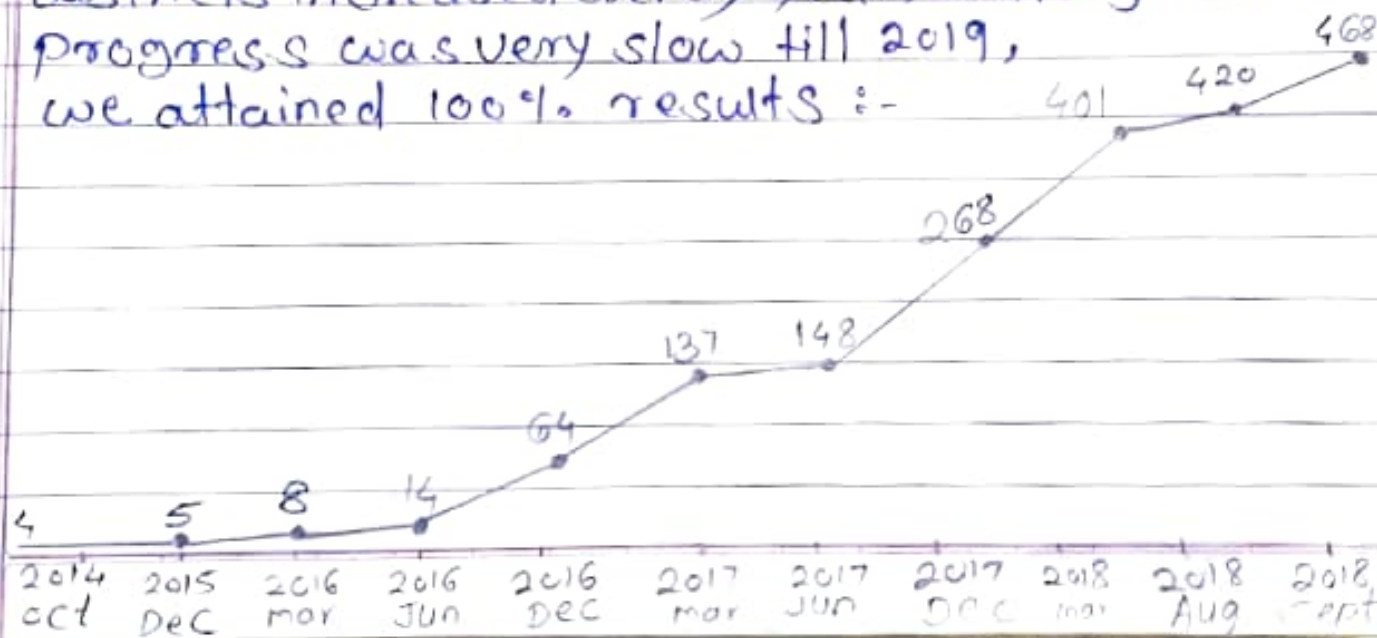
# \* Swachh Bharat Abhiyan for Urban Area

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The cleanliness campaign was inaugurated on a very wide scale and it has been distributed among various categories, as one of them is the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan for urban areas and the other is for village or Gramin, both are run by different ministries, under the same Swachhata program. The Urban Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is headed by the ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

- \* Main objective of Urban Swachh Bharat Abhiyan:-
- To make cities free from open defecation.
  - Eradication of manual scavenging.
  - To provide 66.42 lakh individual household Toilets.
  - Capacity Augmentation for Urban local Bodies.
  - To provide 2.52 lakh community and 2.56 lakh public toilets in the city.
  - To provide door-to-door service for new and scientific solid waste management in 4014 cities.

The data show the number of open defecation free districts increased every year, although the progress was very slow till 2019, we attained 100% results :-



• Swachh Rail, Swachh Bharat :-

Railways connect the nation and it is the biggest medium to connect India and it also sets an example on tourists visiting a particular city. The campaign was launched by the ministry of Railways in 2016 to promote cleanliness in railways and contribute to the cleanliness of the country. The following graph shows the list of Railway stations won the cleanliness prize :-

2016					2017					2018				
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Besni - Punjab	Gandhidham - Gujarat	Vasco - Da - Gang - Goa	Jainnager - Gujarat	Kumbakonam - Tamil Nadu	Visakhapatnam - A.P.	Secunderabad - Telangana	Tammy Tawi - J.K.P.	Vijayawada - A.P.	Anand Vihar Terminal - Delhi	Jodhpur - Rajasthan	JaiPur - Rajasthan	Tirupati - A.P.	Vijayawada - A.P.	Anand Vihar Terminal - Delhi

• Some interesting activities organized across the nation :-

1. By conducting various seminars and workshops :- Various seminars were organized across the nation to promote the cleanliness program.
2. Banners and Pamphlets :- Various banners and pamphlets regarding cleanliness were displayed throughout the country to remind people of their every move, which remind us to keep the environment clean.

• Money spent on advertisement :-

From the year 2014 since the program was launched the government spent 530 crores for the promotion of the campaign. The main aspects of the mission were to make India open defecation free as well as to develop healthy habits, solid and liquid waste management, door to door waste collection

• The money spent on the mission :-

• In 2014-2015 the total amount of RS. 2730 crore was released and RS. 3094 crores were spent.

• In 2015-2016 the money allotted was RS. 6362.95 crore, from which RS. 9370 crores were spent.

• In the year 2017-18, RS 4,242.07 crore was spent

• For the year 2018-19, RS 182.25 crore was spent

This was the data of the amount spent by the Modi government for the Swachhata Project. We can clearly see the year-wise money spent on this program in this graph :-  
9370 cr.

