

ANNUAL MAGAZINE  
2018 - 19

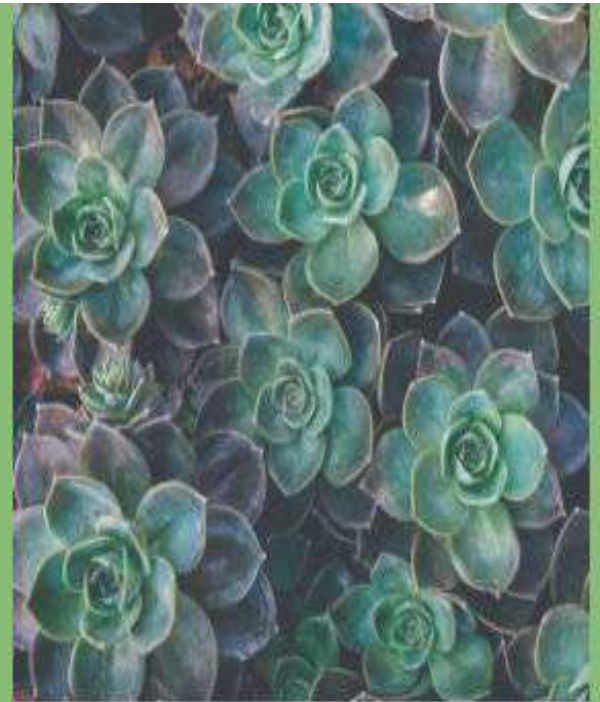


# GREEN TALK

CELEBRATING THE CONNECT  
An Eco - friendly initiative of  
Kamala Nehru College  
University of Delhi

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# MISSION STATEMENT



For more than two decades, Green Beans Society of Kamala Nehru College has been working towards sensitizing and encouraging students to protect and preserve the environment and also inculcates in them the idea to spread awareness so as to make the world a more sustainable place. Our efforts are eco kaleidoscopic in nature ranging from working at grassroot levels to participating at National level seminars and collaborating with international organisations like world wildlife fund for nature.

We aim to inculcate the idea of sustainable lifestyle and reduction of wasteful consumption among young women

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# PRINCIPAL'S ADDRESS



Today, the human society is facing multiple challenges of all dimensions around us. In an effort to keep up with everything hi-tech, the basics of life are lost somewhere. Appreciating the simple forces of nature, like clean water, can bring about a lot of positive changes in the society. Fresh water, wherever available has been exploited to an extent that its replenishments are at stake. In such times, traditional knowledge and modern techniques of water conservation can be instrumental. Making people aware of water loss prevention and use of environment friendly substances that are easily treatable can have long term impacts on freshwater availability. Similarly, conservation of fresh water through rainwater harvesting methods at the household and institutional level can have long term impacts on ground and surface water recharge. We can have a safe, green and healthy future only when all of us, especially the youngsters, come together in a sincere attempt to conserve water for the sake of all the generations to come who would need the water as much as we do.

Dr. Kalpana Bhakuni

Principal



# ANNUAL REPORT BY CONVENER



During the session of 2017-18, many events were organised by the Green Beans Society. With the same momentum and zeal, we moved on, during the year 2018-19. This year, on the occasion of World Environment Day (June 5, 2018), we participated in a group discussion on the theme "Environmental Protection and Energy Conservation" organised by Petroleum Conservation Research Association at their head office in New Delhi. The theme of this year's environment day was "Beat Plastic Pollution". The discussion was presided by Shri R K Ahuja, Director, PCRA. There was avid participation from different colleges of Delhi University namely DeenDayal Upadhyaya College, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee College, Mata Sundri College, Hindu College, Dyal Singh College, JIMS Kalkaji and Miranda House. This was followed by a group discussion by the ECO Clubs on fuel saving and conservation opportunities in day-to-day life. The participants also shared the amazing work that they undertook in their college campuses. The Green Beans Society was appreciated for its efforts towards environmental protection and energy conservation.

With the beginning of new session in July 2018, we received a good number of applications from environmental enthusiasts to work for the society. On August 8, an Orientation Programme was conducted for the new members of the society.

On August 7, 2018, as part of the Kamala Nehru College environment Club, the Green Beans Society's biodiversity initiative, a campus count of Dragonflies was organised in association with WWF. The College was part of the WWF's celebration of India's Dragonfly Festival. The month-long celebrations, starting from 3rd August were aimed at creating awareness about dragonflies and their importance for humans. In order to conduct the Campus count, Ms. Geeta from BNHS, Ms. Nazneen, a well-known dragonfly expert and Mr. Santosh were invited. Before conducting the campus count, Ms. Geeta and Ms. Nazneen gave a presentation on dragonflies discussing about their morphology, life cycle and the ecological importance. A field survey was conducted after the presentation during which all the green areas of the campus were covered. On the basis of our count, only one species of dragonfly was found in the campus. The species found is known as *Pantala*

commonly known as the rain pool gliders. It is an orange colored, migratory species from South Africa.

On 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018, a campus count of Butterflies was organised, as part of Delhi Butterfly month celebrations. The month-long celebrations, starting from 1st September were aimed at creating awareness about butterflies and their importance for humans. In order to conduct the campus count, Ms. Geeta and Mr. Lakhan Kohli, from Bombay Natural History Society and Mr. Abhishek Gulshan, founder of NINOX-Owl About Nature (a Nature Education and Awareness initiative that aims to develop ecological consciousness among youth and citizens) were invited. Before conducting the campus count in the college fields, Ms. Geeta and Mr. Abhishek gave a presentation on butterflies and discussed its morphology, life-cycle, ecological importance and the common species found in Delhi. After the informative presentation, it was time for on-field survey. All the green patches of the campus were covered and ten different types of butterflies were found to be present in the campus.

The Creative team of the Society also updated its board on 10<sup>th</sup> October on the theme of "Beat Plastic Pollution".

On 14<sup>th</sup> November, 2018, a Workshop on Sustainable development (part I) was organised by the society in the college New Seminar Room. The workshop was conducted by Sh. TRN Rao, who has been associated SwarnVasudha, an organisation working on making composting at home feasible for more than five years now. Sh. TRN Rao is a civil engineer by profession and an ardent environmentalist. During the workshop he gave demonstration of composting at home and how can we use that to make an organic kitchen garden. He also focussed on the problem of air pollution around Delhi and the kind of plants we can have at our houses to reduce its impact. Many participants also bought the home composting units and have started to make compost successfully at home.

On 2<sup>nd</sup> November, during *Shubhanjali*, the Diwali mela celebrations of College, an anti-cracker campaign was organised to increase awareness amongst students about the impacts of air pollution on health and environment and was highly appreciated. The best creations by our creative team members from the best-out-of-waste were also put up for exhibition and sale during *Shubhanjali*.

On 6<sup>th</sup> February, 2019, the Society organised a workshop on Sustainable Lifestyle (part II) conducted by Sh. TRN Rao focussing on making small scale vertical gardens at home from the organic manure and managing waste at the point of generation. He also enlightened about the fact that how waste is a resource and we can use it for the greater well being of the household and society.

The annual event of the Society, TERRA'19 is planned for 27<sup>th</sup> March, 2019. We look forward to work people's initiative to make our surroundings environment friendly.

**Dr. Akanksha Mishra**

**Students' Advisor, Green Beans Society**

# FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

*"The best time to plant a tree was 20 years ago, the next best time is today." – Chinese Proverb*



This quote illustrates the urgency of action needed to tackle environment degradation. We are at a state of war : against pollution, climate change and most importantly against negligence.



