

Jambhani Darshan Avam Paryavarn



Dr. O.P. Bishnoi

**Guru Jambheshwar Environment Conservation Research Chair
Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur (Raj.)**

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Ghatkopar (W), Mumbai-400086.**

Jambhani Darshan Avam Paryavarn

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INDEX

S.No.	Description	Page No.
1.	Eco Based Life - Implementation of Jambhani Philosophy in Life Major General (Dr) Pritam Bishnoi	1-3
2.	An Analysis of Current Environmental Challenges Kuldeep Singh	4-12
3.	Our Environment : Our Responsibility Dr. Arshi Gouhar	13-17
4.	Environment and British Power in India Prashant Tripathi	18-22
5.	Jambhoji and Environment Protection Dr. Manju Chaudhary	23-28
6.	Ecological Imbalances and Environmental Challenges Ajita Yadav	29-37
7.	A Study of X Standard Students through Environmental Awareness and Environmental Achievement of District Ghaziabad Mr. Tejendra Kumar	38-46
9.	Efficacy of Covid-19 Pandemic Related Lockdown on Environment and Climatic Conditions: A Review of Literature Dr. Dhanendra Kumar Agnihotri	47-53
10.	A Comparative Study of Antifeedent Effects of Plant Extracts of satyanashi (Argemone Mexicana) and Aak (Calotropis Gigantea) on Gram Pod Borer, Helicoverpa Armigera (Hübner) in Pali Region Manohar Malviya and Dhirender	54-58
11.	Treatment of Fluoride Contaminated Water Using Coconut Waste as Natural Adsorbent Aastha Arora and Rajendra Mathur	59-64
12.	Environmental Crisis:A Mini Review Dr. Renu Durgapal	65-70
13.	Traditional Rain Water Harversting: A Sustainable Solution for Barmer of Thar Desert, Rajasthan Dr. Chandra Prakash Gharu	71-74
14.	Understanding nuances of rural sanitation program in Combating Climate Change Issues Shyam N Dave	75-81
15.	The Impact of Built-Up Area Expansion on Environment in India Mr. Yash Lohan, Mr. Kirpa Ram	82-85
16.	Participation of B.Ed Trainees in Community and Social Development Yogesha K A	86-89
17.	Curry Leaves (Murraya Koenigii): Pharmaceutical Uses and Importance in Upcoming Era Rajesh Kumar	90-96
18.	Impact of Conservation Farming in India: Present Practice and Future Challenges Suman Sarkar and Kajal Moitra	97-99
19.	Ecotels- Environmentally Sustainable Hotels Reena Choudhary and Shelja K. Juneja	100-106
20.	Contemporary Issues and Sustainable Management of Depleting Natural Resources Dr. Hem Ahuja and Ms. Neelam Swami	107-114
21.	Effect of Climate Change on Human Life Mr. Sandeep Kumar, Mr. Sudhir Verma, Dr. Emarti Kumari & Priyanka Yadav	115-118
22.	A Critical Analysis of Three Agricultural Acts and Farmers' Protest Babloo Jakhar, Manoj Siwach and Shekhar	119-122

