

ISSUE 1 | 2023-2024

KAYA

A MORE TRANSPARENT SHADE OF GREEN



KALPDHARA

THE ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIETY

Kalindi College

NOTE FROM PRINCIPAL



It brings me unparalleled joy to learn of the forthcoming inaugural edition of the newsletter from Kalpdhra, the esteemed Eco-club affiliated with the esteemed Department of Environmental Science at Kalindi College. This publication stands as a testament to the ingenuity and dedication of our young eco-warriors, showcasing their adeptness at translating environmental theory into impactful practice for the betterment of our planet.

Prof. Meena Charanda

As we stand at the precipice of a climate crisis that imperils humanity on a global scale, the timing of this newsletter's release could not be more auspicious. It symbolizes the proactive stance of our youth in confronting the multifaceted challenges posed by climate change. Their endeavors exemplify a fusion of conscientiousness and action, poised to navigate and ameliorate the adversities that may beset us in the ensuing decades.

I harbor unwavering confidence that this publication will serve as a source of immense gratification for the members of Kalpdhra, validating the fruits of their labor as they witness their collective efforts manifest into tangible form. Simultaneously, I hold firm in my conviction that the readership shall derive substantial benefits from the wealth of information disseminated within the newsletter's pages. It is my fervent belief that through heightened awareness fostered by this publication, a harmonious equilibrium between environmental stewardship and economic progress shall be attained.

In extending my sincerest wishes to all participants and the diligent editorial team, I impart my utmost felicitations from the esteemed corridors of Kalindi College. May this endeavor serve as a beacon of inspiration and enlightenment in our ongoing quest for environmental preservation and sustainable development.

NOTE FROM CONVENOR



Dr. Divya Verma

Kalpdhara: The Eco-Club was founded by the Department of Environmental Sciences with a noble mission to conserve natural resources, foster an eco-friendly environment, and raise awareness about biodiversity conservation and local environmental issues. Over the years, our club has continuously strived to instill a sense of responsibility towards our planet among students through innovative initiatives and educational campaigns.

In today's rapidly changing world, it is more crucial than ever to recognize the interconnectedness of human activities and their impact on the environment. As we embrace technological advancements and globalization, we must also acknowledge the adverse effects they can have on our planet if not managed sustainably.

I urge each member of our club to continue their efforts in promoting environmental stewardship and inspiring positive change within our community. Together, let us strive to live in harmony with nature and protect the precious resources of our planet for generations to come.

I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the esteemed Editorial Board for their outstanding work on the Eco-Club Magazine. Your contributions are invaluable in our mission to create a cleaner, greener, and more sustainable world.

NOTE FROM CO-CONVENOR



Dr. Mayank Krishna

Climate change and its impacts will persist for many centuries." With this line, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has captivated the attention of the global intellectual landscape. This emphasizes the importance of raising awareness and motivating citizens, particularly young minds, to instill the value of environmental conservation.

Kalpdhra-the eco-club under the Department of Environmental Sciences undertakes activities pertaining to different domains of the environment. The present newsletter highlights various activities carried out by the young eco-warriors throughout the academic session through which these students translate the theoretical knowledge gained in the classroom into practice to solve real-world problems.

The philosophical premise of the eco-club is that "there is no life without nature." That underpins the crucial role that needs to be played by every human being to conserve, protect, and sustainably use the resources provided by nature, an idea envisioned in the sustainable development goals.

I congratulate the participants and the office bearers of the eco-club for bringing the first issue of the newsletter and sincerely hope that this trend continues in the future too. I wish all the participants the very best for their future endeavors.

NOTE FROM CO-CONVENOR



Dr. Akansha Rai

"The greatest threat to our planet is the belief that someone else will save it." – Robert Swan.

This quote warns against passivity in environmental conservation. It empowers young people to take ownership of environmental issues, fosters a culture of responsibility and collective action, which is essential for addressing the greatest threats to our planet's well-being.

It gives me immense pleasure to be associated with Kalpधरा, the Environmental society of the Department of Environmental Science. Our Eco-club fosters a sense of environmental stewardship and empowers youth to become leaders in sustainability. By providing opportunities for learning, collaboration, and activism, they cultivate a generation of environmentally conscious citizens dedicated to safeguarding the planet for future generations.

In this magazine, you'll find a compilation of workshops, seminars, and awareness campaigns that highlight the collective efforts of our eco-warriors. It is more than just a publication; every page is a testament to the dedication of our eco-warriors to making a positive impact on our campus and beyond. It serves as a reminder that every action, no matter how small, contributes to the greater cause of environmental conservation. As you flip through these pages, I encourage you to reflect on your own role in shaping a sustainable future. Whether you're an experienced environmentalist, nature lover, or a beginner to explore the realm of eco-consciousness, there's something here for everyone. Let us continue to work together to make "our" planet greener, cleaner, and more sustainable.

I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to all the contributors, editors, designers, students, and other faculty members who have dedicated their time and talent to bring this newsletter to fruition. Your passion and commitment are truly commendable.

NOTE FROM CO-CONVENOR



Ms. Sunaina

"If the Bee disappears from the surface of the Earth, Man would have no more than four years to live." – Albert Einstein.

Even small contributions can yield significant impacts on our ecosystem. It's easy to overlook the importance of individual conservation efforts when we rely solely on stakeholders and government organizations to take responsibility for preserving our planet. Collectively, we have the power to protect our resources and advance towards a sustainable future.

With this aim Kalpdhara, The Environmental Society affiliated with the Department of Environmental Sciences, is dedicated to fostering environmental awareness and action among its members. In our latest newsletter, we spotlight the myriad activities undertaken by our passionate eco-warriors over the academic year. These endeavours serve as tangible manifestations of the theoretical knowledge acquired within the classroom, as students actively engage in addressing real-world environmental challenges.

As we reflect on the accomplishments of the past year, we are inspired by the collective impact of our efforts and energized to continue our journey toward a more sustainable future. Through Kalpdhara, we strive to empower the next generation of environmental leaders and create lasting positive change for our planet.

I extend my heartfelt congratulations to all team members for their successful organization of environmental awareness programs and related activities. I am delighted to share the release of first edition of our magazine for the academic year 2023-24.



CORE TEAM

NOTE FROM PRESIDENT



~Anjali Soni
President

अशक्यंप्रकृतः ऋतेजीवनम।

Meaning, There is no life without nature

Believing in the same, We, The Members of KALPDHRA, Eco-Club of Kalindi College, University of Delhi having solemnly resolved to constitute a community of Eco-warriors to generate environmental awareness, ignite and motivate young minds to adopt and practice green and environment-friendly practices for a sustainable future and achieve the envisaged sustainable development goals in the era of Anthropocene.

Under the guidance of our principal mam Prof. Meena Charanda, convenor Dr. Divya Verma, and Co-Convenors Dr. Akansha Rai, Ms. Sunaina and Dr. Mayank Krishna, I am proud to say that we are walking on the road which will lead us to a “Green and Safe Future”.

I wanted to take a moment to express my heartfelt gratitude to each and every one of you for your dedication and support to our club's mission. Your commitment to environmental conservation and sustainability is truly inspiring. Whether it's participating in our events, sharing your ideas during meetings, or simply spreading awareness among your peers, your contributions are invaluable. Together, we are making a positive impact on our campus and beyond. Every tree planted and every conversation about environmental stewardship brings us closer to a greener, healthier planet. Let's continue to work together, inspire others, and strive for a more sustainable future. Your passion and enthusiasm are the driving force behind our success.

At last, I would like to give my heartiest congratulations to my team and Kalpdhra members that we came up with such a beautiful magazine. And I would like to thank you all for always showing the spirit of being bulletproof together we are bulletproof.



Anoushka Patra
Vice president

I am blessed with the funny gene which makes me to live the life to the fullest.