In wake of this dire state, there is a need to induce action. Actions that are sustainable , long lasting and holistic. In order to induce action, understanding our relationship with environment is crucial. Invoking the love and admiration for nature's subtleties would translate into actions in the long run.

Keeping this in mind, we present to our readers the annual magazine of Green Beans Society, Green Talk for the year 2018 – 19. The theme for this year's magazine is "Celebrating the Connect". We have handpicked thought – provoking articles, creative poetries and folk songs to help you relive your connect with nature. A few feature 'Youthquakes' has been added which gives platform to students to discuss the threats facing the environment.

We hope that you enjoy reading the magazine, we wish that our efforts keep on encourage you to think about the environment differently.

**Jayita Kundu and Gurleen Kaur**

**Student Convenors**

**Green Beans Society**

# CELEBRATING THE CONNECT



The Indian Civilization is grounded on the concept of 'panchamahabhutas'. It propounds that all life on Earth is composed of five elements- Akash(Sky or space), Paani(Water), Prithvi(Earth), Agni(Fire) and Vayu(Air). Since all life is derived from nature itself, human and nature share a mother-child relationship. It nurtures all life with nutrition, care and an environment that fosters knowledge and hope.

Recollect the endless hours spent as a child playing cricket, football or kho-kho in the colony playground, in the shade of green healthy trees. Memorable is the aimless strolling in Nehru Park and surprise meet and greet in the Lodhi Gardens. The brief moments of introspection in the breezy nights drives away all stress. Nature forms an inseparable part of every bedtime story. My grandfather vividly describes his childhood memories of sleeping under the night sky in the village. My father joyfully tells stories of his younger self, stealing mangoes from the neighbor's farm during the summer vacations.

Nature is an indivisible component of our physical, emotional, social as well as spiritual being. In technical analysis, it is said that the stock market changes trend every 14 days due to lunar cycle. Nature affects our behavior in unseen ways over a period of time.

The following lines from Pablo Neruda's poem, 'Keeping Quiet'-

"Perhaps the earth can teach us  
as when everything seems dead

and later proves to be alive."The above stanza beautifully illustrates how the nature propagates a never-say-die attitude towards any problem in life. It also teaches us the quality of respecting diversity as it nurtures millions of species in her lap. Another interesting lesson I learnt from nature is of the division of labour. This lesson, if implemented in social systems, can bridge the staggering economic inequalities.

Since ages, India has been a fertile land for environmental activism. The Vedas discussed ecological balance, weather patterns and hydrological cycle. For instance, a hymn from Rigveda says- "Whatever I dig from thee, O Earth, may that have quick recovery again. O purifier, may we not injure thy vitals or thy heart." The seers of Rigveda emphasised on replenishing the earth after use- the baseline of the modern-day concept of sustainable development. In the medieval age, the spiritual teachings of Guru Jambleshwar and Guru Nanak inclined indigenous thought on environmental conservation with the ecocentric worldview. In addition, Sacred groves of Mangar Bani show how religious sentiments can



fuel environmental protection and contribute to the cause through its **behavioral** dimensions. In the Guru Granth Sahib, a classification of hymns called Barah Maha talk about seasons and spirituality in the same breath. It can be safely concluded that religious beliefs can help establish that 'connect' with the environment.

Every means of human expression involves nature. Talking of English Literature, Alfred Lord Tennyson and William Wordsworth used nature in their poetries to convey deeper philosophical themes. Nature is an unmissable theme in folklore and folk songs. The primary reason is that these originated from indigenous cultures, for whom nature forms an essential part of existence. In Punjabi folk, the cultural celebrations involving Sawan and Teej are carefully captured in fascinating 'Boliyan'. Talking of handicrafts, Phulkari embroidery uses floral designs and is made in 'bagh' and 'adhabagh' patterns. Tribal paintings such as Bhil and Warli Art also capture the beauty of nature. The uniqueness of these paintings lies in the innocuous depiction of nature as they perceive it, untainted by 'modernity' and 'development'. Given our cultural upbringing, we have a soft corner for our music and literature. This attachment can indirectly help foster an environmentally responsible citizenry.

At a subconscious level, every human has a soft corner for nature. As we grow older, materialistic considerations force us to think otherwise. Profit motive becomes a stronger force in decision making over untainted love for nature. We thus tend to devalue the environmental costs associated with development. As framed by Karl Marx, historical materialism is behind the changed terms of our relationship. The theory states that material forces are behind the formation and evolution of human societies. The changes in production leads to a change in the entire social system, thus altering the relationship between various factors of production - land and labour, land and capital and labour and capital.

Earlier, the economies were based on subsistence agriculture and thus, the only relationship that existed was between land and labour. Punjabi folklore, for instance, emphasised on the emotional connect between the land and the tiller. The field was personified as the mother, a nurturing force, that would protect and flourish her children. Unfortunately, such folklore is no longer composed. The parallel economic discussion would highlight the shifted focus from agriculture towards secondary and tertiary sector and the supremacy of capital established over other factors of production. Following the commercialization of agriculture post Green Revolution, the equation between land and the tiller has developed materialistic undertones. The quest for higher profits has replaced the emotional bondage. Recent times have witnessed a grave agricultural distress fueled by scattered landholdings, poor monsoons, climate change induced crop failures and soil erosion. This further resulted in development of resentment and friction in the equation between land and the tiller. Culturally, there has been a critical loss of literature and emergence of newer forms to reflect changing aspirations. The literature that was centered on harmony with nature has shifted focus on the tangible: cars, wealth and immigration. The monetary gains now weigh more than the value systems.

A world that drove on Keynesian economics has had a moment of truth. The Agenda 21 adopted in the monumental Rio Summit, 1992 brainstormed on the concept of Sustainable Development. It has become the underlying force behind Paris Climate Agreement and other international and bilateral initiatives. As behavioral scientists and policy makers grapple with the challenge of inducing sustainable habits, the focus would be back on what was long forgotten: our connect with nature. In order to efficiently induce environment friendly habits, we need to get people emotionally connected with the act. As they refuse to use public transport, they should be reminded of the wailing Mother Earth. If the connect is missing, the action will be absent as well. “Why should I? It doesn’t really matter”, would be the obvious answer to avoid the inconvenience. This would result in no action whatsoever. Therefore, before crafting policies, we need to craft the connect.

As discussed earlier, the love for nature is forgotten overtime. To revive the same, we could use **cultural** methods such as folklore, poetry and painting. The Ojas Art Gallery recently organised an exhibition on Bhil Art to fulfil the same objective. The cultural edge could effectively help revive the connect with nature. Secondly, **spiritual** leaders can help create awareness, given their following. For instance, Sadhguru Jaggi Vasudev, a yogi, mystic and author spearheaded the ‘Rally for Rivers’ campaign. The campaign was launched on September 3, 2017 to revitalize India’s rapidly depleting rivers. It was the world’s largest ecological movement, supported by over 162 million people. The campaign is now focused on rapid implementation of the solution through detailed studies and on-the-ground action in several states. In another instance, the Gurudwaras of Delhi requested not to burn crackers on the Diwali night after the religious prayers. This was to promote adherence to the ban put forward by the Supreme Court in 2018. A ‘**Religion** for Environment’ forum can be organized on the same lines as Akbar’s Ibadat Khana, for religious debates and discussions on environmental conservation. This would create awareness and help connect people to the topic ‘religiously’.