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23.	Bishnoi Community: The Pioneer of Environment Protection Dr. Subhash	123-125
24.	Depletion of Natural Resources, Environmental Issues & Economic Growth Neelam Swami and Dr. Hem Ahuja	126-131
25.	Role of scheduled tribes for safeguarding of the environment and fulfilling the basic needs by using the natural resources Dr. Arun Kumar Saral	132-138
26.	Ecological Imbalances and Human Health Mr. Bhagirath1 and Mr. Jagan Lal2	139-142
27.	Endeavours of National Green Tribunal to Combat the Environmental Crisis Eti Gupta	143-149
28.	Ethnobotanical Appreciation of useful plants in the branches of Ethnobotany found in the Green Campus of Govt. Girls post Graduate College, Ujjain Madhya Pradesh (India) Shivani Sisodiya and Manoj Kumar Sisodiya	150-160
29.	Impact of physico chemical parameters on irrigation from the water quality of Jojari River Abhishek Vaishnav and Dr. Ranjeeta Mathur	161-163
30.	Potential of Underutilized Legumes for Ensuring Food Security Mariyam Jacob and Anisha S	164-173
31.	Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on The Environment Sandeep Kumar, Dr. Monika Sharma, Dr. Emarti Kumari	174-78
32.	Prosopis the 'Kalpvriksha of desert' and its role in sustainable development Monika Sharma and Rachana Dinesh	179-182
33.	Recent sighting report on Dull Babul Blue- Azanus uranus Butler, 1886 (Lepidoptera: Rhopalocera) a new record for Butterflies fauna of Chhattisgarh state Hit Narayan Tandan, Gulab Chand, Ravi Naidu, Swati Tandan & Jayant Biswas	183-186
34.	Global Warming: International Collaboration Dr. Rajni Bala	187-193
35.	Hauz Khas Reservoir in Delhi – An Environmental and Ecological Study Dr. Puspendra Singh	194-197
36.	Human Relationship with Nature, Technology and importance of Jambhani Philosophy for Environmental Protection Dr Shashi A Mishra	198-201
37.	Study of Traditional Water Bodies of Jodhpur in Present Context Ankur Singh	202-206
38.	Environmental Challenges in Current Scenario Khyati Arya	207-210
39.	Natural World and Environmental Crisis: Material Ecocriticism as New Direction in Literary Ecology Dr. Jaibir Dhariwal	211-217
40.	Sanctification of Nature in Vedas Mrs. Anu kandhari	218-220
41.	Sustainable Development: A Solution to Environmental Crisis Deepika	221-224
42.	Quintessential Iconic Philosophy of 'Ambient Air Quality Crises Management' of Guru Jambheshwar Ji Dr. Dhiraj Yadav and Ramautar Eklavya	225-229

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Human Relationship with Nature, Technology and importance of Jambhani Philosophy for Environmental Protection

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Human and Environment

During the Nomadic stage, Earth which was the source of shelter and food to human being for survival and the life of humans was shaped by availability of natural resources and surrounding of environment. In ancient times human civilization for survival was entirely dependent on environment and thus it was necessary for man to have knowledge about his surroundings such as plants, animals and their protection, food water and so on. With the discovery of fire and increase in population man tried to alter natural resources to fulfil the need, his human needs and wants.

Natural resources are a very good source of providing quality life to human beings in terms of their social, economic, psychological and political life. Food and other necessities are provided by plants. Sun, wind and water generate energy in the form of fuel to human beings. Nature and its resources are truly amazing and we often find ourselves in awe of it. Many of us are also nature lovers and worshipers. There are several communities and tribes in India that worship nature. One such community is the Bishnoi community. They are the followers of Saint Jambheshwar Guru in the desert of Rajasthan and they are born nature lovers and are very closely related to nature, ecology and eco-system. They truly believe in spreading ecological consciousness and awareness. Jambheshwar guru's Jambhani philosophy is followed by the Bishnois which teaches them to give highest level of importance to environmental care and its protection.

Changing Human- Nature Relation

Change is at the heart of life and similarly, change is also a constant in environment. Due to an increase in urbanization and industrialization, there have been numerous changes in the human-nature relation.

In the words of Mahatma Gandhi, "The world has enough for everybody's need but not for one person's greed" His word stand true, especially in today's time. Humans have become more greedy and greedy by the day. Man wants to build factories and industries by chopping forests, use multiple cars to pollute the environment and let destroy water

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and land. Man has truly begun to disrespect mother nature which has led to depletion in natural resources, high rates of global warming and destroying of flora and fauna among many things.

In contrast to the selfish and thoughtless ideologies of modern man, the preaching of Saint Guru Jambheshwarji were very different. Jambhani ideology is one of the most organised perspectives and proponents of ecological conservation, wildlife protection and green living. As a nature lover himself, Guru Jambheshwarji advised 29 principles to become a Bishnoi who dedicated their lives to environmental protection and compassion to all living beings.

The Stockholm Conference in Sweden, the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (UNCHE) was the first concerted effort of the international community to focus on the environment as a major topic of international concern and attention. The most considerable result of the Stockholm Conference was the Stockholm Declaration, a list of 26 principles highlighting a new ethic intended to govern future behaviour of societies towards the environment. While the conference was a great initiative and brought about important changes for environment protection, it is crucial to note that the Jambhani ideology discussed environment protection way before it came up in conferences and seminars, which highlights that Jambheshwar Guruji was truly a visionary and intellectual.