"Nature is the ultimate masterpiece, painted with vibrant colors. It whispers secrets of harmony. Let's immerse ourselves in its beauty and protect it for generations ."



Divanshi
Vice president

"United in our passion for the planet, let's keep planting seeds of change together"



Aaratrika Gupta
Vice president

"The environment you are surrounded by determines your behavior."



Asmita Pandey
General Secretary

"Nature helps us smile, why don't we help it thrive?"



Ekta Sheoran
Joint Secretary

"Mastery is not a function of genius or talent. It is a function of time and intense focus applied to a particular field of knowledge."



Anshika Shukla
Proctor

"Thank God men cannot fly, and lay waste the sky as well as the earth."



Radhika Singhal
Deputy Proctor

"We don't own this Earth, rather we owe a lot to this Earth. We are and always be the caretakers of our Mother Earth."



Aishwarya Khurana
Treasurer

"Nature is not a place to visit, it is home."



Debdatta Ghosh
Deputy treasurer

"If u want the rainbow u have to put up with rain."



Aditi Gupta
Sponsorship head and coordinator

"Your 'now' is not going to be your 'forever' if you do not take care of the environment you are a part of.
Save Mother Earth."



Mimansa Kumawat
Innovation and Capacity head

"Be an eco-superhero. Every positive change helps create a cleaner future for all."



Khushi Singh
Innovation and Capacity member

"Nature is not a place to visit. It is a home."



Lipi Yadav
Chief editor

"In every article, in every image, lies a call to arms for environmental stewardship. Let our magazine be not just a publication, but a catalyst for meaningful change in our community and beyond."



Ayushi Verma
Editorial member

"Look deep into nature, and then you will understand everything better."



Bhavya Pareek
Editorial member

"Thought: Wake up and make the change as it's already too late."



Kashish Verma
Editorial member

"The poetry of the earth is never dead."



Akansha
Technical, Design and SMM head

"The proper use of science is not to conquer nature but to live in it."



Garvita Aggarwal
Technical and Design member

"The environment is the foundation of our existence, providing essential resources for life. Recognizing its significance is crucial for human well-being, as a healthy environment sustains us physically, mentally, and economically."



Rani
Design and SMM member

"Think globally, act locally. Every action counts in the preservation of our planet."



Kartika Vats
Volunteer

"The future of our plant, depends on the choices we make today!"



Nafia Riyaz
Volunteer

"Small acts ,when multiplied by millions of people, can transform the world."



Aayushi
Volunteer

"Even the quietest voice can echo through the wilderness of change."



Sneha
Volunteer

"Even the quietest voice can echo through the wilderness of change."



PLANT HOPE

- BY SHASHWATI

You don't have board rainbow
Warrior,
To do your bit for Earth. You can help in
small and simple ways,
plant hope right in the Dirt.
You can feed the birds, compost.
switch to Cruelty- free.
Go green. Buy local. Be socially
responsible
Keep plastic from the sea.
Reject a take-out. Throw away life but
only what you need.
Volunteer, donate, befriend, adopt,
plant flowers for the bees.
Trade four wheels for sprade- strengthen
leg.
Dry washing on the line. Help little
critters feed their new litters-
let's get the planet realigned.



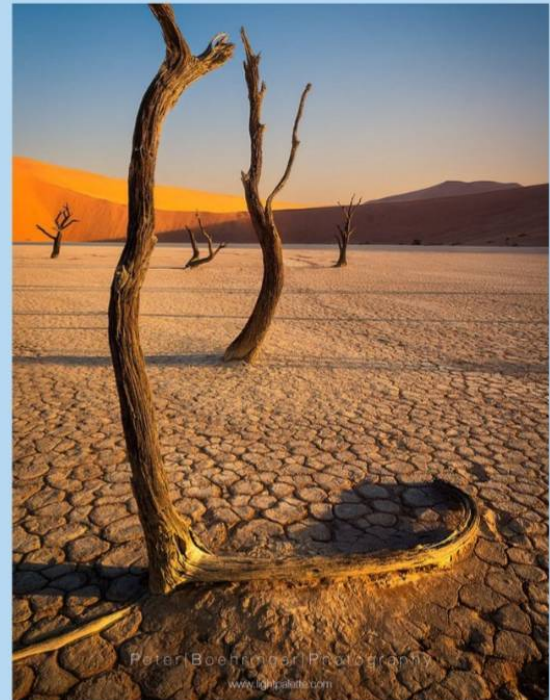
CLIMATE CRISIS ON EARTH AND NEED FOR MARS COLONISATION

- BY ANANYA GAUR

When humans talk about the recolonization of the human race, Mars seems the most likely choice. There are several reasons behind this. But before that, another crucial discussion waiting to be addressed is, why is the colonization of Mars such a pivotal topic? Earth is vulnerable to various natural disasters. Millions of years ago, dinosaurs had inhabited the earth, but it took just an asteroid crash to wipe out their entire population. This indicates that the earth is not immune enough to face the consequences of natural disasters which are capable of mass extinction shortly. But why Mars and not the other nearer heavenly bodies like Venus and Moon for that matter? The reason is, that Venus is uninhabitable because its environment contains a massive quantity of ozone which produces scorching heat, and that results in boiling any water present on Venus. Our satellite moon is uninhabitable because it does not contain any atmosphere to shield it from solar winds and ionic radiations. It is the lack of gravity on the moon to facilitate holding essential gases like oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, etc., which makes the moon certainly lifeless. The nearest planet left for this exploration is Mars, nearly half the size of the earth.

Colonizing Mars would be relatively easier than colonizing other planets due to its similarity with Earth. Evidence of water, duration of the day is the nearly equal, nearly same area as that of Earth, similar seasonal and rotational patterns, etc. To bring this into reality, humans will first have to accomplish unmanned missions on Mars, for establishing agriculture, shelter, and a sustainable power supply. NASA and Elon Musk's SpaceX have been working to bring interconnected building plans to make this possible. The climate change concern came into the limelight in the last century and since then we have been evaluating its negative impact on the same on the environment. Icebergs are melting at an alarming rate and the sea water level is rising. It is estimated that most of the coastal cities will be submerged shortly due to the same. The increase in the content of carbon dioxide is manifested in harmful impacts on wildlife, forest cover, vegetation, and humans. This has resulted in the extinction of various species and rendered many endangered.

All these reasons make the climate issue a serious concern and re-colonization an issue to be checked upon.



THE LOST WORLD

- BY ANJALI SONI

I always thought this world was a beautiful
place,
full of roses, full of joys.

The day was meant to be beautiful and

The night was sure to be peaceful.

The seed that was sown had to grow and
nature to be healthy plants.

The water was only in the sea and the
clouds. But as I grow, I saw this place to be
an ugly place.

There was no roses only withered flower.
The day just had to rise and the night was
meant

The seeds were sown never to grow,
The water was in the eyes that would never
cease to fall

O! where did that beautiful world go, where
the children would play and mothers would
stay and

love was meant forever.

देखो धरती माता की कोख

- BY PRATIKSHA



कलयुग में अपराध का
बढ़ा अब इतना प्रकोप
आज फिर से काँप उठी
देखो धरती माता की कोख!!

समय समय पर प्रकृति
देती रही कोई न कोई चोट
लालच में इतना अँधा हुआ
मानव को नहीं रहा कोई खौफ!!

कही बाढ़, कही पर सूखा
कभी महामारी का प्रकोप
यदा कदा धरती हिलती
फिर भूकम्प से मरते बे मौत!!

मंदिर मस्जिद और गुरुद्वारे
चढ़ गए भेट राजनितिक के लोभ
वन सम्पदा, नदी पहाड़, झरने
इनको मिटा रहा इंसान हर रोज!!