Given its popularity, Social media can produce far reaching impacts with the youth. Recurring ads and posts, videos and documentaries can prove to be a useful behavioral intervention. For a generation that grew up mostly indoors (mobile phones, video games etc.), this can surely help nurture the connect. As followed in Tagore’s Shanti Niketan, colleges and schools can organize open air classes once a while. The open-air classes would promote not just the respect for environment, but also provide a space for liberal view, space for intellectual development.

The connect would be central to bring about sustainable development. This exercise would not just push for a clean and green environment, but can also provide the intellectual framework for the implementation of other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Connecting with the root cause of the problem – whether gender inequality or access to education- and empathizing with the sufferers would go a long way in meeting our goals.

YOU JUST NEED TO CONNECT

**Gurleen Kaur, Convener, Green Beans Society**

# CHANGING PICTURESQUE OF WORLD'S CLIMATE

“Climate change is no longer some far of problem it is happening here, it is happening now”-by BARACK OBAMA.

The increasing visibility of climate change, combined with scientific reports and rising carbon dioxide emissions, is taking a toll on mental health, especially among young people, who are increasingly losing hope for their future. Experts call it “climate grief,” depression, anxiety and mourning over climate change. Climate change is a bad new story that isn't going away from heat waves to hurricanes, from flood to drought extreme weather events are becoming more frequent putting lives at risk. Human activity is causing our climate to change. The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from our car, our industries and our plants heating up the planet mainly causing global warming and to prevent further dangerous effect of climatic change various countries have come together to tackle the situation.

## **Dilemma Of Climate**

Today technological advancement is so rapid that people have forgotten their responsibility towards nature. As technological approach has both positive as well as negative impact on nature. The negative impacts can be stated by many examples i.e depletion of ozone layer, extreme climatic conditions of Sahara desert, melting of glaciers. The distribution of mitigation and adaptation costs across countries needs to consider their responsibility for climate change as well as their capacity to act, and the allocation of funds for adaptation needs to consider, among others, their vulnerability to climate change. Some astonishing changes is Snowfall in Sahara Desert, Snowfall covered the desert dunes. Snow has fallen in the Sahara, covering desert dunes in a layer up to 40 cm deep.

## **Sahara Desert**

The Sahara is the world's largest warm weather desert which is about twice the size of contiguous United States. The Sahara Desert has expanded by about 10 percent since 1920, according to a new study by university of Maryland scientists. The most notable expansion of the Sahara occurred in summer, resulting in nearly 16 percent increase in the deserts average seasonal area. The study results suggest that human-caused climate change, as well as natural climate cycles such as the Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation(AMO), caused the desert's expansion. The geographical pattern of expansion varied from season to season, with the most notable differences occurring along the Sahara's northern and southern boundaries.

## **The role of technology in Climate Change**

Avoiding the impact of climate change simply means reducing the emission of greenhouse gases. Climate change solutions lie in technological innovations and creativity in response

to the effects of climate change. Across the years it has been evident policy development and change around climate change has been full of controversy. A look at the situation in different countries this is quite evident. A prominent example being the very unclear stand of the United States on the Climate Change agenda. That notwithstanding various countries have committed to the climate change agenda and in different ways supporting the adaptation and mitigation strategies. One way of addressing climate change as mentioned is through innovative technological solutions. The true threat of climate change is the effect this has on Sustainable Development the adverse effects are felt by the poor and future generations. Technology adaptation is in the form of both soft and hard technology for climate change. Soft technology is where people take insurance for various aspects of climate change and they caution themselves from the likelihood of paying for the adverse effects of climate change and thus transfer this risk to a third party. Hard technology is where technical solutions are developed to respond to the risks of climate change. Soft and hard technology is used differently depending on what organizations or individuals aim at achieving. The technological innovations have run across different sectors and have solutions that are different at each level.

### **Impact Of Climate Change on:**

#### **1. Atmosphere**

Due to the extreme climatic events such as sudden changes in temperature, pressure, etc which causes with greater frequency and intensity results in changes in atmosphere.

Unprecedented pace in increasing levels of greenhouse gases such as CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, etc are increasing at a faster pace.

Greenhouse Gas	1750 levels	2011 levels
CO <sub>2</sub>	280(ppm)	400(40% Higher)
N <sub>2</sub> O	270(ppb)	325(20% Higher)
CH <sub>4</sub>	725(ppb)	1800(150% Higher)

#### **2. Hydrosphere**

Warming of Oceans due to changing temperatures in oceanic region upto 700m depth especially affecting aquatic life.

Changes in biogeochemistry due to increase in acidification by release of industrial waste, ship waste, etc.

#### **3. Lithosphere**

Disruptions in biogeochemical cycles and forest fires.

Increased vulnerabilities of cryosphere(Antarctic ice shelves).

Loss of peatlands(natural stores of carbon in congo basin).

## **Our Step Towards Saving The Earth**

- emission cuts
- carbon removal technology
- greenhouse gas emission should reduce
- switching from fossil fuels

## **Conclusion**

Climate is the long term statistical expression of short term weather. In the entire context and with all these discussions, we can say that every time critical analysis of any matter is done; there is an utter need to emphasize the need for "green" as well as "development". We should make a set of guidelines that can make way for a smooth flow of green clearance. A certain amount of "green thought" within the objective framework is the need of the hour.

**Gayatri Malviya**



# UNSEEN CATASTROPHE

“Oceans, an absorber of human sins”

Origin of life began from oceans about 4 billion years ago. But oceans has been under catastrophe due to anthropogenic activities. People are very well aware about the conditions that aquatic life is going through.

Oceans contribution to the earth is exemplary. But humans the integral part of the earth are not able sustain the resources nature has bestowed. Oceans regulates our climate, it produces half the oxygen we breathe, fuel the water cycle that produces rain and freshwater, sustain the livelihoods of millions, and provide nourishment for nearly 3 billion people. But the unsustainable development, fuelled by human population growth, has weakened ocean ecosystems and created an imbalance. Advancement of technology is accelerating the rate of change.

Marine organisms such as from sharks, turtles to unicellular phytoplankton are a part of the huge ocean hearts.

News pieces:

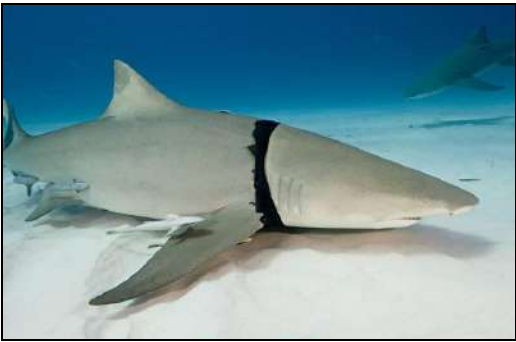
- Hundreds of endangered Olive Ridley sea turtles found dead off Mexico due to a lost piece of fishing gear in early August.
- Eels are getting high on Britain's drug polluted rivers.
- Coral reefs face unprecedented global bleaching.



High alert!

Our oceans have absorbed most of the planet's warming over 90% and a significant amount of our carbon pollution. Warmer oceans are driving stronger storms and bleaching coral reefs. As oceans absorb carbon dioxide, they become more acidic, threatening most shelled organisms, including small crustaceans fundamental to the food chain. About 200 million tons of plastic end up in the ocean. Over half of the world's shallow-water coral have been lost. Shark population around the world have declined substantially in recent decades, with many listing as endangered and vulnerable. High intensity sonar used by the US Navy for testing and training causes some of the effects which has been linked to mass whale strandings.

Sharks are top predators and affects the ecological balance. Due to overfishing, habitat loss and ocean pollution the sharks are endangered.



