GREEN SKILL

Environment - We cannot imagine our lives without the environment around us.

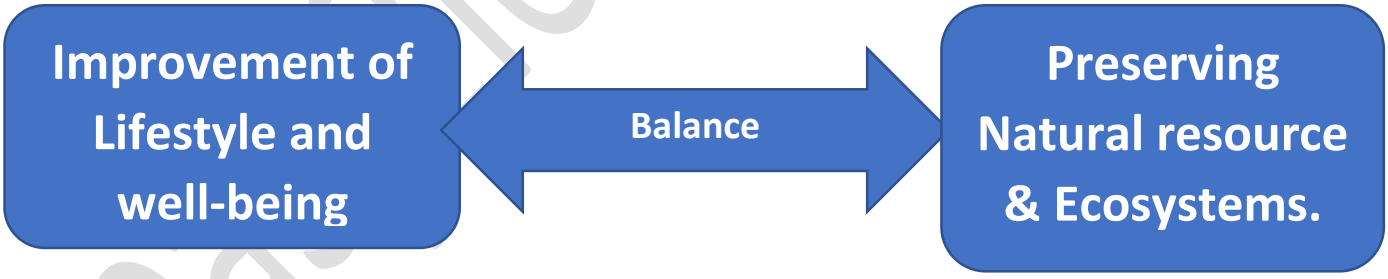
EVERYTHING THAT SURROUNDS US COMPRISES ENVIRONMENT –

- ✓ **Living Beings,**
- ✓ **Flora and Fauna,**
- ✓ **Non-Living Things,**
- ✓ **The Vegetation,**
- ✓ **Climate,**
- ✓ **Natural Resources.**

Each of these affect us in one or the other way and in turn our actions also have a deep impact on all these, largely called as the environment.

According to the 1987 Brundtland Report :-

Sustainable Development – Is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.



Need for Sustainable Development –

- ☞ **To curb or prevent Environmental degradation.**
- ☞ **To ensure a safe human life.**
- ☞ **To check the exploitative technology and find alternative sources.**
- ☞ **To check the over exploitation & wastage of natural resources.**
- ☞ **To regenerate renewable energy resources.**

☞**To ensure environmentally sustainable economic growth.**

GREEN ECONOMY – A green economy is an economic system i.e. compatible with the natural environment while considering social issues.
1. ENVIRONMENTAL – BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM
2. SOCIAL -
3. ECONOMIC – 3

The definition for Green Economy captures the three dimensions of sustainable development: (i.e. Pillars of Sustainable Development are) –

1. Social – The Social Principals involves -
- ☞Ensuring well being of people while giving them social protection and access to essential services.
- ☞Ensuring livelihood, poverty reduction, democratic social inclusion.

2. Environment – The Environmental principals of Green Economy (or Sustainable Development) involves –

- ☞Protecting biodiversity & ecosystems.
- ☞Sustaining Natural assets and ecosystems.
- ☞Implementing environmental Sustainability goals.

3. Economy – The Economic Principals of Green economy involves-
- ☞Recognizing natural capital & values.
- ☞Integrated economic development & growth models.
- ☞Ensuring resource conservation & energy efficient.
- ☞Creating employment & green jobs.

4Rs' – REFUSE, REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE and UPCYCLE.

The 4 R's:

1. Refuse: *To refuse waist is often seen as a "radical" choice. As a consumer, the impact of*

refusing waist is a clear statement to the producer. This choice is a powerful one in that you refuse to take on the responsibility of waste and only wish to receive the wanted or needed product.

2. Reduce: Purchase the products with less packaging or try to buy products with biodegradable material.

3. **Reuse:** Use the Product as much as you can use it healthy. e.g. we can reuse a water bottle as a planter for small plant or a old t-shirt can be transformed into a bag.

4. **Recycle:** take a used item and transform it in a different usable form. e.g. give your used toys and things to charity instead of throwing them away.

"5. **Upcycle** is a new concept wherein old, used material is modified and a new product is created to share with needy/interested people."

Goal of Sustainable Development – Sustainable Development includes **17** Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Building on the Principal of **"leaving no one behind".**

No Poverty	**Zero Hunger**	**Good Health & Well - Being**	**Quality Education**
Gender Equality	**Clean Water & Sanitation**	**Affordable & Clean Energy**	**Decent work & Economic Growth**
Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure	**Reduced Inequality**	**Sustainable Cities and Communities**	**Responsible Consumption & Production**
Climate Action	**Life Below Water**	**Life on Land**	**Peace & Peace Strong Institutions**
Partnership to achieve the Goal.			

The 5 P's of Sustainable Development –

1. **Prosperity -** to ensure all human being can enjoy prosperous & fulfilling lives & that **economic, social and technological** progress occurs in harmony with nature.
2. **Partnership – Revitalised Global Partnership for SD.**
3. **Peace – Inclusive Societies free from fear & Violence.**

4. Planet – Protect the Planet from degradation.
5. People – End poverty & hunger.

Measures taken for implementing SDGs in India –

- ☞ NITI Aayog has been given the responsibility of supervising SDGs.
- ☞ MoSPI (Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation) made responsible for developing national indicators for the SDGs.
- ☞ States have been directed to implement & ensure the action, Implementation & monitoring of centrally sponsored schemes for implementing SDGs.