सबको अपनी चाह लगी है
नहीं रहा प्रकृति का अब शौक
“धर्म” करे जब बाते जनमानस की
दुनिया वालो को लगता है जोक!!

कलयुग में अपराध का
बढ़ा अब इतना प्रकोप
आज फिर से काँप उठी
देखो धरती माता की कोख!!

GETTING TOGETHER IN TOUGH TIMES

- BY LISHA SHARMA



Unprecedented Times,
Is making everyone go behind.

I know there's something better down the road
We need to find a place where we are safe.
Something we were withholding made us
weak.

Until we found that it was we!!!

We have the cranky government sneaking
away to swim in the Potomac, and we are
waiting for the lost music to sound again.
Giving love and smile to all, neither with
discrimination nor with shame.

Let's not compromise on educating the young
minds.

Because the talented future is yet to find

Providing the kids worldwide with online stuff.
Smoothing The life which has already got
rough.

If you always try your best, then you will never
have to wonder, about what you could have
done, If you have summoned all your

Thunder!!!



नीर

- BY GURVI DHYANI



नीर की पीर को कोई क्या जाने,
क्या-क्या पिघलाकर बना है ये,
कभी बड़े हिमखण्ड हैं पिघले
कभी पिघलता है जीवन ।
सदा बहा है शिखर से तल पर,
जाने क्या-क्या साथ लिए ।
जाने कितने सपने, कितनी आशायें
और न जाने कितनी कसक लिए।
जिसमें मिलता वो बन जाता,
क्या ये अपना अस्तित्व गँवाता है ?
क्या फिर जिसमें मिलता है ये
उसका अस्तित्व बचाता है।

एक नीर है सदा ही बहता गंगा की धार में,
एक नीर आँखों में बहता न जाने किसके प्यार में
कद्र नहीं है किसी नीर की कोई मूल्य नहीं है क्या?
जिस दिन नहीं बहेगा ये, जीवन मृत्यु तुल्य नहीं है क्या ?
आँखों की झर-झर ही तो, जीवन का प्राण है,
बिना नीर के इस मूढ़ जगत में नहीं किसी का त्राण है।

प्रकृति

- BY JIGYASA SINGH

कर्जदार हूँ मैं इस प्रकृति की,
उसके इक- इक कण ने मुझे,
जीने का सलीका सिखाया है।
जब खामोश सी हो गई थी,
मन की अभिलाषाएँ खो सी गई थीं,
सूरज की ताप ने, उस आग को फिर से जगाया है।
मुझे प्रकृति ने जीने का सबक सिखाया है।
वो भरी-भरी सी बारिश की बूँदों ने,
न सिर्फ मेरे आँसुओं को छिपाया है,
कैसे बिछड़ के बादलों से,
धरती की प्यास को बुलाती है,
बारिश मुझे निश्चल प्रेम करना सिखाती है।

चाँद न सिर्फ रात को रोशन करता है,
जब-जब मैं अँधेरो से डरती हूँ,
चाँद मुझे डटे रहना सिखाता है।

कर्जदार हूँ मैं प्रकृति की,
कि न सिर्फ इसने जीवन दिया है,
बल्कि प्रकृति ने मुझे जीना सिखाया है।

भारी सा मन लिए,
जब-जब मैंने खुद को अकेला सा पाया है,
तब-तब हवा के झोंकों ने, प्यार से सहलाया है।

और जब अतीत का दर्द कभी रोक सा देता था मुझे,
तब पेड़ों ने सिर्फ छाँह ही नहीं,
दृढ़संकल्प और निःस्वार्थ भावना से,
रखना सिखाया है।

कर्जदार हूँ मैं प्रकृति की,
उसने मुझे जीने का सलीका सिखाया है।

बंजर

- BY ANTASHRI BERA

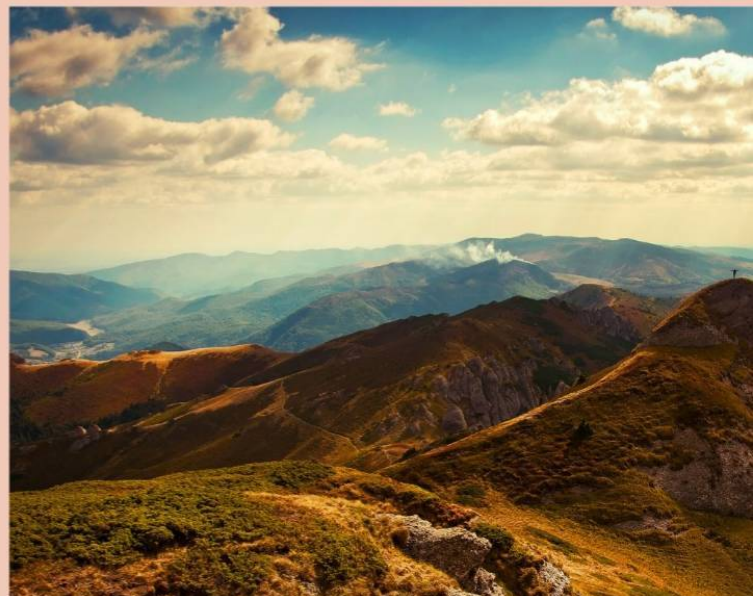
सुखी बंजर सी इस माटी पर ये
आहट कैसी है,
सोंधी खुशबू के संग ही ये कुछ
उम्मीदें कैसी है।

सूखी बंजर धरती पर जब रिमझिम
बूंदें पड़ती हैं,
बारिश की एक बूंद छिटककर
अमृत जैसी पड़ती है।

धीरे धीरे अंकुर से वह वृक्ष बड़ा बन
जाता है,
फल, छाया और हवा के संग ही
संदेशा दे जाता है।

हार न मानो इस जीवन में कई सहारे
होते हैं,
संघर्ष करो तुम, रास्ते खुद मिल
जाते हैं।

एक दूजे का बनो सहारा,
उपवन खुद व खुद खिल जाते हैं।





FOREST DELIGHT

- BY HARSHITA

Tip toe, tip toe

Careful where you tread. Spotting
all the toadstools, little roofs of red.

Looking through the forest,
unearthing mysteries. I listen very
hard, to whispers in the breeze.

Deep woodlands, with your
magical presence. Admiring
wildflowers, captivating essence.
Ohh Dark mysterious forest, you
have a tale to sing. Dragonflies,
foxglove hats, enchanted fairy
rings.

Ancient stones and paths, wise and
worthy trees. Here`s where I
belong, nature calls to me.

The secret of the forest, calls to
those it feels. Enchanted chosen
beings, to those whom magic
appeals.



TALE OF CREATION OF UNIVERSE

- BY TANISHQUA UNIYAL

The story started from the time when the universe was created by Lord Brahma as he is the creator of the universe so he created everything but something was incomplete as the responsibilities are divided between Brahma, Vishnu, and Mahesh of creation, management, and destruction respectively. So all the tridev were worried regarding the same so they started praying to the supreme energy ie goddess adiparashakti. Hence, the goddess told that feminine energy is missing in this universe, she told that creation cannot be done without the knowledge, management cannot be done without money and destruction cannot be done without energy to fulfill all the needs of the goddess adiparashakti mother can't give birth without father. Tripura Sundari consort of Tripurakantaka (who is sada shiva himself) who is kameshwara husband of Tripura Sundari and gave birth to tridevis of the universe that were goddess Saraswati, goddess Laxmi and goddess shakti who were destined to be consorts of Brahma, Vishnu, and Mahesh. So the combination of tridevi is Mata Tripura Sundari or Mata adiparashakti shakti as she the parabrahmaswaroopini is always in the form of energy. And the adiparashakti who has depicted herself as goddess Parvati is Durga itself so as the tridevis as born from adiparashakti they all are daughters of her with her different qualities the quality of knowledge which is the foundation of creation is with Mata Saraswati, the quality of prosperity fortune and money which was the helping hand of management with goddess Lakshmi and the power, strength which is must for destruction is with goddess shakti.