The imbalance human activities have created in the marine ecosystem which has made millions of endangered and vulnerable species are prone to the human- made disasters. Oceans have turned acidic. Trash in the ocean is a huge matter of concern for the earth.

The humankind needs to be cautious and sustainable towards the nature's valuable bequest.

## **Rosileena Sarania**





# A CALL FOR AWARENESS

Save earth, save nature – a noise around,

To save them all, the man is bound.

Now the abode seems to be,

A dark shaded home.

To make the earth a better place

To live is the man's epitome.

Today everyone just wants to,

Fulfill their selfish needs.

But man! Nature cannot,

Fulfill all your greed.

The nature's gifts are irreplaceable and priced.

Before ruining these just think twice.

Resources of nature seems to have a poor fate,

For our opulence and comfort cannot wait.

As population pressure keeps on increasing,

The earth's capacity to sustain seems to be seizing.

The intensification of pollution on earth is terrible,

And the effects of the same are unbearable.

But now, we all have to realize,

That "sustainability" is the term to specialize.

Let's unite! For our mother nature needs to be conserved,

So that a tranquil and contented life can be observed.

Thus, save earth, save nature, save all,

As this seems to be the future's call.

**-Debanjana Ghosh**

# COP 24 KATOWICE: KEY INSIGHTS

Despair. Dialogue. Breakthrough.

These three words aptly define the 24th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP24), convened between 2<sup>nd</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> December 2018 at Katowice in Poland. The conference hosted nearly 23,000 delegates from 196 countries and the European Union. The unlucky December had already witnessed the Yellow Vest Protests that rocked major cities of France. In central Poland, GreenPeace Activists climbed a 180-metre (590 feet) chimney of a power station to protest the government's pro-coal policies. The two events illustrated misplaced priorities coupled by rising protectionism and ever-rising economic inequalities.

## Agenda

The agenda of COP24 was -

1. Finalising the rulebook for the implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement, with effect from January 2020. The implementation package, also called the Katowice rulebook, would give the agreement a realistic shape by finalizing the roadmap for implementation by signatory nations.
2. Adoption of a comprehensive approach on all sources of emissions: transportation, energy, buildings, agriculture.
3. Negotiating climate financing and technology transfer from developed to developing nations.
4. Discussing mechanisms for the reporting of emissions and their progressive reduction every two years starting from 2024.

## The Paris Rulebook

Climate diplomats sat to discuss the key intricacies in the implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement. The rulebook compiled after several rounds of discussion detailed on **methods to report greenhouse gas emissions** and **contributions to climate finance** and **defined rules for voluntary market mechanisms**.

Two common threads ran across each of these areas. First, whether to have a single set of rules for all countries barring a few, or to continue following differentiation of rules between rich and poor countries. Second, methodology for climate finance to developing countries for better adaptation and mitigation.

## Climate Pledge Guidance

The final document mandated the use of the latest emissions accounting guidelines by the IPCC to determine the national determined contributions. Under the Article 4 of Paris Agreement, emissions and proposed emissions reductions will be regularly compared, added up, and assessed in light of their adequacy for limiting warming well below 2C and 1.5C. This requires common rules for emissions reporting. It was additionally agreed that pledges will be recorded in a public registry with a search function to enhance

transparency. Pledges post 2031 would cover a “common timeframe” with the number of years to be added later.

### **Climate Finance Reporting**

The final decision on climate finance was based on Article 9 of the Paris Climate Agreement. Proposal of high level high-level ministerial dialogues every two years after 2020 and workshops on long term finance every two years was put forward. COP decided to carry forward the financial mechanism of “adaptation fund” set up under the Kyoto Protocol to the Paris Agreement.

### **Transparency**

This section under Article 13 of the Paris Climate Agreement pushes for accountability and a free flow of information relating emissions reporting, progress towards meeting climate pledges, adaptation, climate impacts and climate finance provided or received. The Katowice rulebook applies a single set of rules to all countries with flexibility for “those developing country parties that need it in the light of their capacities”

### **Global stocktake and Compliance**

Article 14 defines a global stocktake as a pledge-and-review cycle where countries come together every five years to take stock of the progress and return with enhanced climate pledges to fill gaps in ambition. The stocktake for the Paris Climate Agreement would be held in 2025. Moreover, COP24 agreed to set up an **expert compliance committee** that would be “facilitative, non-adversarial and non-punitive in nature”. It would ensure compliance to the Agreement by the signatories, without imposing penalties or sanctions.

### **MAJOR MISSES**

US, Saudi Arabia, Russia and Kuwait refused to **welcome** the IPCC Report released on October’ 2018 on the pretext of scientific knowledge gaps. The latest estimates of the Global Carbon Project released during the first week highlighted a growth of 2.7% in the output from fossil fuels and industry in 2018. This helped set a sense of urgency at the talks.

Certain sections of the rule book could not be fully resolved, resulting in negotiations being adjourned to COP25 at Chile. These included provisions for voluntary market mechanisms under Article 6, standards for climate finance reporting under Article 9, and the rules on transparency under Article 13, which cover reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and progress in tackling them.

The guidelines of Article 6 on voluntary carbon markets was refuted by Brazil, which tried to weaken rules meant to stop “double counting” of emission cuts. Both the Cancun and Durban agreements emphasise on prevention of double counting, but do not clearly define it. Emission reduction in sectors not covered under the country’s pledge was an additional unresolved argument.



Many observers have raised eyebrows on the relatively permissive language of Article 9. The final document allowed countries to report full value of loans as climate finance, rather than the grant equivalent portion of the total. This is worse than the OECD methodology, rejected in 2015.

Under the Paris Climate Agreement, a commitment of \$100 billion has been made by developed countries for climate change by 2020. While the funds are yet to be fully disbursed, there has been a continuing lack of clarity on how this climate finance should be defined and accounted, as serious concerns have been raised over self-reporting by the developed country parties. A government of India Discussion Paper in 2015 said that the flow of funds on concessional basis stood at \$ 2.2 billion in 2013-14. The Ministry of Finance paper further points at the inadequacy of the climate finance goal of \$100 billion to decarbonize developing economies. It pushes for cooperation with developed countries to ensure delivery of climate justice to poorer countries and future generation.

Some observers also raise concerns over the integrity of climate pledges. Instead of requiring countries to follow scientifically robust methods, the final Katowice text allows countries to use 'nationally appropriate methodologies', which are not always reliable.

COP24 sought international recognition of climate- change induced migration, both within and outside the country. However, the final document did not discuss any provision of legal protections to climate displaced people. Moreover, loss and damage caused to small island developing states by unavoidable impacts of climate change have not been given due importance in the final document. This compelled many commentators to call this summit a "cozy club for developed nations".

## **CONCLUSION**

Overall, COP24 was a successful summit, wherein interests of all parties were taken into account. This conference will ensure better implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement.

It will be remembered as a significant milestone on the way to sustainable global climate policy.

**Gurleen Kaur**

# THE LONELY TREE

There she stood, crouched upon the ground  
Covering herself , with her branches  
Against the harsh weather, and drought  
Her branches moved , slowly into a crooked posture  
Which suggested the amount of torture bestowed upon her  
Her leaves , fluttered and fluttered , day and night day and night  
Yet didn't even receive a nod from the busy crowd  
She spoke about how life was treating her  
With the fellow comrades  
Who were ,her only supporters,  
Yet one fine day  
As she awoke , from her bitter sleep  
Full of moans and groans  
She saw that there was nothing  
But a barren ground  
Alas, she cried what a world have u been living in  
Without a gentle soul to help me survive

**Divya Rao**



# LOST

Where am I now?