Human, Nature and Technology

Followers of Jambhani's philosophy, Bishnoi community living in a desert, their lifestyle is very simple and surrounded by nature. Houses are made of eco-friendly materials by collecting dead wood from the forest. Cow dung cakes are used as a fuel for cooking food at home. They are committed to protection of nature and natural environment and thus deer, black bucks, peacocks, blue bulls, chinkaras are some of the animals one can find in their vicinity areas freely moving. They live very simple life and closely related to nature.

In urban areas use of technology has brought change in the modes of communication. Communication has become very fast through whatsapp, e-mail and social media. Use of technology has brought changes in fashion style through online shopping, washing machine and other household gadgets provided comforts and convenience in the cost of environmental degradation. Overuse of technology in terms of computer and mobile have adverse effects on environment. Adverse use of AC and computers waste have damaging effects on environment. People are not interacting with each other as they are more comfortable with phone and internet games. Youngsters are suffering more and more

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from depression as they are spending more time on indoor activity rather than outdoor activity and spend more and more time with cell phones and indirectly live in isolation. Family members have no time to interact with each other as a result youngsters live in isolation. Technology is responsible for spreading fake messages without thinking a genuineness of it. Sleep deprivation, Addiction to check the upload status of others in mobile strains human mind mentally and physically. Due to Overuse of technology man is away from environment leads to various psychological and physiological disorder in human beings.

Bishnoi follower of jambhani's philosophy are living their life in relation with harsh weather, struggling to survive daily to make their food still protecting the natural resources keeping an example for urban people to protect environment and eco - conservation.

Environment Protection and Jambhian Philosophy

Bishnoi community members learn about environment protection and ecological awareness by birth. Nature and environment is very close to them and when they see someone trying to harm nature, they collectively raise their voices and act to save their mother nature. Some ideologies and principles of the Jhambhani culture are also seen in some prominent theories.

Study of Reflexive Modernisation developed by Ulrich Beck, written a book The Risk Society (1992) discusses some of the negative consequences of economic development. Due to industrial and scientific development, risk and hazards to nature, animals and human life cannot be ignored. The only way of dealing with such risks is to reflect collectively. Modernization becomes reflexive when due to growth and development human being faces the problems, leading to further destruction of nature, sacred surroundings and the risks which it has generated to human life and environment.

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) was held in Rio de Janeiro, 1992, the conference was attended by 178 nations. Rio dealt extensively with the relations between the nations of the industrialized North and the developing countries like South.

Concept for national and Global progress, principles of partnership and assistance between rich and poor were agreed.

Jambhian philosophy inspired by a brave woman - her name is Amrita Devi Bishnoi who never allowed the kingsmen to cut the khejri tree. She sacrificed her life to save the khejri tree which was providing food to her family and her animals. Her three daughters stopped kingsmen to cut the khejri tree, they were killed too by the kingsmen. Villagers got

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agitated and they were also clung to the khejri ,more than 300 hundred people were killed during the protection of khejri tree.

When the king Ajay SIngh came to know of the incidence, he personally visited the place and asked for apology to Bishnoi community and ordered to stop cutting the trees and doing hunting of birds and animals from the Bishnoi areas and will be punished severally to those who will not obey the order of king.

Conclusion

Environment is a continuous changing aspect in itself in a natural way, thus it is not a static in nature .Any minute change occurs in an environment in a natural way it leads to multiple complex change.The change by human being in the environment creates many more and further complexity in an environment.Jambhian Philosophy is a way to the protect of environment. Clean water, air , productive soil , agricultural crops , abundant forest and wild life are related with proper sustainable development of society . Human relationship with the environment must be sustainable. Essential resources must be maintained, renewed by protecting our environment so these resources can be made available to our future generations.Primary environmental care and protection to environment is necessary for sound human - nature relationship.By providing empowerment to local group and of local communities to decide what changes they would like to bring about in their society and community level .It is now important to invest in the environment rather than in technological development.It is also necessary to incorporate flexibility towards decision making for the protection of environment at the local, regional and national level.

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ABOUT THE EDITOR



Dr. O.P. Bishnoi achieved his doctoral degree in chemistry from Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur in 2003. After getting his Ph.D. degree he went to the school education as chemistry lecturer and served for a decade. Presently, Dr.O.P. Bishnoi is working as Assistant Professor in Department of Chemistry Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur. He is elected council

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