With the help of tridevis tridev was able to handle responsibilities more efficiently and perfectly, this tale has a huge life lesson behind it that every creation takes time and hard work moreover this also depicts the importance of the presence of masculine and feminine energy as a whole is important and one should respect both is equally and in this male-dominated society must respect the importance of feminine energy of the universe who are women itself. They should also respect the fact that the creation of the universe is the result of hard work and we should preserve it and should take care of this universe as with us they are also living beings and our fellow too and just like when we hurt are fellows they get angry this nature being can also get angry and hurt us.

Nature is also like our beings only and they also have a right to live, if they will be killed or hurt it will affect the whole universe and us too

YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE

- BY MOALI PRAKASH

TRY THESE SIMPLE EARTH-FRIENDLY TIPS TODAY:

°Reduce, reuse and recycle waste

Eat more vegetables and less meat

**Plant a tree or donate money to help
plant more trees**

Turn off the water when brushing or washing hands

**Save energy and shut off lights or
electronics when not needed**

Use rechargeable batteries

CARPOOLING

- BY ANAMIKA

There are a surprising amount of people, business houses and communities that would like to do more to conserve and protect our natural resources, but they don't know where to begin with. Being Ecofriendly or environment friendly simply means having a lifestyle that is better for the environment.

It's just taking baby steps towards looking after the mother earth to make this planet a beautiful place for future generations. We can start with anything like conserving water, consuming less energy, drive less, planting more trees, buying recycled products and many others things. According to me air pollution is the major issue prevailing in India. Driving and flying are two areas where we can make real impact through environment friendly practices. So to combat with issues like air pollution the very basic step that we can take is Carpooling.

We can start with anything like conserving water, consuming less energy, drive less, planting more trees, buying recycled products and many others things. According to me air pollution is the major issue prevailing in India. Driving and flying are two areas where we can make real impact through environment-friendly practices. So to combat with issues like air pollution the very basic step that we can take is Carpooling. There are various advantages of carpooling which are as follows:-

- Carpooling is better for environment as having fewer cars on the road means reduced Greenhouse Gas emission and eventually it will improve the air quality.
- It's good for your health as air pollution which is caused by vehicles have serious impact on human's as well as animal's health too. By carpooling, you help reduce these health risks for yourself and everyone else. Research suggests that carpooling is less stressful than commuting alone.
- The government of India and Delhi govt have already taken initiative and came forward to spread awareness among people of India at large about carpooling. Today, there are many carpooling apps in India, even many bike-pooling apps. And I have personally used them and found them very helpful.



YOUR MORNING COFFEE COULD HASTEN SPECIES EXTINCTION

- BY DEVANSHI TYAGI



As negotiations before the 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP-15) take place, international research has quantified the impact of human consumption on species extinction risk. Around 1 million species already face extinction, many within decades, according to the recent Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) assessment report.

Spanning more than 5,000 species in 188 countries, the research finds consumption in Europe, North America, and East Asia (such as Japan and South Korea) primarily drives species extinction risk in other countries. Affected species include the Nombre de Dios Streamside Frog in Honduras and the Malagasy Giant Jumping Rat in Madagascar. Everything that we consume has been derived from the natural world, with raw materials transformed into finished products through a myriad of supply chain transactions. These transactions often have a direct impact on species."

"Appropriate interventions to address extinction risk in Madagascar, for example, where 66 percent of the extinction-risk footprint is exported, should be different from those implemented in Colombia, where 93 percent of the extinction-risk footprint is generated by domestic consumption."

WHY SOLAR ENERGY IS THE FUTURE

- BY ANANYA AWASTHI

This is an era where people are adopting more and more eco-friendly methods of living life. Consumers, especially industrial and commercial consumers, are willing to make capital investments to contribute to the preservation of the environment. Environment-friendly customers are even willing to pay higher than grid power. Solar energy is radiant light and heat from the sun- with the help of solar panels, which have photovoltaic cells, we generate solar electricity

India, which is geographically situated at an ideal location receives ample tropical sunlight. if estimated, there are nearly 300 days full of sunshine in India. This makes it even more suitable for the use of rooftop panels. Up until now, we've been relying heavily on hydro-power electricity, which is another form of renewable energy, but not a form of green electricity. Hydroelectricity is generated from the heavy rushed-heavy force of water, natural or man-made. This is where the role of dams comes into play, we built dams to store sufficient water before releasing it to generate the rush and spin the large wheel of a hydro-power machine.

Solar power is a fast-growing source of renewables with consistently falling prices that are now lower than the cost of electricity from coal power plants. But its share in total electricity production is still small. The building of a dam is more expensive and time-taking when compared to installing rooftop panels. Not only are solar panels more economical but it also doesn't harm the ecosystem as much as the building of a dam does. Dams can degrade river ecosystems, obstruct fish migration, affect water quality and negatively impact areas around the reservoirs. Excavating the necessary area to create the dam can cause problems for the local ecosystems. Potential problems include:

Changing the course of a river can disrupt plant life, and bother local animal populations. It would displace people currently living in what would become the new floodplain because of the substantial environmental impact caused by creating large-scale plants, hydropower is typically regarded as renewable energy, but not green or clean.

Installing a solar panel is always going to be cheaper than constructing a dam, not only is it a more reliable source of renewable energy but also saves us some money. The government of India provides tax liability and subsidies to those who make use of solar panels at the industrial level or domestic level.

Keeping the privileges, we have been given geographically and economically India and its citizens can benefit from solar energy and the use of solar vehicles. It would immensely cut down on the amount of pollution emitted and immensely on carbon footprints.

A TEMPORARY HEALING

- BY SHIVANI

Does not matter it was temporary healing but finally, it was healing. A heal from stress, anxiety, real world, healing for the environment, And something is better than nothing. There are two sides to a coin. In the same way, we can say that corona is not only affected negatively but also in a positive response to the environment.

Everything was at worst during the pandemic except our beautiful environment which got relief in the pandemic and lockdown. With the industries, factories, and warehouses being shut down the environment was breathing though temporarily. People fell less ill which was common in the last decades because off air diseases, and diseases by polluted water.

EFFECT ON AIR POLLUTION

The Himalayas were visible after decades as there was no air pollution for several months due to the lockdown. The people were locked in their houses, with lesser uses for vehicles, and pollution. The air quality improved to a great extent. Birds were chirping, animals were spotted in different places. Nature healed and so were the lives of plants and animals. Not only plants and animals we humans were able to take breathe in the fresh environment even in the cities and it gave us the feeling of the environment which everyone wants.

EFFECT ON WATER POLLUTION

The rivers were polluted by harmful chemicals, plastics, and other waste. And the most affected were the river Ganga and Yamuna. The Yamuna and Ganga project was under implementation for years in which crores were spent but never got cleaned but the pandemic did it. And amazed people. The water quality improved making it suitable and liveable for aquatic life.

EFFECT ON NOISE POLLUTION

There was no sound of vehicles honking, no sounds of big and giant machines, no drilling, no mining, and no loudspeakers at all. These all were replaced by the chirping of the birds, a peaceful environment. Busy roads which were constantly noisy were quiet for at least 3-4 months giving relief to people residing nearby roads.

EFFECT ON LAND POLLUTION

The factories and industries were all closed. So no work and no work means no pollution and dumping of waste in empty lands. We were all aware of that landfills as large as mountains did not increase during the pandemic.

BUT THE SAD REALITY IS, THIS HEALING IS TEMPORARY. IF WE WANT WE CAN MAKE IT PERMANENT BY OUR SMALL STEPS TOWARD NATURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

NATURE V/S TECHNOLOGY

- BY NIDHI RAWAT

IT'S ALL TOO EASY TO IMAGINE NATURE & TECHNOLOGY AS BEING ENGAGED IN A CENTURIES-LONG BOXING MATCH, WITH THE 21ST DELIVERING THE KNOCKOUT PUNCH.