There where chaos reigns on blades  
carefully balanced on the outstretched arm of conscience,  
and sweet memories don't  
walk in through cynical doors.

Where am I now?

There where the sweet scent of home – Hiroshima  
mingles with the age of bombs and guzzling blood,  
and all men are cremated equal  
once it falls.

Where am I now?

There where cherry blossoms  
spill onto the floor,  
and the weeping willow tree  
weeps of the 'Fat Boy'.

Where am I now?

There where a naïve child grew  
on tatami mats with rainbow colors,  
and the mushroom cloud  
blew it all with one swift blow.

Where am I now?

There where the paddy fields sway  
As the genius of Einstein  
leads to irrevocable disaster.

Where am I now?

There where no place is recognizable  
with radiation lurking in the dark,  
as the river of winged dreams  
dies a slow death.

Where am I now?

There where I definitely don't want to be, because  
fear is a wolf on a chain, dangerous only if you set it free,  
and sorrow exhausts itself in the net of forgetting.

Where am I now?

There where the sun like a  
cavernous flower, revels in a sea of fragments of concrete  
and the green, cold mist settles, eerily  
on conflicts undiscussed, unresolved.

*The poem is written in context of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Nuclear attacks of WWII. It challenges to reader to try and imagine the grim penury of losing everything – our loved ones, property, environment and hope. It urges the youth of today, as ambassadors of peace, to stand up against nuclear weapons as they damage not just someone's today, but also destroy & contaminate the environment for decades to come.*

**Maanya Chaudhary**

# HEAVEN AND US

And we saw the trees being uprooted,  
We saw the air being polluted,  
As a traveller I felt,  
Are we the one doing all this,  
Are we the one who are going to pay for all this,

So I went ahead  
I saw many things,  
I saw the greenhouse effect  
I saw the global warming defects  
I tried to control the AC temperature  
I tried to be a curator,

Curator of the nature,  
Curator of the creatures,  
Hardly I forgot that the countries were fighting  
Who would give the most rare sighting  
Of giving the more carbon tax,  
Of emitting less greenhouse gas.

I saw the gods of sky uttering acid rains  
I saw people cutting trees and their trails,  
I saw gods of nature heaving tragedies in the form of kedarnath and Chennai,  
I saw humans still having holy dips in the full glee.

I saw the urban sprawl,  
I saw the overpopulation,  
I saw people starving  
And I saw people enjoy during harvesting,

Educated as well as uneducated people throwing waste on roads,  
And following the ideological environmental codes,  
Fishes and tortoises dying,  
But oh we're fine.

Breathing in cities like Beijing and delhi,  
Is equivalent to smoking 100 cigarettes going in the belly,  
Solar panels and hydroelectricity usage is mere words,  
We'll use coal and chimneys to show our real worth.

One car! That's it?



Having a car pool with money split,  
Are you even modern or rich?  
They say just ditch.

We don't care about people dying,  
We need minerals and mines,  
So we all are bitter enemies,  
Making radioactive or nuclear minerals amenities.

Polar bears reducing to skin and shreds,  
But leave, we're wearing their claws,  
Burning paddy and increase of air pollution,  
Just a myth, provide solutions on solutions,

So I came at a place,  
Which was green and lush,  
Beautiful rivers and sparkling streams,  
Is this a dream?  
Yes, I already died,  
It was 2025,  
Water was gone.

**Jayanti Jha**

# जादू- प्रकृति का

क्या है प्रकृति का जादू  
जो करता है हमें बेकाबू  
नयी कली का खेलना  
हमको खुशियाँ मिलना

सुबह की ठंडी घास  
जगाती एक नया अहसास  
चिड़ियों की चहचहाहट  
देती सुकून की राहत

पेड़ों की घनी छाओं  
जगाती अपनत्व का भाव  
गीली मिट्टी की सुगंध  
करती मन मुग्ध

सूर्य की गृष्म किरण  
देती हर जीव को नूतन जीवन

निर्झर की शीतल धारा  
जिसमें जीवन का सार है सारा  
परंतु मनुष्यों के ते अत्याचार  
से मच रहा है हाहाकार  
लुप्त हो रहा है यह जादू  
जो करता था हमें बे काबू

# THINKING FOLK

Folk songs have always been an expression of human cultural genius. They have inspired us to think differently about life. They touch upon varied themes- feminism, sexuality, love, motherhood, seasonal change and environmental conservation. Keeping in mind our theme “Celebrating the Connect”, the students put forward their favourite folk songs. This regional treasure inspires them to look at environment with a unique perspective.

ওরে ভাই, ফাগুন লেগেছে বনে বনে—  
ডালে ডালে ফুলে ফুলে পাতায় পাতায় রে,  
আড়ালে আড়ালে কোণে কোণে ॥  
রঙে রঙে রঙিল আকাশ, গানে গানে নিখিল উদাস—  
যেন চল-চঞ্চল নব পল্লবদল মর্মরে মোর মনে মনে ॥  
হেরো হেরো অবনীর রঙ্গ,  
গগনের করে তপোভঙ্গ ।  
হাসির আঘাতে তার মৌন রহে না আর,  
কেঁপে কেঁপে ওঠে খনে খনে ।  
বাতাস ছুটিছে বনময় রে, ফুলের না জানে পরিচয় রে ।  
তাই বুঝি বারে বারে কুঞ্জের দ্বারে দ্বারে  
শুধায় ফিরিছে জনে জনে ॥

**Rabindra Sangeet-**

**Ore Bhai Phagun Legeche Bone Bone**

Dear friend, how beautiful the spring is! The twigs and branches are filled with leaves. The sky is dappled in colours. The chirping and the songs have removed all the sadness from the universe. Beholding the frolic of nature, the solemn sky is amused. The breeze rushes between the flowers all through the woods. The nature is at its best, and leaves humans begging for more. The poetry beautifully captures the physical and emotional essence of spring. It illustrates the rejuvenation of nature from death (marked by winters). Spring is a harbinger of a new beginning for all life. It is a reminder of the need of a perpetual forward movement.

## The End of the Spring

This poetry is part of Barah Maha composed by Bhai Vir Singh, a renowned Punjabi poet and theologian.

ਫੱਗਣ ਦਾ ਅੰਤ

ਬੈਠਾ ਕੌਣ ਸਿਰੁਾਣੇ  
ਹੱਥ ਮੱਥੇ ਤੇ ਧਰਿਆ  
ਜਿੰਦ ਰੁਮਕੇ ਏ ਲਾਂਦਾ,  
ਜੀਉ ਜੀਉ ਰੱਬਾ ਮੈਂ ਪਈਆਂ ।

ਝੁਕ ਝੁਕ ਕੌਣ ਏ ਵੌਹਦਾ ?  
ਏਹ ਤਾਂ ਨੈਣ ਪਿਆਰੇ,  
ਇਹ ਤਾਂ ਮਾਹੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਝਾਤਾਂ,  
ਝਾਤਾਂ ਮਾਹੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਪਈਆਂ ।

ਆਹੇ ਆਹੇ ਨੀ ਸਹੀਓ !  
ਆ ਗਿਆ ਮਾਹੀ ਨੀ ਮੇਰਾ ।  
ਤੇਰੇ ਬਾਝੋਂ ਮੈਂ ਮਾਹੀ !  
ਮੈਂ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਂ ਹੀ ਨ ਰਹੀਆਂ ।

The time to meet the beloved has finally arrived with the end of the spring. The beloved sits near the sleeping bride and lovingly touches her forehead. Her eyes glow seeing him. She wishes to look at him lovingly as much as she can, before they are separated again. The lady shares her delight with her friends. She has forgotten herself in his company. The culmination of

spring thus marked a new phase of life, from a near-death separation (a metaphor for the winters).