Challenges in Sustainable Development

- ☞ **Lack of Effective Leadership and coordinated Partnerships.**
- ☞ **Social Inclusion**
- ☞ **Undefined Scope & Spread of SDGs.**
- ☞ **Lack of Measurable Indicators.**
- ☞ **Finance & Budgeting for SDGs Attainments.**
- ☞ **Monitoring & Ownership.**
- ☞ **Data for Measuring Progress.**

GREEN SKILL – Green Skills are the skills required with values, attitude and required knowledge to create a sustainable green economy.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIETY AND ENVIRONMENT:

to fulfil our greed, we are exploiting the resources nature has given us, while nature has its own way to show its fury(□□□).

- ✓ **Issues like Global Warming,**
- ✓ **Climate change,**
- ✓ **Other manmade disasters are a few that have a direct implication of man's activities.**
- ✓ **Natural Disasters like earthquakes have a direct impact on the economy hence affecting the society.**

Hence, it may be concluded that both society and environment are interdependent and cannot exist in isolation.

ECOSYSTEM AND FACTORS CAUSING IMBALANCE:

Human activities have a direct implication in causing **ecological imbalance.**

Following are the man-made disruptions that cause ecological imbalance:

I. **Deforestation: f**or land, wood, paper etc.

II.

a. Due to increase in population more houses are built
b. In order to maintain the life style, lot of forests have been cut.
c. deforestation affects wildlife, soil health and climate in the long run.

II. **Use of Plastic –** causes all kind of pollution – air , water,soil as it is non-biodegradable in nature. **India's four major metro cities produce nearly 1.7 tons of Plastic garbage every day.**

III. Waste Generation – Domestic wastes, hazardous chemical waste from industries all are disposed inappropriately or discharged into the seas. It harms aquatic life & is a massive environmental hazard.

IV. Water – Ground water depletion, wastage of water etc.

V. Global Warming – Excess use of fossil fuels, greenhouse gases etc. lead to rise in overall temperature of the planet that can have adverse effects on climate and consequently, humanity.

III. Overexploitation of Resources: To satisfy our needs, we are not only using the resources available to us but we are exploiting them as well. We generate tons of waste due to over usage of resources making it difficult for our own selves to breathe fresh air. The overexploitation of resources is also one of the factors adding to degradation of land in urban cities.

The natural resources that take millions of years to form are being used at a rampant rate by us that is not only causing pollution but will make the life of the future generation also difficult.

IV. Industrial and Atmospheric Pollution: The presence of the industries near the rivers to dispose the waste is causing water pollution. Some industries also dump their waste in landfills, mounting to increased pollution.

V. E-Waste generation: Advanced use of technology and gadgets has given rise to lot of e-waste generation, that needs to be addressed before it becomes a huge problem.

NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION: Natural resources can largely be seen as **Air, Water, Land (Soil and Forest), and Energy**. we need to judiciously use the resources around us and avoid wasting them.

Air Conservation: At macro level, minimizing the release of toxins and green-house gases by the Industries will help us conserve fresh air. Every individual can also contribute in preserving the quality of air by adopting eco-friendly ways.

- ❖ **Using public transport or carpooling,**
- ❖ **use of electric vehicles,**
- ❖ **vehicles that run on natural gases rather than petrol or diesel,**
- ❖ **pollution check and maintenance of vehicles at regular interval**

are few ways in which we can ensure that air pollution is reduced. Use green ways to renovate and construct buildings and houses will also help reduce air pollution.

Water Conservation: Scarcity of Water has caused International agencies to act immediately. Wise usage of water is need of the hour.

- ➔ Adopting Rain Water Harvesting Systems in our communities and
- ➔ Waste water treatment plants shall contribute in conserving water for future generations.
- ➔ ensuring that the marine life is not disturbed due to improper waste management will also contribute in preserving quality of water.

Land Conservation: Conserving land means

- ☞ promoting afforestation and
- ☞ discouraging deforestation for material benefit.
- ☞ Second, improving the quality of soil, most of the health concerns today are due to poor quality of food.
- ☞ The landfills and degradation of land and agricultural fields is resulting in poor quality of crops leading to major health concerns.

Energy Conservation: We use a lot of non-renewable sources of energy to fulfil our daily needs. Conservation of Energy means to conserve these resources and use alternative sources of energy to meet our needs such as wind, solar, wave energy. Using these means of energy will promote sustainable living and will ensure that other resources are available for future generation use.

- ☞ Using Air conditioner with doors closed,
- ☞ not keeping the door of refrigerator open for too long,
- ☞ keeping the lights and fans switched off while not in use,
- ☞ switching off main plugs(power) of TV,
- ☞ computer and other gadgets,
- ☞ using public transport or carpooling etc.

are some practices that we can adopt in our daily life to conserve energy.