HUMANS NEVER WERE PART OF NATURE. WE WERE ALWAYS A PART OF THE TECHNOLOGY.

Sunsets are obscured by selfies, and Hundreds of thousands of tonnes of toxic "e-waste" are dumped in Ghanaian wetlands each year. Words such as 'acorn', 'adder' & 'willow' were excised from the Oxford Junior Dictionary to make way for 'broad band', 'analog', and 'cut and paste". We complain about the colonization of our wild places with wifi, yet declare internet access to be a human right. We despair about poaching while helping the culprits track down rare animals with our social media posts. We dream of relaxing on tranquil Maldivian islands, but demand unsustainably cheap flights to get us there. No wonder we're confidently conflicted. As the scientific Philosopher Christopher Potter points out in his book *How to make A Human Being*, " Humans never were part of nature. We were of technology." From the moment modern humans harnessed the power of fire, it put us on a path to global domination and we never look back. Now, from cooking vessels to virtual reality headsets, technology is simply a set of strategies our species has developed to cope with being self-conscious creatures on a chaotic and often hostile planet. That makes our drive to innovate just as 'natural' as the structure of our brains. So we find ourselves stuck between a rock and a Myspace, and all too often we sacrifice our native habitat for the short-term exhilaration of change and short-term resolution of economic and political problems. But although many of our digital inventions serve to estrange us from the world they were created to enrich, technology and nature are also continually cross-pollinating in powerfully positive ways.

EVERY BREATH COSTS

- BY ANUSHKA SINGH

Air pollution is a familiar environmental health hazard. We know what we're looking at when brown haze settles over a city, exhaust billows across a busy highway, or a plume rises from a smokestack. Some air pollution is not seen, but its pungent smell alerts you.

When the National Ambient Air Quality Standards were established in 1970, air pollution was regarded primarily as a threat to respiratory health. Over the next decades as air pollution research advanced, public health concerns broadened to include cardiovascular disease; diabetes mellitus; obesity; and reproductive, neurological, and immune system disorders. Air pollution exposure is associated with oxidative stress and inflammation in human cells, which may lay a foundation for chronic diseases and cancer. In 2013, the International Agency for Research on Cancer of the World Health Organization (WHO) classified air pollution as a human. Each year, more than 4 million people die yearly because of outdoor air pollution, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). The main culprits are fine particles with diameters of 2.5 micrometers or less (PM_{2.5}). These can penetrate deep into the lungs, heart, and bloodstream, where they cause diseases and cancers.

APPROACH TO PROBLEM

The interactions between humans and their physical surroundings have been extensively studied, as multiple human activities influence the environment. The environment is a coupling of the biotic (living organisms and microorganisms) and the abiotic (hydrosphere, lithosphere, and atmosphere).

Without a doubt, all of the aforementioned are closely associated with climate change, and in the event of danger, the consequences can be severe for mankind. Climate changes and the effects of global planetary warming seriously affect multiple ecosystems, causing problems such as food safety issues, ice and iceberg melting, animal extinction, and damage to plants.

Sources of Exposure

The classification of air pollutants is based mainly on the sources producing pollution. Therefore, it is worth mentioning the four main sources, following the classification system: Major sources, Area sources, Mobile sources, and Natural sources. Major sources include the emission of pollutants from power stations, refineries, and petrochemicals, the chemical and fertilizer industries, metallurgical and other industrial plants, and, finally, municipal incineration.

Indoor area sources include domestic cleaning activities, dry cleaners, printing shops, and petrol stations.

A LITTLE EFFORT TOWARDS SAVING THE ENVIRONMENT IS BETTER THAN NO EFFORT. GO GREEN, BREATHE CLEAN

A WOUNDED STATE

- BY VARTIKA CHAURASIYA

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN WESTERN GHAT AND KERALA

Haven opens up unveiling the Western Ghat. This is one of the world's biggest biodiversity hotspots. Kerala is a verdant land full of streams, lakes, rivers, mountains, and forests, rich in biodiversity and home to many unique plants and animals. The beautiful western ghat is spread over one lakh twenty-nine thousand and thirty-seven square kilometers. These mountainous forests are home to highly endangered creatures such as Tigers, Nilgiri tahr, Lion-tailed macaque, and elephants. They are also crucial in bringing the bounty of the summer monsoon to India. Every year, these mountains act as a key barrier to the rain-laden winds from the southwest, and they are bound with rivers, the importance of which has been studied for decades. Scientist Madhavgarh Gill, who headed the western ghats ecology expert panel in 2011, studied this biodiversity hotspot and wanted all of it declared ecologically sensitive. But the landscape of the western ghats has been changing, once pristine forests these mountains are today under tremendous pressure from a growing human population, deforestation, unsustainable extraction of resources, and altered rainfall patterns. The new monsoon trend has had a devastating effect on the ecology, as Kerala witnessed in 2018 and 2019. In 2018, more than 480 people died and 12 districts were badly affected by the flood that hit Kerala. The extreme rainfall in August 2018 in the catchment upstream of the three major reservoirs, Idukki, Kakki, and Periyar produced a staggering effect worsening the floods. Scientists see that the warning signs are all there and that the monsoon pattern is changing. "Irregular monsoon has been beginning the new monsoon for India, for regions like Kerala, Mumbai, some part of western ghats and parts of central India the total monsoon is gradually decreasing or a period, while the frequency and magnitude of extreme rain events are going out. So this is going to become a new monsoon for the future as well, where we have more dry periods or droughts in the middle with extreme rainfall events."

On August 8th, 2019, 59 people were buried in their homes when a mountain of mud descended upon them in Kavalappara in the Malappuram district. The skies came crashing down in the dark of the night in Kanulupaya, when there was no power, people didn't realize the magnitude of the tragedy until the next morning. Scenes of loss and trauma unfolded everywhere. People realized that the mud had turned into a tide the previous night swelling with the flood waters and sweeping down a mountainside on which stood a thin cover of rubber trees. As the flood water goes down further they created their path, removing houses, trees, and other obstructions, leaving only a trail of boulders rubber, and shattered lives. But it's not just rainfall it is evident that mining also triggers landslides in the hills.

Kerala has to tackle another major challenge rock quarry in the mountains most of which is illegal. Rock calling poses a particular threat to areas with exclusive rubber plantations because these trees cannot hold the soil firmly. Heavy rain scoops the soil and takes it downhill. Now the question will arise is there any way Kerala can end the lucrative business of rock quarrying? Can the demand for rocks be met from some other source? There are other reasons like road construction and windmill, which causes landslides in western ghats. The environmental destruction and the monsoon disruption are a result of failed policies and contempt for science. Today they pose a threat to Kerala's food security, economic prosperity, and people's safety. After the disaster people back to their life for a few months, but the question is 'are they safe in the future? Scientists warned that if unlawful practices continue unabated lives and livelihoods cannot be saved. So today, Kerala is at a crossroads, it has to make a choice it must shift to a green development path or risks even more deadly disasters like floods and mudslides



ECO - LABELS

- BY MANSI BHANDARI

Currently, environmental protection has become a vital issue everywhere around the globe. As a result, the property utilization of natural resources has claimed widespread attention from each researcher and practitioners. A series of policies and rules have already been developed for the protection of the atmosphere and natural resources. Among the enforced policies, one of the foremost necessary and effective policies is the set-up of standards for environmental-friendly labels, which can facilitate rectifying the order of the grocery store by recognizing and bountied property practices and influencing the alternatives folks create once shopping for the food product. Eco-Labels and Green Stickers are labeling systems for food and client products. The utilization of Eco labels is voluntary, whereas Green stickers are mandated by law; for instance, in North America major appliances and vehicles use Energy Star. They're a kind of property measuring directed at shoppers, supposed to form it straightforward to require environmental issues under consideration once looking. Some labels quantify pollution or energy consumption using index scores or units of measuring, whereas others assert compliance with a group of practices or minimum needs for property or reduction of hurt to the atmosphere. Several Eco-labels are targeted at minimizing the negative ecological impacts of primary production or resource extraction during a given sector or goods through a group of excellent practices that are captured during a property customary. Through a verification method, typically cited as "certification", a farm, forest, fishery, or mine will show that it complies with a regular and earn the proper to sell its product as certified through the availability chain, typically leading to a consumer-facing eco-label.