# SOME GREEN IDEAS

We asked the members of the Green Beans Society a simple question, “What is an innovative eco-friendly idea that you wish to implement?” Here are some unique answers.

The answers explain how each individual has a unique interpretation about environment.

“In order to spread awareness about environmental problems, we need to be creative. We can perform street plays and band performances by collaborating with the Nukkad Natak and The Rumoured Project (TRP). To promote water harvesting, we can take up “ULTA CHHATA” campaign. “

**Shruti Garg** Political Science Hons. 1<sup>st</sup> Year

“Vermicomposting in campus: We can collect the biodegradable waste from college canteen, kitchen and other areas, to make manure for trees and saplings in campus and nearby areas. “

**Taveri Rajkhowa** BA(hons) Geography 1<sup>st</sup>

“If possible, we can develop an app named Eco Saver. It would provide advice on best ways to conserve energy at home. It would also tell about the worst polluted pockets in a city. Awareness would have plan steps to improve the condition.”

**Sanchita Biswas**, BA(hons) Geography 1<sup>st</sup>

“We can collect recyclable waste from houses to produce some saleable items. The money collected can be used for planting new plants.”

**Kritika Katoch**, BA(hons) Geography 1<sup>st</sup>

“We can capture air pollution from car engines before it contaminates the environment and turn it into ink. A device should be fitted onto the exhaust pipe of a car or portable generator that collects the soot that forms from burning diesel fuel. By mixing the fine black powder with solvents, ink can be produced. Drivers can drop their carbon into ‘carbon banks’. “

**Kopal Agarwal**, BA(hons) Geography 1<sup>st</sup>

“Restaurants, hotels, food courts, eating arenas and malls should use eco-friendly straw, knives and spoons. They should be made of wooden or other recyclable items.”

**Vidushi Garg**, B.A.(hons )sociology, 1st

“We can use fruit peels as face/ body mask. it is a creative and natural way to get a glowing skin as well as achieve zero waste. In addition, we could make use of self-made wrapping paper from handmade sheets instead of plastic wrapping paper. “

**Dahsel Bhutia** , BA Hons. Sociology, 1st

“We should provide information through the website and emails rather than through posters and notices printed on paper, thus saving trees.”

**Prachi Tanwar**, BA(hons) Geography 1<sup>st</sup>

“Plastic can be used over bricks to make small infrastructures. Making bricks using topsoil which is the most fertile part leads to soil degradation. We should switch over them.

**Rosileena Sarania**, B. A Geography (honours), 3<sup>rd</sup>

“We can reuse glass bottles to grow plants. Climbers grow well in bottles. Colourful marbles, sand and stones can be filled. The bottle plant can be hung on walls, doors and metal brackets.”

**Nimisha Wadhera**, BA(hons) Geography 1<sup>st</sup>

# YOUTHQUAKE

## What ails the Planet?

The only qualification that Swami Vivekananda looked for in youngsters was to cultivate and nurture the ability to 'feel'. He believed that the youth should work for social change, for which empathy and awareness is a must.

We asked the youth as to what according to them is the biggest threat to the planet. Here are their views-

### **Sonali Mahay, BCOM (H)**

"Threat to forests is the biggest threat to the planet. Forests provide many products such as timber for industries, firewood and charcoal for households, non-timber forest products for consumption or sale such as fruits, gums, resins, fibre, nuts, medicines, latex. They provide invaluable ecological services of producing oxygen and the reducing carbon dioxide, soil formation, recycling nutrients, preventing soil erosion, climate regulation, flood regulation and protection against storms and tidal surges.

If we are not going to think of our mindless activities in the present, our future is in loom. We need to search for solutions to save our forests. Although there are many solutions, it will take time and cooperation of many different groups of people and organisations to make the solutions work. We can work internationally, regionally and locally with organizations to develop policy and influence industries to help ensure a sustainable future for forests. Educating people about the negative impacts of deforestation and prevention techniques is vital. Encouragement has to be given to the producers and consumers of recyclable products."

### **Saakshi Khandelwal, BCOM (H)**

"Environment pollution is the biggest threat to the planet. Factories contribute to water and land pollution by acidifying rain, chemical spills and disposal of toxic waste. The most damaging greenhouse gas, carbon dioxide, is released into the atmosphere from the burning of fossil fuels. Acid rain affects soils, vegetation and water bodies, killing fish and other wildlife. This causes soil and water pollution. Eutrophication, caused by runoff from agricultural fields, stimulates blooms of algae, which leads to fish mortality and loss of plant and animal diversity. Water, land and air pollution together lead to environmental pollution.

Some steps can be taken to reduce waste, conserve energy and prevent pollution. The 3Rs: Reduce, Reuse and Recycle can significantly prevent land, water and air pollution. Turning off appliances and lights when not in use is crucial for energy conservation. Opting for public transportation over private vehicle can ensure a clean city for all."

**Shruti Gupta and Ridhima Ganotra, BA Geography(H)**

“The biodiversity is under threat. Loss of habitat and poaching are the leading causes for the same. Cutting of forests developmental projects lead to the loss of natural home for many species. Clearing of pastures and wetlands lead to further destruction of the biodiversity hotspots. Poaching is the illegal trade of wildlife products and killing of endangered animals. Smuggling of items like fur, tusks, horns etc. is a million-dollar business. Countries like Japan and Hong Kong are the major importers of such goods.

Strengthening existing laws such as the Wildlife Protection Act by expanding coverage and imposing heavy penalties through litigation is the key. Empowering grassroot forest officials and engaging tribal communities can go a long way in preserving the biodiversity.”

**Rupam Mishra, BA Political Science(H)**

“Poor implementation of environment plans is the biggest threat to our planet. The bureaucratic setup of our polity and centralisation of power is a major impediment. Environmental Policy making has to be holistic and conscious of all the stakeholders. Engagement of local level institutions such as Panchayats and NGO’s is a must to ensure effective implementation on the ground. These local institutions play an important role in framing environmental policy, mobilising public support for environmental conservation and protecting endangered flora and fauna.

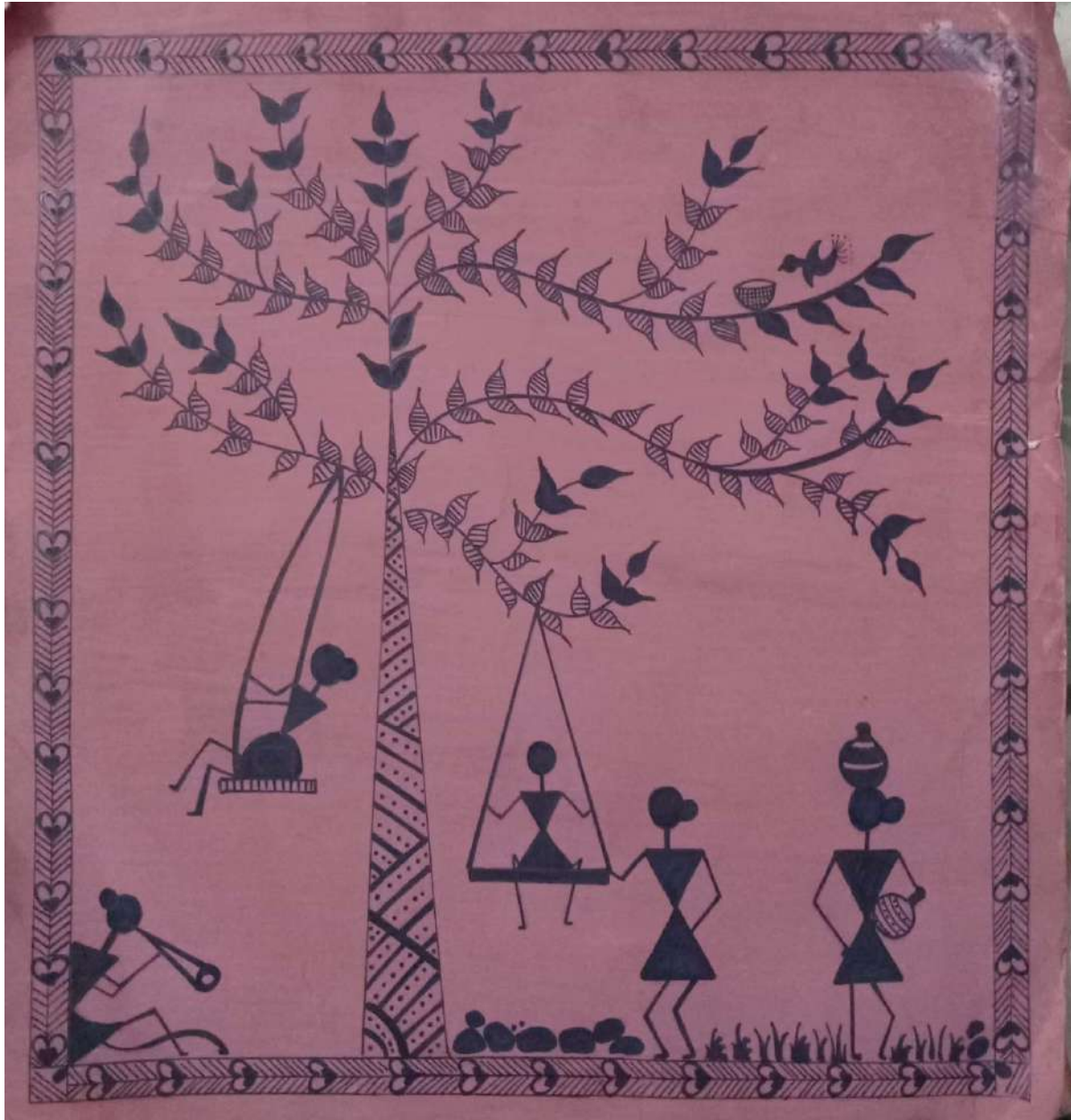
Environmental Policies will achieve positive results only when they are addressed to local issues and solve the problems of local people. The policymakers should keep in mind the needs of the people while framing the policies and implementing environment friendly projects. A BOTTOM’S UP APPROACH TO REGIONAL PLANNING IS THE KEY.”



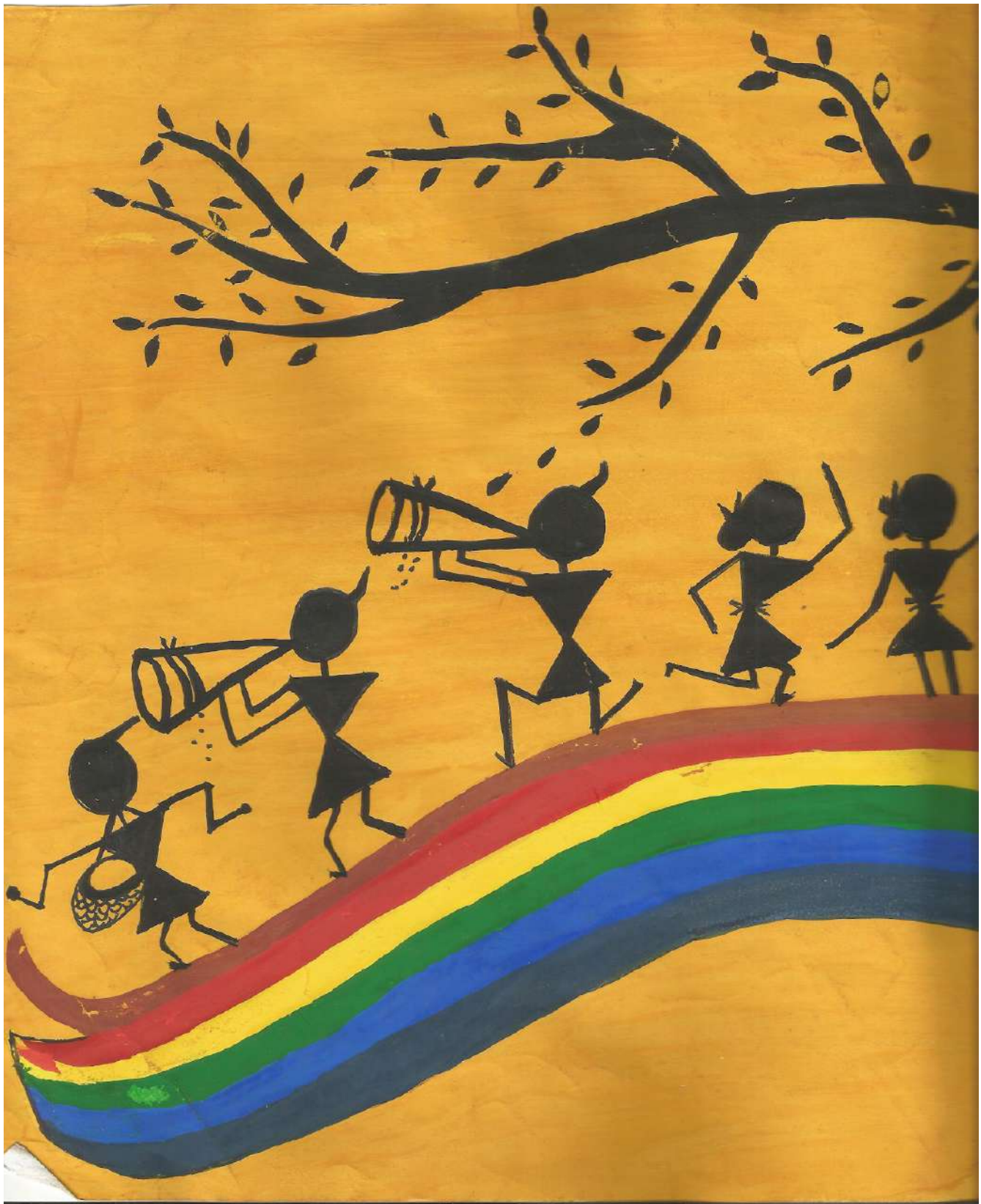
# LEARNING FROM TRIBAL ART

"Adivasis are not fossilized societies. The historical legitimacy of these groups lies in recognizing their way of life and in analysing the significance of their contribution to the Indian society." -Romila Thapar, Early India:From the Origins to 1300

Tribal societies have not only shaped the cultural diversity, but also the spiritual being of the nation. They have helped us inculcate the environmental consciousness. In honor of this, we present paintings illustrating the lives of tribal communities. The paintings elucidate how their lives are shaped in close-knit with nature.