EARTH

- BY KHUSHI MANN

**This earth is neither mine nor yours,
then why do we harass like ours?
On the verge of extinction are our lives,
but taking risks we lie.**

**Technology flooded nature,
killing off all the flying and earthly creatures.**

**Cutting trees, smoking meeks,
how can we do this to our only living spree? The wires
that surround the high-ranging towers,
kill the bees in hours and block the breaths of big and
small swimming seines.**

**The plastic that floats in oceans,
the black air in our lungs,
we abuse our ourselves and this earth.**

**Rains without reason, summers, and winters keeping
us in prisons,
today, nature is showing its colors.**

AIR POLLUTION: A GLOBAL PROBLEM NEEDS LOCAL FIXES

- BY MANSI

Each year, more than 4 million people die early because of outdoor air pollution, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). The main culprits are fine particles with diameters of 2.5 micrometers or less (PM2.5). These can penetrate deep into the lungs, heart, and bloodstream, where they cause diseases and cancers.

But global average estimates such as this assume that these particles are the same the world over. They are not: PM2.5 is a cocktail of chemicals (hydrocarbons, salts, and other compounds given off by vehicles, cooking stoves, and industry) and other, natural components such as dust and microorganisms. The mix — and its toxicity — varies from place to place and over time, in ways that are not tracked, understood, or managed.

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Levels of PM 2.5 alone give only a rough guide to the toxicity of air pollutants in a particular place. Reducing PM2.5 by the same amount in different places will not deliver the same health benefits everywhere. To protect millions more lives, scientists need to help governments and municipalities to determine the most hazardous constituents of air pollution and mitigate them first. Researchers and policymakers need to rethink methods for assessing health risks and regulatory measures for reducing those risks.

Unequal toxicities

Evidence is mounting of geographical differences in health responses to air pollution (see 'Deadly combinations'). For example, although the associated death tolls are high in China and India — industrializing cities are heavily polluted and lots of people live there — the relative risks to city dwellers in Europe and the United States are greater. Europeans and North Americans are more likely to die from heart disease and from



Acute respiratory attacks than people in China when exposed to similar levels of PM 2.5.

risks from dirty air vary between cities. Londoners and New Yorkers are at greater risk of dying when smog concentrations surge than are inhabitants of Beijing. Each milligram of PM 2.5 in dirty air in Milan is more likely to generate reactive species of oxygen (free radicals) that stress the body than it is in Lahore or Los Angeles. Residents of cities in eastern China, such as Shanghai, Hangzhou, and Nanjing, have a higher death risk per unit increase of PM2.5 concentration (despite medium to lower concentrations of total PM 2.5) than do residents in cities elsewhere in the country. To put it another way, each milligram of PM2.5 in these eastern cities is more toxic than it is in the rest of China. And Beijing's winter smog is more deadly than that in Guangzhou — a similarly sized city located much farther south.

Cell and animal studies backup these findings (it is unethical to test the toxicity of air pollutants directly on humans). For example, the lungs of mice that had been exposed for 24 hours to PM2.5 from California were more inflated than those of mice exposed to similar concentrations of PM2.5 in the air from China. The difference could reflect higher levels of organic carbon and copper in Californian traffic fumes, although it is hard to translate findings from animal models to humans.

Mixtures of air pollutants might also be more harmful than their constituents in isolation. For example, the combined effects of outdoor and indoor air pollution and tobacco smoke could be responsible for 2-3 times the number of premature deaths globally than the WHO currently estimates.

Few studies of the health impacts of air pollution consider these variations. Most simply look at masses of PM 2.5 particles and assume a single recipe. For example, the Global Burden of Disease project captures health risks in one 'exposure-response' function, which the WHO also uses. This derives the likelihood of someone who has inhaled a certain mass of PM 2.5 dying later from a related disease. It is based on hundreds of epidemiological studies, mostly done in Europe and the United States.

More data should be collected on people's behaviors and perceptions, to find out how human activity determines exposure to air pollution. For example, such data could be translated into personalized air-quality and health-management alerts and recommendations. Smart travel warnings could be produced for sensitive individuals to help them to avoid hazardous exposures, such as when traffic emissions are high or weather conditions are likely to form haze.



संस्कृत श्लोक

- BY UPASNA

आकाशात् पतितं तोयं यथा गच्छति सागरम्।
सर्वदेवनमस्कारः केशवं प्रति गच्छति ॥

**JUST AS ALL THE WATER FALLING FROM THE SKY GOES
INTO THE SEA, SIMILARLY SALUTATIONS OFFERED TO
ALL GODS GO TO SRI HARI (SRI KRISHNA)**

आकाश से गिरा हुआ पानी जैसे समुद्र में जाता है, उसी
प्रकार किसी भी देवता को किया गया नमस्कार श्रीहरि
(श्रीकृष्ण) को जाता है ॥

UNKNOWN BEAUTY

- BY AASTHA MISHRA

Up above the high
When people look at the sky,
Soft waves of the breeze
Touch my lips, play with my eyelashes
And tangle my hairs
Those mischievous layers,
Get into me and
Forces me to hymn a little bit
With my initial note,
Those song lovers made their first hit
And passed away from my side,
Like some stranger players.
I waited for my second wave,
It approached me with little sweetness
It approached me with little more patience
It approached me with great freshness
Those heart caretakers
Healed me. cured me.
Within those 10 minutes.
Part by part all of them broke their roles
Some gave me happiness
Some gave me freshness
Some healed me
Some lifted me high enough
Some played by my side
Some paused beside me, but
All were screaming and forcing me for
becoming what I actually mean to be
Those waves with love
Those waves with sound
Those waves with curing skills
Are important for me now and
Even after that unknown figure
Vanishes me with all his will...

पौधा

- BY BHAVYA BATRA

उगना मेरा काम है,
जल्दी बड़ा होना मेरा ईमान है।
हरा-हरा सा दिखता हूँ,
क्लोरोफिल मैं लेता हूँ।
मेरे अनेको नाम हैं,
पर सबका एक ही काम है।
ढल जाता हूँ मैं किसी भी प्रकार में,
काम आता हूँ हर सामान में।
मेरी कमी अक्सर खल जाती है,
जब मानव जाती मांसाहारी सोच अपनाती है।
जब बीमारी शरीर में अपना घर बसाती है,
तब सबको अपनी नानी के बताये मझुसे जड्डी बाते याद
आती हैं।

आज, कलयगु आ चक़ा है!
जो जीवन का अन्नदाता है,
उसी का सर्वनाश हो रहा है।
पेड़ों का अधिक मात्रा में कटना,
मनषुय का निर्दयी सवभाव दिखा रहा है।
हाथ जोड़ के नमन हैं सबसे,
कि करो न ऐसा मेरे साथ,
भर दो इस संसार को फिर से,
मेरे हरे-भरे पत्तों के साथ।



DEAR PRESENT, A NOTE FROM FUTURE

- BY JYOTSNA CHHABRA

The Earth has ever since been showing signs of a failed sustainable model of development and it has finally shown its true wrath to us. This is why we are writing this note to you, with the expectation that you will control your actions and maybe stop this from happening.

We must tell you what you may have predicted but are considering a lesser expected condition to prevail. The earth's temperature has risen by 15 degrees on average in the past 20 years. We no longer enjoy the brink of winter and some areas which were once lush green have become inhabitable due to very extreme temperatures. All the ice caps have completely melted and people often go there for their vacations on man-made beaches. Many species that were once abundant have been wiped out and the site of a bird is a lifetime opportunity for children. The life expectancy has reduced to an all-time low of 55 years due to the extreme effects of pollution for so many years.

We are telling you all this to make you realize that what you are ignoring today will make an extremely adverse impact on you and your loved ones in the future.

I know you felt uneasy when you read this. But it was not new, was it? Well, this is and will be our reality if we do not wake up today. Trust me, it will take a very small amount of effort but as it is said 'you will reap what you sow', you will realize and thank yourself in the future when what is mentioned above is prevented from happening through very small efforts from the [resent generation. I hope we act as Eco Warriors and save our earth and ourselves from this adverse life.

WHY ME?

- BY PRINCY

If you have to ask Why me?

When you're feeling blue, When the world
has turned against you And you don't know
what to do, When it pours colossal raindrops
And the road's a winding mess, And you're
feeling more confused Than you ever could
express,

When the saddened sun won't shine, When
the stars will not align, When you'd rather be
inside your bed, The covers pulled Above your
head, When life is something That you dread
And you have to ask Why me?...

Then when the world seems right and true,
When rain has left a gentle dew, When you
feel happy being you, Please ask yourself Why
me? then, too.

SMART CITIES : A SOLUTION TO THE DILEMMAS OF URBANIZATION

- BY PRIYA SHARMA

Smart cities are urban regions that are enriched with Highly advanced overall infrastructure. These cities use information and communication technology (ICT) to improve operational efficiency and fulfill the needs of society. The notion of smart cities had traced back its origin in 2008 when IBM began to work on a "smarter cities" concept as part of its smarter planet initiative. By 2009 this concept received the attention of various countries like China, UAE, Korea, and Japan & they also started investing in it with prominent research projects. As a result, we saw Vienna, Amsterdam, Cairo, and Seoul as smart cities.

These cities are highly competitive in nature and can generate employment, attract people & FDI's, and also provide a better quality of life with social, economic & environmental sustainability. The Primary infrastructure elements in these cities include -- Proper water and electricity supply, proper sanitation facilities, efficient Transportation system, affordable housing, safety & security of citizens, efficient Health care and Educational system, Proper Governance, and Strong ITs connectivity with digitalization, etc.

Smart cities with their four pillars of development: development in Physical infrastructure, social infrastructure, Economic infrastructure & institutional infrastructure, solve the problems and challenges posed by urbanization. India too initiatives National Smart Cities Mission in 2015 under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for urban renewal (Government of India) across the nation to improve economic growth and the quality of life of people by enabling local area development. Recently, The Government of India declared Smart City awards 2020, in which Indore (Madhya Pradesh) and Surat (Gujarat) won the award jointly for their overall development. Whereas Uttar Pradesh emerged as the top performer among other states, accompanied by Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu as 2nd top performers.

So, with more investments in development projects, soon we will see a smarter India with its smart cities.

DEFORESTATION

- BY ASHA KUMARI

Deforestation is the cutting down of a large number of Trees in a forest. It's used to make space for agriculture and animal grazing, and to obtain wood for fuel, manufacturing, and construction. Deforestation is destroying the balance of the ecosystem. But still many humans are continuing this ill practice. Deforestation is used to increase the large land area. this is also used set up for new industries. And, this all is because of the increase in population. Deforestation has greatly altered landscapes around the world. While tree cover loss in boreal forests rarely results in permanent deforestation, the rate of loss reached unprecedented levels in 2021, increasing 29% over 2020.

Today, the greatest amount of deforestation is occurring in tropical rainforests, aided by extensive road construction into regions that were once almost inaccessible. Building or upgrading roads into forests make them more accessible for exploitation. Slash-and-burn agriculture is a big contributor to deforestation in the tropics. With this agricultural method, farmers burn large swaths of forest, allowing the ash to fertilize the land for crops. The land is only fertile for a few years, however, after which the farmers move on to repeat the process elsewhere. Tropical forests are also cleared to make way for logging, cattle ranching, and oil palm and rubber tree plantations.

Deforestation can result in more carbon dioxide being released into the atmosphere. That is because trees take in carbon dioxide from the air for photosynthesis, and carbon is locked chemically in their wood. When trees are burned, this carbon returns to the atmosphere as carbon dioxide. With fewer trees around to take in the carbon dioxide, this greenhouse gas accumulates in the atmosphere and accelerates global warming.

Moreover, it is also causing different disasters like floods and landslides. And it also threatens the world's biodiversity. It affects animals as they have lost their habitat. Moreover, herbivore animals get their food from plants and trees. As a result, they are not getting proper food to eat, which in turn is resulting in their extinction. More immediately, the loss of trees from a forest can leave soil more prone to erosion. This causes the remaining plants to become more vulnerable to fire as the forest shifts from being a closed, moist environment to an open, dry one. While deforestation can be permanent, this is not always the case. In North America, for example, forests in many areas are returning thanks to conservation efforts. So for our future generation and to save our present we have to avert deforestation. It will help to binding trees in soil and feed the proper food to forest animals which will help to maintain the food chain in a living being and makes balance in the ecosystem.

Deforestation can be averted by various countermeasures. First of all, we should afforestation which is the growing of trees in the forest. This would help to resolve the loss of the trees cut down. Moreover, the use of plant-based products should increase. That would force different industries to grow more trees. As a result, the environment will also get benefit from it. Furthermore, people should grow small plants in their houses.

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION UNDER CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK OF INDIA

- BY MANSI

The constitution of India is not an inert but a living document that evolves and grows with time. The specific provisions on environmental protection in the constitution are also a result of this evolving nature and growth potential of the fundamental law of the land. The preamble to our constitution ensures a socialist pattern of the society and the dignity of the individual. A decent standard of living and a pollution-free environment is inherent in this. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 defines environment as “environment includes water, air and land and the interrelationship which exists among and between air, water and land, and human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organism, and property”. The chapter on fundamental duties of the Indian Constitution imposes a duty on every citizen to protect the environment. Article 51-A (g), says that “It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures. The Directive principles under the Indian constitution are directed toward the ideals of building a welfare state. A healthy environment is also one of the elements of a welfare state.

Article 47 provides that the State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties. The improvement of public health also includes the protection and improvement of the environment without which public health cannot be assured. Article 48 deals with the organization of agriculture and animal husbandry. It directs the State to take steps to organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines. In particular, it should take steps for preserving and improving the breeds and prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle. Article 48 -A of the constitution says that “the state shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country”. The Constitution of India under part III guarantees fundamental rights which are essential for the development of every individual and to which a person is inherently entitled by being human alone. Right to the environment is also a right without which the development of an individual and realization of his or her full potential shall not be possible. Articles 21, 14, and 19 of this part have been used for environmental protection. Environment protection is part of our cultural values and traditions. In Atharvaveda, it has been said that “Man’s paradise is on earth; this living world is the beloved place of all; It has the blessings of nature’s bounties; live in a lovely spirit”. Earth is our paradise and we must protect our paradise. The constitution of India embodies the framework of protection and preservation of nature without which life cannot be enjoyed. The knowledge of constitutional provisions regarding environment protection is the need of the day to bring greater public participation, environmental awareness, and environmental education and sensitize the people to preserve ecology and the environment.

GREEN POLITICS

- BY PRIYA SHARMA

Green politics, or Eco politics, is a political ideology that aims to foster an ecologically sustainable society often, but not always, rooted in environmentalism, nonviolence, social justice and grassroots democracy. It began taking shape in the western world in the 1970s; since then Green parties have developed and established themselves in many countries around the globe and have achieved some electoral success.

The common misapprehension, still held by a large section of the population, is that Green Politics is about environmentalism – that the principal objective is to get more effective legislation in place to combat pollution, encourage recycling, protect the countryside from excessive development and so on: in effect, to achieve a more environmentally-friendly version of the current system. But Green Politics aims to reconstruct the patterns of human activities and relationships so that they come to respect and value the natural systems on which they depend. This goal is unachievable until equity and social justice are woven into the fabric of society. Green Politics stands upon 4 pillars social justice, grass-roots democracy, non-violence, and respect for diversity which have become more or less established principles of Indian political parties. The integration of the environmental dimension of green politics, consisting of the twin pillars of ecological wisdom and sustainability, is in an evolutionary phase. It is likely that increasingly this integration will reflect the views of the growing Indian middle class.

Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation, was a practitioner of “green politics” far ahead of his times. His politics in the first half of the last century embraced the six principles of green politics, namely social justice, ecological wisdom, grass-roots democracy, non-violence, ecological wisdom and sustainability, that were adopted in 2001 at the first Global Greens Congress at Canberra, Australia. Despite Gandhi’s green politics, no established political party in India can claim to be a “green party” in the accepted sense of the term. India is constantly struggling with environmental issues such as floods and droughts every year. The water scarcity in Chennai and the air pollution in Delhi are the prime indicators of this problem. And yet we do not have a strong political representation of these issues in the elections in our country.

Therefore, there is an urgent need for green politics in India.



BLOOM

WHERE

YOU ARE

PLANTED



BITCOINS AND ENVIRONMENT

-BY PRIYA SHARMA

In March, The New York Times declared to its readers that a “single bitcoin transaction now requires more than 2,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity, or enough energy to power the average American household for 73 days”.

Why does bitcoin use so much electricity? Bitcoin is the first decentralized monetary block chain. That means it relies not on a central authority like a bank to move money around, but on multiple identical copies of one ledger – distributed all over the world – which are updated about every 10 minutes with a new “block” of data. Each block confirms details of the latest transactions across the network. So if you want to send me some bitcoin, your proposed transaction enters a queue and sooner or later (depending on the fee you paid) it’ll be confirmed in a newly mined block. That’s the point at which the coins are moved to my wallet, where they remain until I make a new transaction with my private key. All the copies of the ledger circulating around the world verify that this transaction took place, so everyone participating in the network agrees that I now own the coins. If someone wanted to steal them by rewriting the ledger, they would need to mine a new block that contains different historical data to all the other copies of the ledger.

That kind of reverse engineering is impossible thanks to the mathematical process through which new blocks are mined (cryptographic hashing). The fraudulent block would be automatically rejected by the network.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Bitcoin and other proof-of-work cryptocurrencies require large amounts of energy—more than is used by entire countries—to perform the computations associated with crypto mining.
- These energy requirements help secure cryptocurrencies by making it prohibitively expensive for any one party to hijack the network.
- The largest country for Bitcoin mining is the United States, which accounts for 42.7% of Bitcoin mining activities.¹
- About 37 kilotons of electronic waste are annually produced as a by-product of Bitcoin mining.
- Some cryptocurrencies do not use mining, but Bitcoin is unlikely to change its consensus algorithm.



me

- BY SANIYA SAIN

I was trying to embrace
The moon
But it got hooked up
So soon.

Lost in the cage made by people of words
With the world that restricted the beauty of birds.

The natural green nights
And the morning of super bright lights.

I was trying to enhance the fuel
But the essence

Of soil was just so full
By looking at the sky

I thought I will fly

It was just alluring and not even dry

The photograph that my mind has,
Was mesmerizing I don't think something can be that
Beautiful yet dying.

The nature was mystic yet strong
And the beauty that was done wrong. Felt like stars

Around my neck

It was magical

And was not just a peck.

Sun shining in the dark

Was saying I'm the shining star.

And the moon was too cold

To say it was not in love.

I'm really glad and blessed that my eyes witnessed the art drawn by the Creator,
Full of color
and life,

so many that I can't even count even in heights.

I saw the aesthetic wonder

So beautiful yet so strange that it felt like it was a dream that I wish I always have...

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT ENVIRONMENT

- BY KANISHKA KANNU

1. Recycling one aluminium can save enough energy to run a TV for three hours.
2. Around 25,000 trees are cut down each day just to produce toilet paper,
3. Approximately five million tons of all oil produced in the world each year ends up in the ocean.
4. Seventy-eight percent of marine mammals are threatened by accidental deaths, such as getting caught in fishing nets.
5. On average, one supermarket goes through 60 million paper bags each year. Scores of plastic bags are used as well.
6. A glass bottle can take 4,000 years to decompose.
7. Rainforests are being cut down at a rate of 100 acres per minute
8. The United States is the No-1 trash producing country in the world.
9. Ford Motor Company has said that 75 per cent of every vehicle is recyclable.
10. If the entire world lived like the average American, we'd need five planets to provide enough resources.

COVID-19

- BY PRACHI AGGARWAL

Oh corona Oh corona

You are the one who advocate nature

Oh corona Oh corona

You are the one who understand nature

Oh corona Oh corona

You teach us the importance of togetherness

Oh corona Oh corona

You give time for introspection Oh corona Oh
corona

You made again our rivers happy

Oh corona Oh corona

You help to less weight on earth Oh corona Oh
corona

You make stars to twinkle again

Oh corona Oh corona

You told us how important our nature is

Oh corona Oh corona

Then why everyone blaming you

Oh corona Oh corona Then why everyone
cursing you

VEDAS SPEAKS ON

NATURE

- BY TANISHQUA UNIYAL

Vedic literature is very useful for us and the world. World society in general. Take this Sanskrit Shlokas on Nature from Veda as an example Therefore, if we study the environmental conditions of our society and the world, we will benefit greatly from our lives.

The Indian saints enacted measures to prevent pollution and advised us to protect the environment at any cost through the Sanskrit shlokas. The also glorifies the importance and role of nature in our lives.



SANSKRIT TRANSCRIPT

मधु वाता ऋतायते मधु करनि सिनवः।
माधीरनः सनतोषधीः ॥

HINDI TRANSLATION

हे पूरण विदावाले विदानोइ जैसे तुमारे लिये
और अपने को सत ववहार चाहनेवाले पुरष
के लिये वायु मधुरता और समुद वा नदियाँ
मधुर गुण को वरषा करती हैऔ वैसे हमारे
लिये सोमलता आदि ओषधि मधुरगुण के विशेष
जान करानेवाली हो

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The environment provides
bliss to people leading their
life perfectly. Rivers bliss us
with sacred water
and provide us health,
night, morning, vegetation.
Sun bliss us with peaceful
life. Our cows provide us
with milk.

SANSKRIT TRANSCRIPT

दश कूप समा वापीऔ दशवापी समोहदः।
दशहद समः पुतोऔ दशपुतो समो दमुः।

HINDI TRANSLATION

दस कुओं के बराबर एक बावड़ी होती हैऔ
दस बावड़ियों के बराबर एक तालाबऔ दस
तालाबो के बराबर एक पुत और दस पुतो
के बराबर एक वृक होता है।

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

One step is equal to ten
wells, one pond is
equal to ten stepwells, one
son is equal to
ten ponds and one tree is
equal to ten sons.

Source:

Vrksayurvedah-5

the above shloka was taken from
Vrikshayurveda written by Surapala, a Royal
Physician in the court of King Bhimapala
during the 10th century A.D, which says that
nature's life is as important as a human
being and nature should be given equal
importance as if is given to a human's life.

**"Earth provides enough to
satisfy every man's needs, but
not every man's greed."**

–Mahatma Gandhi