**THE SPRING CELEBRATION, BY GARGI JAIN**

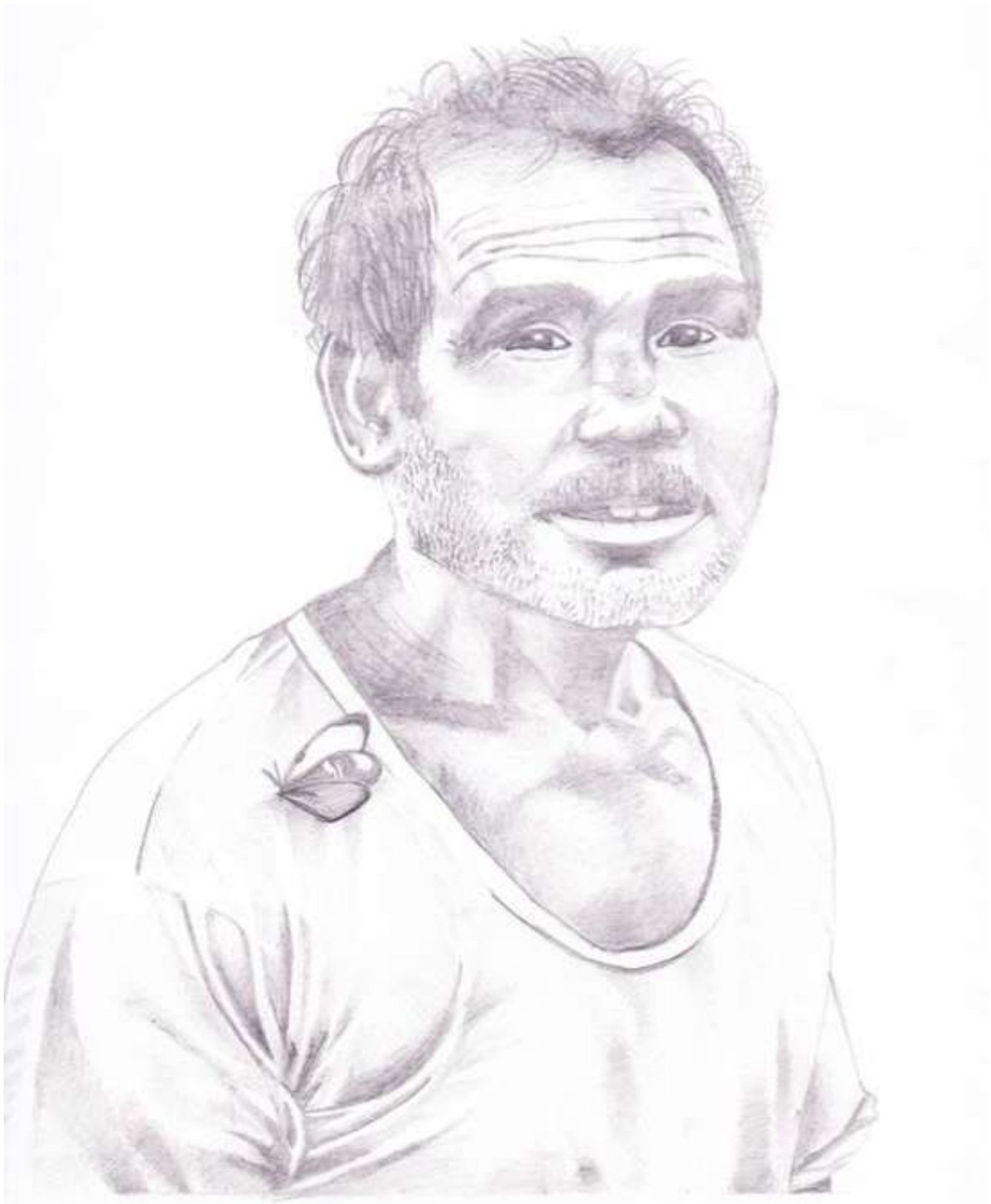


ON THE SEVENTH CLOUD, BY SAUMYA MUDGAL





**MY MOTHER RIVER, BY SAUMYA MUDGAL**



**HARMONY** ,BY TAVERI RAJKHOWA



# CAPTURING NATURE: LOST PARADISE

“Oh, what are men compared to rocks and mountains?”

- Pride and Prejudice





Photos by Rashi Lohaan and Rhea Varma



# ENVIRON GALLERY

## DRAGONFLY AUDIT

The Dragonfly Campus Count was held in Kamala Nehru College on 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2018, in association with WWF during the Dragonfly Festival 2018.



## ORIENTATION DAY

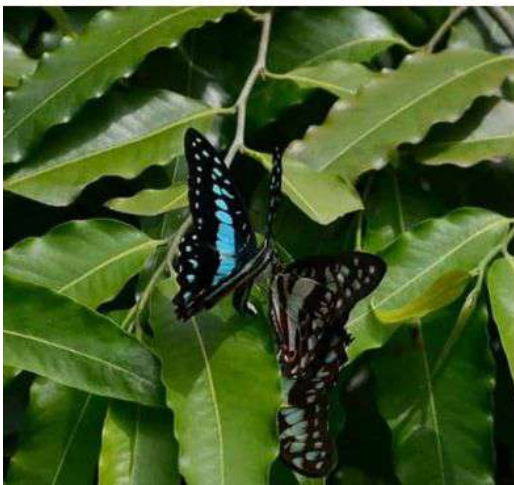
The society's freshers' orientation was held on 8<sup>th</sup> August, 2018, inviting new members to join the society.





## BUTTERFLY COUNT

A Butterfly Campus Count was conducted in Kamala Nehru College on 10<sup>th</sup> September 2018 during BNHS's Delhi Big Butterfly Month 2018.



## ANTI CRACKER CAMPAIGN

The members of the society conducted an Anti-Cracker Campaign in the college ground during the Diwali Mela on 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2018, to raise awareness about the harmful effects of crackers burnt during the festival.





## GREEN BEANS SOCIETY STALL AT DIWALI MELA

The society's stall on Diwali Mela displayed and put on sale several eco-friendly and upcycled items made by the members and further promoted a clean and health Diwali.



## WORKSHOP ON COMPOSTING AND WASTE MANAGEMENT BY SH TRN RAO

In an effort to encourage a sustainable lifestyle among the members and staff of the college, Green Beans Society conducted a workshop led by Sh TRN Rao on Waste Management and Composting on 6<sup>th</sup> February 2019.





# SUPPORT SYSTEM OF GREEN BEANS SOCIETY

## TEACHER MEMBERS



(from Left to Right)

**Dr. Akanksha Mishra, Deptt of Environmental Science.**

**Dr. Urna Sarkar Dutta, Deptt of Sociology.**

**Dr. Mandeep Kaur, Deptt of Psychology.**

**Dr. Archana Prasad, Deptt of Sociology.**

## STUDENT CORE TEAM MEMBERS



(from Left to Right)

**Rhea Varma, BA (Hons) Geography**  
**Jayita Kundu, BA (Hons) Geography**  
**Gurleen Kaur, BA (Hons) Economics**  
**Debanjana Ghosh, BA (Hons) Geography**  
**Divya Singh, BA (Hons) Geography**  
**Sujata Mandal, BA Programme**  
**Sanskriti Katarya, BA (Hons) Geography**  
**Disha Jha, BA (Hons) Geography**



***" One of the first conditions of happiness is that the link between man and nature shall not be broken."***

***- Leo Tolstoy***



# GREEN TALK

ANNUAL MAGAZINE  
2018 - 19



GREEN BEANS SOCIETY

KAMALA NEHRU COLLEGE  
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI