



GREEN TALK

**GREEN BEANS SOCIETY'S
ANNUAL NEWSLETTER**

**THEME:
THE TIPPING POINT**

**GREEN BEANS SOCIETY
KAMALA NEHRU COLLEGE**

2022-2023

2022-2023

GREEN TALK

PRINCIPAL'S ADDRESS



The escalating demand for natural assets has nearly decimated them. With the current rate of development, humanity have begun to feel the pinch and the associated environmental repercussions such as unseasonal rainfall, extreme temperatures, depletion of non-renewable resources, increased greenhouse gas emissions, and so on. One can see that not only massive climate changes, but also minor interventions, have significant long-term consequences that are barely reversible and pose a deteriorating and grave threat to environmental stability and security. This begs the question, have we reached a tipping point?

The answer could be that there is still hope because we can still arrest the slide. The most effective approach for dealing with climate change is to adopt a sustainable lifestyle, to acquire a minimalistic standard of living, to constantly be self-conscious about the choices we make in our everyday routines, to make attempts at lowering our carbon footprints through using electronic vehicles, water footprint, biodiversity conservation, and reduction in the use of single-use plastics.

All the aforementioned aspects are capable of having an influence when we all come together as a community and follow it wholeheartedly. With increased awareness among young members of society, we will be able to establish a future in which the environment does not require any human safeguarding

- Prof. Kalpana Bhakuni

CONVENOR'S ADDRESS



In the times of consumerism, where the natural resources are at the helm of getting vanished from the face of earth, It is time for action for all of us. We all need to bring in some small changes to our daily life to see a big one in our environment. The same idea is being endorsed by our H'ble Prime Minister during his address at CoP 26 in October 2022 – Mission LiFe (Lifestyle for Environment). These environmentally viable lifestyle changes should be economically viable and not restricted to particular section of society. The real challenge lies in coming up with innovative ideas.

We, at Kamala Nehru College encourage our students and teachers to actively participate in initiatives to promote behavioural changes for environment. The year 22-23 is special for all of us, as we started to work offline after a long break of Lockdown because of CoViD. During the year we have conducted many speaker sessions, workshops and campaigns to promote the cause of environment.

I really wish all the very best to the students of the College and the Society to come up with many more of such initiatives in future.

- Dr. Akanksha Mishra

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK



Ankita Pandey, Political Science honours. 3rd Year

'The mint over the mountains, taught me that beauty is unknown, the sunsets & sunrise taught me to get up & try again, the wildflower taught me to grow with preservice & bloom with grace, & the earth taught me to be kind, strong and the act of forgiveness'.

Each & every element of Nature has magnificently accompanied Humans for their existence but the question which is being raised in the 21st century is whether the contribution of humans have more negative repercussions towards Environment as compared to affirmative actions? Whether goodness can be achieved in the era of 3 Cs; Capitalism, Consumerism & Climate change or are we simply past the point of no return?"

Understanding the term: The phrase 'Tipping point' refers to minor interventions that have substantial long-term implications which are barely reversible and constitutes a deteriorating and grievous threat to environmental stability and security. It considers a point in which ecological degradation has reached a tipping point, and each further negative increment will have proportionately greater consequences.

Contemporary world has faced innumerable number of challenges be it be Humanization of Nature, depletion of non-renewable resources, increased greenhouse gas emissions, the dilemma of Environment Vs Development, or for that matter Environment determinism. The culmination of all gives rise to serious long-term implications not only upon the environment per se but Humans as well.

Hence, keeping this viewpoint in mind, Green Beans Society brings its Annual Magazine the GREEN TALK for the session 2022-23. The theme for this year is "The Tipping Point: Are we past the point of no return?"

We have put in our best efforts to bring to you inspiring and motivating articles, creative poems, posters, illustrations and much more to spread awareness and encourage people towards a life which still upholds humanism, a ray of Hope & where we as humans create a world in which Environment doesn't require any protection.

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ONLINE SURVEY ON **VEHICULAR POLLUTION**

Introduction:

Pollution is one of the atrocious environmental challenges faced in the current scenario of innovation and auto mobilization. This environmental hostility has various forms, with air pollution being the most rampant and deteriorative. The transport sector contributes to a third of India's Particulate Matter (PM) pollution and 20-35 per cent of PM 2.5 pollution in urban Indian cities. This increasing pollution level not only affects our environment but also has diverse effects on our health, ranging from asthma to lung cancer. Residing in the capital of India, Delhi, also granted the title of 'most polluted city' mandates to question the regular conjunction, illegible fuel burning and industrial point sources. Along with this, there is a dire need to curate grassroot-level immediate solutions to pacify the brimming impacts.

Some Facts and Figures:

In 2019, as a part of a worldwide survey, it was discovered that 21 out of 30 polluted cities were situated in India. Over 50% of this pollution comes from industry, followed by 27% from vehicles, 17% from crop burning and 7% from domestic cooking. Over 2 million Indians have lost their lives to causes attributed to air pollution. In urban areas, most of the pollution comes from industry and vehicles, whereas in rural areas, most comes from burning organic material.

#	COUNTRY	POPULATION	AVG. US
1	 Chad	17,179,740	169
2	 Iraq	43,533,592	164
3	 Pakistan	231,402,117	159
4	 Bahrain	1,463,265	157
5	 Bangladesh	169,356,251	156
6	 Burkina Faso	22,100,683	155
7	 Kuwait	4,250,114	151
8	 India	1,407,563,842	144
9	 Egypt	109,262,178	128
10	 Tajikistan	9,750,064	127

 2022 Air quality average

 Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups 2022 average US AQI **144**

 **PM2.5 x10.7** **2022 average PM2.5 concentration in India:** 10.7 times the WHO annual air quality guideline value

2022 India cleanest city	Tarakeswar , West Bengal	4
2022 India most polluted city	Bhiwadi , Rajasthan	170

Reference: <https://www.iqair.com/in-en/india>

About this report:

The following analysis is an endeavour to raise awareness about the criticality of air pollution and a cost-effective and eco-friendly solution to promote sustainable transport working around our college. The Green Beans Society, the environment club of Kamala Nehru College has taken this opportunity to study the possibility to reduce vehicular pollution.

Being located in August Kranti Marg, New Delhi, the Green Park metro station is the closest one. Delhi Metro is one of the most commonly used mode of transport for travelling used by students. They generally take an auto from the Green Park metro station to the College for faster commute. Though the autos are running on CNG, the number of cycles to and fro can contribute substantially to pollution. Under this study, we are attempting to understand the travel structure of the students, money invested in travelling, problems associated with it, maximum fuel consumption and their preferences for shifting to a sustainable alternative.

Through this data research, we are also suggesting and endorsing the use of electric bikes for better control of vehicle pollution and adding to sustainable efforts.

To further provide an explanation of this concept, it is crucial to have a look at the idea of electric bikes.

What are Yulu bikes?

Yulu is a Micro Mobility Platform service with a mission to solve first-mile, last-mile and short-distance commute problems in urban cities and do so in a sustainable manner by providing smart electric MMVs (Micro Mobility Vehicles).



Research Methodology:

We have used an online survey to conduct this research. The method is quantitative research methodology.

The Targeted Audience of the Survey research are Under-Graduate Students of Kamala Nehru College (W) and Gargi College (W) located at Siri Fort Road, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi.

The Total Number of Responses Received On the online survey form are from 530 students.

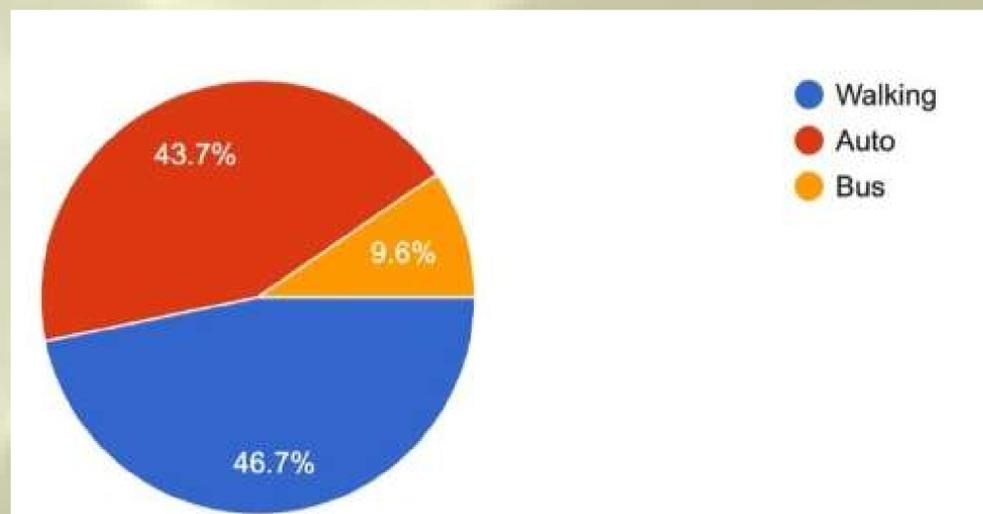
Following is the list of Highlight questions of the survey research conducted in online mode through Google forms:-

- 1) How do the college students travel to and from the nearest metro station?**
- 2) What kind of issues or problems do the students face, if any, while using the medium of first and last mile transportation?**
- 3) Do the college students find the commuting mode affordable and financialt comfortableenough for daily use?**
- 4) In consideration of Delhi's statistics of Air pollution and vehicular pollution being the major cause of poor air quality, if given the option are the students ready to shift the mode of transportation to electric vehicles?**
- 5) If electric bikes are installed around the college campus to cover the last mile. Would the students shift from other polluting modes to this sustainable mode?**

Results and Discussion:

The survey got conducted among the students of Kamala Nehru College and Gargi College across various departments belonging to the age group of 18-21 years. Information gathered focussed on the travel structure of the students, money invested in travelling, maximum fuel consumption and their preferences for shifting to a sustainable alternative. The survey results presented that most of the respondents (46.2%) prefer to reach the college through the metro. 50.5% of respondents posit the issue of the heavy crowd, framing it as the mainstream problem in the selection of travel modes.

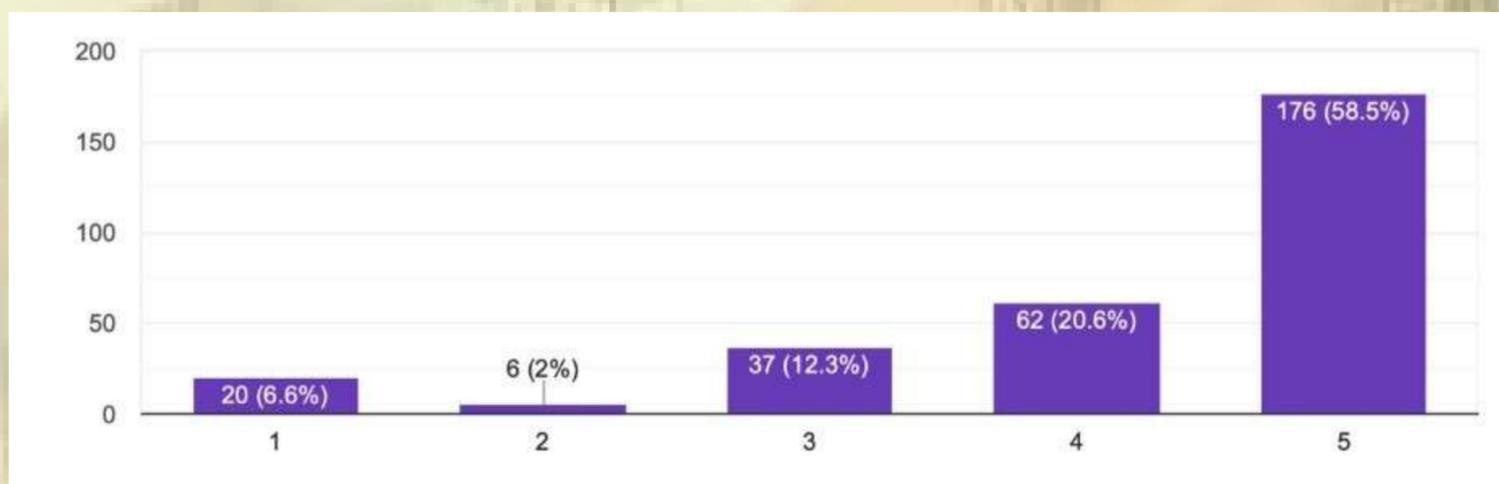
1. Mode of commuting for first and last mile travel.



Piechart 1: Traveling mode of the respondents

It is evident that walking (46.7%) is the preferable option for the majority of respondents, implying that people are sensitive enough to adopt the eco-friendly way while reaching college. However, a large number of people still go for autos (43.7%), contributing to levels of air pollution in the surroundings of the college

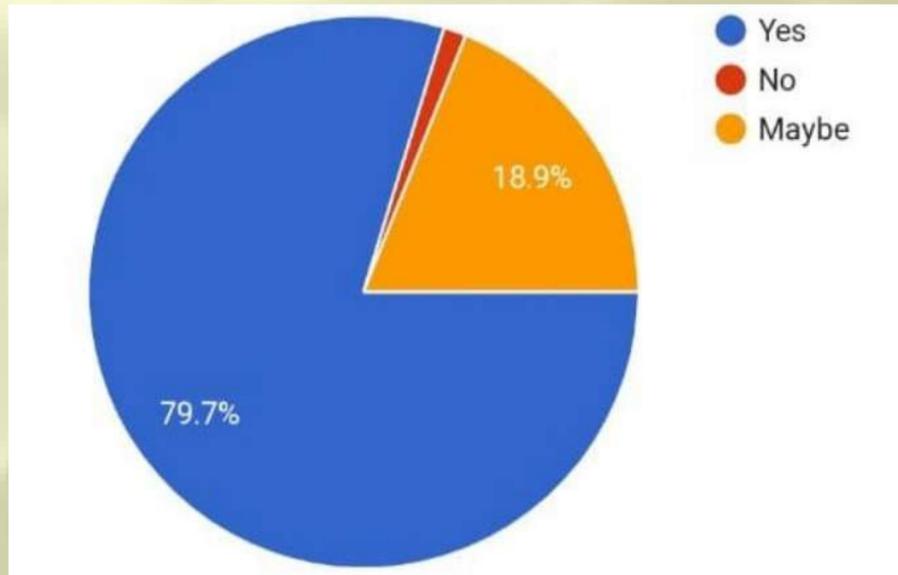
2. Willingness to shift to Electric Vehicles.



Graph 2: Respondents willingness to shift their commuting mode

58.5% of the respondents are full-fledged ready to shift to the electric vehicle, enabling a prospect of an alternative mode of transportation with eco-friendly and cost-effective traits.

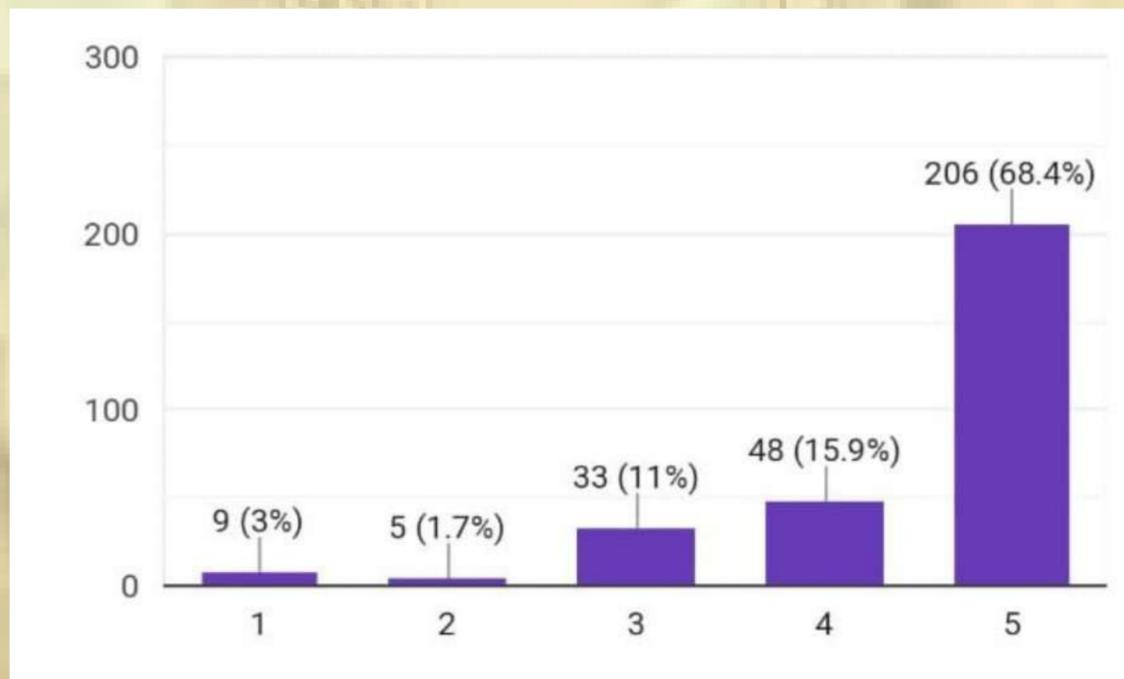
3. Electric Bikes as the Cleaner Alternative:



Graph 3: Electric Vehicles as the cleaner and sustainable Alternative

79.7% students believe and are in agreement that electric bikes are proven to be a cleaner Alternative for a polluted environment in considering current pollution statistics.

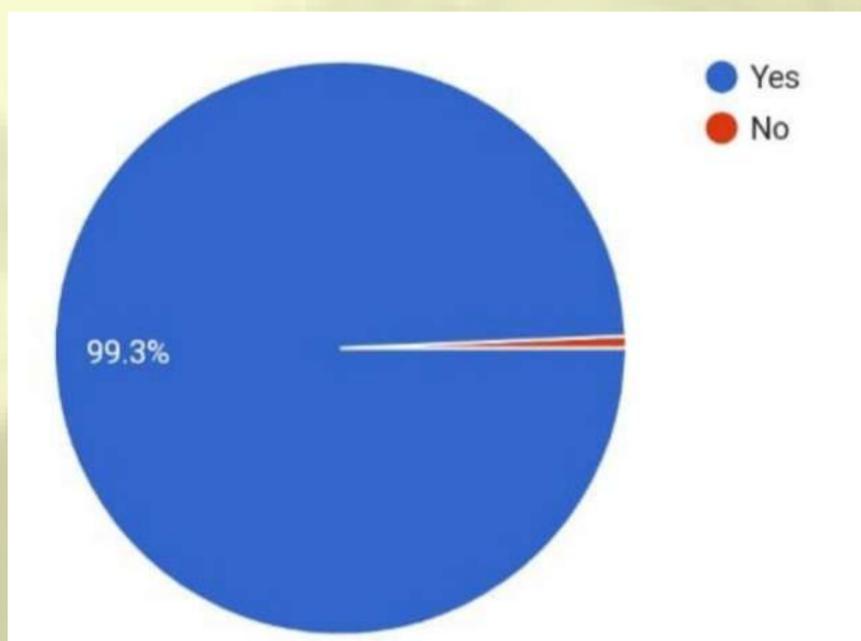
4. Agreement on installation of electric bikes :



Graph 4: Installation of Electric Bikes around our campus

Over 60% of the student community who filled the online survey believe and show support that electric bikes should be installed nearby the college premises or convenient and Eco-friendly commuting which would be hustle free and Financial manageable.

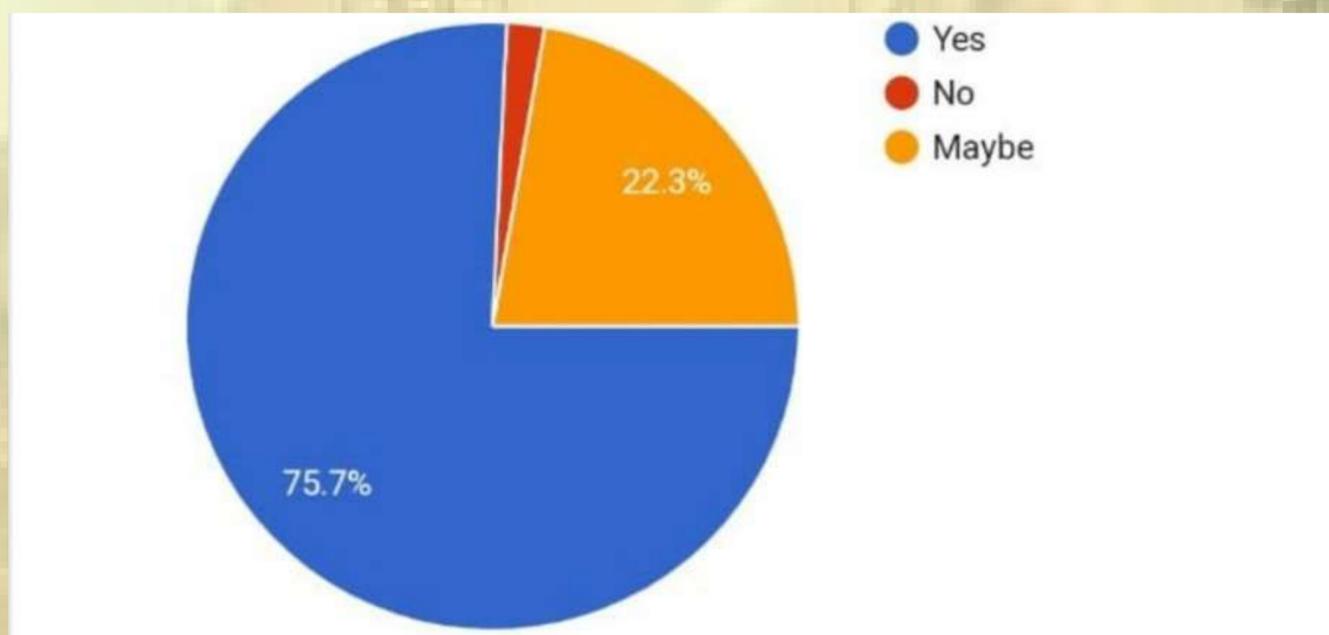
5. Viewpoint on the initiative of installation of electric bikes.



Graph 5: Viewpoint on Installation of Electric bikes as a commuting mode

Except from 0.7% of respondents all the 99.3% of students who are environmentally aware and conscious do acknowledge the step of installation of electric bikes to be Pro-Planet , Essential and Beneficial for environmental conservation and reduction of Air pollution.

6. Willingness to shift to Sustainable transportation



Graph 6: Shift from highly polluting commuting modes

Students approach to shift to the cleaner Alternative. 75% plus responses suggest how students are willing to shift from other unavoidable, not preferred and highly polluting commuting modes to electric bikes, a greener and cleaner mode of traveling.

Summary of the Report:

Delhi's Statistics has been the worst in terms of air pollution. vehicular pollution being one of the vicious causes for the deteriorating air quality index.

In accordance with the survey results, to conclude maximum number of students out of the total responses being conscious about the Environment support the idea of installation of electric bikes near by the College premises to cover the first and last mile distance considering it to be Financially-Effective and a Eco-friendly in nature in order to prevent Vehicular Pollution and reduce individual Carbon Footprint.

The Data Research done by the members of the environment club hereby proves and promotes the installation of electric bikes supported through the survey responses of maximum form respondents .

Annexure:-

Following are the list of all the 19 survey questions asked in the online form:

- 1. Are you a Resident of Delhi?**
- 2. What is the total distance from your residence to college? (in Km)**
- 3. What kind of transportation method do you prefer to reach college?**
- 4. Why do you prefer to use the transport mode you selected above?**
- 5. What kind of issues or problems do you face, if any, while using the preferred medium?**
- 6. Have you adopted any alternatives to avoid facing these issues?**
- 7. What is the total amount of money you spend travelling daily?**
- 8. Do you find the commuting mode affordable enough for daily use?**
- 9. If you travel by metro, which is the nearest metro station to college you use?**
- 10. How do you travel to and from the nearest metro station?**
- 11. Are you aware of other eco-friendly transportation alternatives?**
- 12. Delhi's Statistics has been the worst in terms of air pollution. Vehicular pollution is one of the major causes for the poor air quality index of Delhi.**
If given the option, will you shift your mode of transportation to Electric vehicle?
- 13. Do you know which fuel causes maximum pollution?**
- 14. Have you ever come across these bikes called Electric Bikes?**
- 15. Have you previously used electric bikes?**
- 16. Electric bikes are proving to be a clean alternative for a polluted environment. Do you agree?**
- 17. Do you want electric bikes to be installed near college premises for easy and eco-friendly commuting?**
- 18. Do you think installing the electric bikes around our Campus will be a good step for environmental conservation?**
- 19. If electric bikes are installed around the college campus to cover the last mile. Would you shift from other polluting modes to this sustainable mode?**



Green Pens

Expressions on
Environment

ANIMAL EXPLOITATION UNDER CAPITALISM: A CONCEPTUALIZATION



By Tejasvi Joshi, Political Science Hons, 3rd year

The dialogue between Marxist and critical human-animalism has thankfully increased in the previous three decades. Researchers employ Marxist ideas to analyze and criticize capitalism's exploitation and oppression of animals. However, the application of Marx's original principles is frequently based on shaky parallels and judgments. Animals are usually ignored by leftist philosophers and social activists. Even though animals have been clearly, mercilessly, and brutally exploited, the Left and Right are nearly identical on the issue of animals. That is, the Left continues to retain prejudices towards animals: they are inferior to humans, they are supposed to be exploited by humans, and humans have nothing to do with the animal issue.

Karl Marx, as one of the Left's most influential philosophers, is widely cited as the one who provided the Left with the justification for human prejudices against animals. According to popular belief, Marx believed that humans were superior to animals and that animal exploitation had no bearing on capitalism. As a result, many leftists assume that animal exploitation has no bearing on their fight against capitalism. People witness capitalism's violence in the form of wars, tough working conditions, and widespread poverty generated by a class-based society. Every minute, a child dies of an avoidable cause.

In fact, capitalism has waged a war on animals. An estimated 100 million sharks are killed each year for their fins. Finned sharks are frequently thrown back into the sea alive. They do not die peacefully; unable to swim and bleeding excessively, they drown or perish from blood loss.

According to Voiceless, an animal advocacy organization, "every year, over 700 million animals in Australia are imprisoned in factory farms." On these farms, confinement is typically permanent, with animals crammed into cages or sheds in such enormous numbers that they struggle to move or access their food. Animals are also subjected to painless mutilation of sensitive parts, such as piglet tails, teeth, and genitalia; chick beaks; and calves' horns, tails, and testicles.



Profiting from cruelty

Under the threat of physical punishment, thousands of circus animals are forced to perform ridiculous, perplexing stunts. They are carried in cramped and uncomfortable conditions for long distances, chained or imprisoned in barren, uninteresting, and filthy facilities, and segregated from other animals. Several of them perish.

In China, flashy new shopping malls sometimes deploy wild animals to attract clients. The creatures are housed in little cages. The Grandview shopping mall in the southern Chinese city of Guangzhou is one example. It is home to a polar bear known as the world's saddest bear. Six beluga whales, four walruses, six arctic wolves, eight arctic foxes, and thousands of other species are also housed in glass enclosures.

In laboratories, animals are tormented and slaughtered. Monkeys are imprisoned in cages, where they rock and pace because of the stress of their imprisonment. Dogs are bred with crippling disorders and subjected to harsh trials. Caustic chemicals are administered to the skin or eyes of rabbits before they are killed in tests.

Humanity has been lost

As a result, animals who are unable to protect themselves suffer. But the result must also be a loss of desirable human qualities such as empathy, kindness, gentleness, nonviolence, and compassion. Contemporary capitalist culture encourages a violent and arrogant attitude toward other species. This provides justification for profiting from animal suffering, but it also leads to violence against our own species.

According to research, towns with abattoirs have higher incidences of domestic violence and violent crimes such as murder and rape. According to News.com, "it has been established that the more positive a person's attitude towards animals, the lower their aggression levels, and that the contrary is also true—if you're cruel to animals, you're more likely to be violent to humans."

Stop capitalism—heal the devastated condition!

Living in harmony with animals, on the other hand, enriches our lives. We are all part of a complicated ecosystem. When we ruin any component of the environment, we have an impact on the entire system.

These broader environmental variables are rarely emphasized in conventional understandings of animal welfare or animal rights, yet they pose a serious threat to both wild and farmed animals, and the harm stems from the urge to exploit the land for cheap food (and that includes cheap or inappropriate plant crops, not just meat production). The possibility of mass extinction, as well as pollution from factory farming (with its extensive use of antibiotics and chemicals for cleanliness), poses a major threat to the existence of all species, including humans. We have a moral obligation to ensure that other creatures enjoy a fair share of the planet's resources, including the space they require to exercise properly in broad fields under the sky.

Many sections of the world are seeing a shift in mood. Many people are becoming aware of what we are losing because of the extinction of so many species. Many people are attempting to prevent or eradicate animal maltreatment and suffering. There has been significant progress. Yet, if capitalism continues, such progress will be uneven and in jeopardy.

To effectively relieve animal suffering, we must first eliminate capitalism. This will serve as the foundation for developing an ethos that cherishes all life and our environment. As the old adage says, it's all one struggle, one fight.

The Humanization of Nature

*By Riddhima Varshney, B.A Programme
(geography and political science), 2nd year*



Humans are busy altering the natural landscape to fulfil their wants and match their established criteria of what nature should seem like in terms of aesthetics, while avoiding the natural gifts that nature has provided them with. Regrettably, humans have failed to recognise that this unnecessary aestheticization benefits neither humans nor nature.

Nature's canvas is being rapidly filled with magnificent resorts, orchards, and massive urban expansion these days. Humans are now ready to do the same with nature after successfully leaving their imprints on the moon.

Understanding the quote: "you must grab the opportunity."

Humans are taking advantage of the immense potential provided by nature to the maximum and thereby actively contributing in the 'HUMANISATION OF NATURE'. But what are the boundaries? Is there an overrun point, a point that should not be exceeded? Have you ever considered it?

Considering the enormous advancements in science and technology that have enabled people to utilize natural resources, it is not incorrect to claim that humans create possibilities with the resources gained from nature. Individuals must comprehend that replacing natural aesthetics with man-made constructions has dire implications.



Not so intelligent species no more

By Mou Das, Political Science Hons, 1st year



Fireflies in the sky, the starry children of our Earth so bright,
Glowing gold unknown to the intruding tools of destruction and its might,
The softness of nature's green carpet is incomparable from the human's same replica
of the forest ground,
One day the self-given crown of being the most intelligent species will fall down,

The sun wakes up and the glow bees fall asleep,
Perfect time for the hunters to come in,
Bringing with them ropes, trucks, and woodcutting machines,
They call it development but in actual it's blatant cruelty,

Days and nights I hike between these majestic woods on my own,
Never it lets me be lonely as they keep giving me new paths to explore,
Rivers, fruits, flowers, fresh air, and the hugging breeze,
Tells me that I am her child while embracing me,

Why must we be quiet about the killing of our mother that had been nurturing all of
humanity?

Global warming, floods, storms, cyclones are the consequences of our bad deeds,
The ones facing the heat of all this is common people like me and the ones who
resides near these beauties,
The wealthy ones that are responsible are peacefully sleeping,

Miserable are the humans that see it's harms as a victorious journey for being at the
top of the food chain,

A time will come when the mother will take no more, and humans will be slayed.



पूंजीवाद : खतरा है वन्य जीवन को

Harshita Pal, Political Science
Hons, 1st year



बढ़ते दौर में पूंजीवाद के,
नष्ट हो रहे हैं घर वन्य जीवों के।
जब जब जस्ूरतें बढ़ती हैं इंसानों की,
क्यू जाती है जान बेजुबानों की।
अरक्षणीय उत्पादन भी एक वजह है,
आखिर क्यू पूंजीवाद एक खतरा है।
इस खतरे का औद्योगिक कृषि भी एक प्रकार,
जिससे होता जा रहा है प्रजातियों का नुकसान।
पूंजीवादियों का एक ही लक्ष्य,
लाभ और विकास उनके बच्चों।
तभी करते हैं वो अनदेखी,
फैलते प्रदूषण और जैव विविधता की।
उद्योगीकरण से पेड़ कट रहे हैं,
ना जाने कितने जीव अपने घर से बिछड़ रहे हैं।
मार रहीं हैं इंसानियत जीवों को,
चमड़ा पहनना है जो इनको।
पहना था एक ने गले में हाथी दांत का हार,
सुनाई दी मुझे उस जीव की चीख मुझे मत मार मुझे मत मार।
फास्ट फैशन के ज़माने में वन्य जीव मर रहे हैं,
इसी वजह से लुप्तप्राय प्रजातियाँ खतरे में डल रहे हैं।
छेड़छाड़ करते हैं हम वन्य जीवन के साथ,
कर देते हैं हम उसके रूप का सत्यानाश।
नई तकनीक केवल विकास नहीं लाती,
साथ में अपने कई चीजों का विनाश है लाती।
धरती उस जीव की भी है,
जो कसाई घर में कट रही है।
पूंजीवाद को ऐसा बनाओ,
कि उससे वन्य जीवन की जान बचाओ।



Don't be cruel, Preserve your fuel!

By Sijal Siddiqui, Psychology hons, 1st year



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

"- Robert Swan, Polar explorer, and environmentalist

The world is at a tipping point, and it's up to us to decide which way we want it to tip. With our insatiable appetite for fossil fuels, we have pushed the planet to the brink of a catastrophic environmental disaster. Climate change, resource depletion, air pollution, and water scarcity are just a few of the many consequences of our reckless consumption of energy.

But it's not too late to make a change. We can still turn the tide and steer the world towards a sustainable future. One of the most effective ways to do so is by preserving our fuel. By conserving energy and reducing our reliance on fossil fuels, we can reduce our carbon footprint, slow down climate change, and create a cleaner, healthier, and more equitable world. Preserving fuel is not just about turning off lights or unplugging appliances when they are not in use. It's a mindset, a way of life that values efficiency, innovation, and sustainability. It's about finding new ways to generate, store, and distribute energy that are renewable, affordable, and accessible to all. It's about designing buildings, transportation systems, and products that are energy-efficient, low-carbon, and circular. It's about making conscious choices that reflect our commitment to the planet and its inhabitants.

So how can we preserve our fuel? Here are some ideas:

Invest in renewable energy: Solar, wind, geothermal, and hydropower are just a few of the many renewable energy sources that can power our homes, businesses, and transportation systems without harming the environment. By supporting and investing in these technologies, we can create a cleaner, more resilient, and more equitable energy system.

Reduce, reuse, and recycle: By reducing our consumption of energy-intensive products, reusing what we already have, and recycling the rest, we can save energy, reduce waste, and conserve resources.

Embrace energy-efficient technologies: From LED lights to smart thermostats, energy-efficient appliances, and hybrid or electric vehicles, there are many technologies available that can help us reduce our energy consumption without sacrificing comfort or convenience.

Advocate for change: By raising awareness, educating others, and advocating for policies and regulations that promote energy conservation and renewable energy, we can create a culture of sustainability that transcends individual actions and becomes a collective effort.

Preserving our fuel is not just an environmental imperative, it's also an ethical and social responsibility. By doing so, we can create a better world for ourselves and future generations, where we can thrive without harming the planet or each other. Let's not be cruel to our planet or our fellow humans. Let's preserve our fuel and create a brighter future for all.



Conservation for a new generation

*By Mahak Srivastava, Political Science
Hons 2nd year*

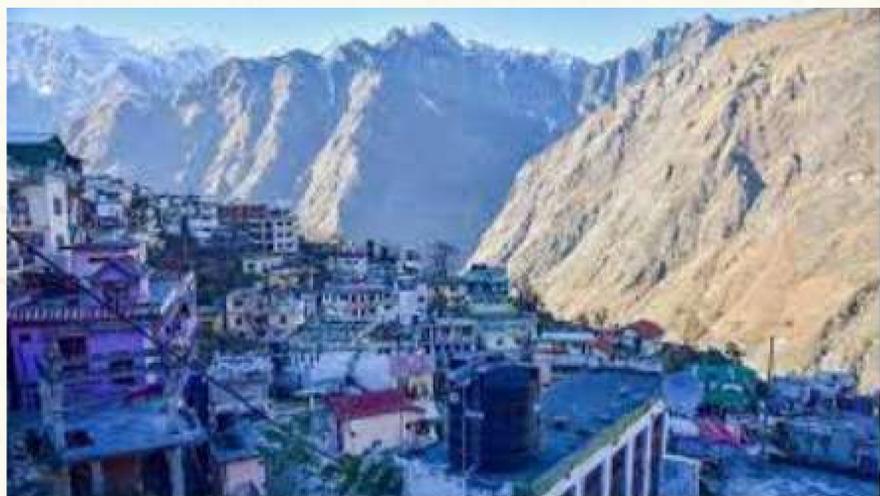


“Conservation is the preservation of life on Earth, and that, above all else, is worth fighting for.”- ROB STEWART

The act of conservation is about trying to limit the use of natural resources, protect or preserve it. It accounts for minimised utilisation of resources, prevention of their loss, avoiding wastage, and managed use of these natural assets. The caring of the resources is a prominent duty of all so that all the living things can be benefited, each generation, from present to future can use it. Conservation is important as the resources are limited and in the contemporary world they are depleting at a very high rate. Natural resources are literally important for our survival, but their overuse is harmful for us as well as the future generation as they are limited and once depleted it takes a long time for them to regenerate. There is a need to consume resources in accordance with a sustainable life, not to exploit resources but use them wisely and in a way, it would not compromise with the needs of the forthcoming generation.

Conservation includes maintaining natural resources, the diversity of species, genes, ecosystem and restoring habitats. Sustainable development has been adopted to meet the end of conservation for a new generation. The 2030 Agenda for sustainable development has 17 Sustainable development goals (SDG) one of them is responsible consumption and production which says that unsustainable patterns of production and consumption are root causes of planetary crisis like pollution, biodiversity loss, climate change, depletion of resources. Hence conservation of resources is possible when they are utilised responsibly. Every living being wants to continue their population and wants the existence of their species but if they do not conserve the resources for the upcoming generation then how would the new generation survive, the sagacious use is important. The idea of conservation is not new as it has been followed for a long time, but the patterns and approaches followed are different. In the book ‘conservation for a new generation’ edited by R.L. Knight and C. White, it is specified that to promote the healthy natural communities, the conservation has been reinvented and invigorated with the collaborative efforts of state and NGOs, landowners fuelled by economic incentives.

To continue our existence on Earth there is a need to conserve and preserve resources, although it's not a simple task but it is a prime one. It is a challenge for homo sapiens to secure the Earth and the collective efforts are required, the only sensible and rational living beings are humans hence it's their duty to save the planet. One who conserves and preserves nature, only deserves to be called as god's creature.



MINIMALISM: The new 'ism'

By Akshra Gupta

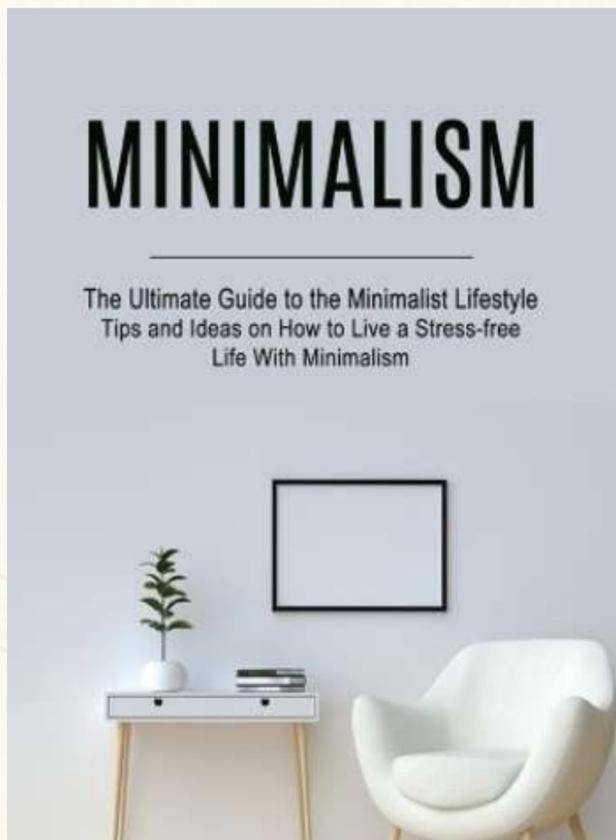


We all have heard about ideologies such as capitalism, socialism, liberalism, et cetera et cetera. Ideology is a set of ideas to form a system. It is said that adding ism to a word makes it an ideology. Minimalism is not an ideology per se, but it is a way of life. As the word suggests, it focuses on the importance of living with 'less', the belief that less is better and with growing environmental concerns and deteriorated health of our mother earth, this new ism i.e., Minimalism is the only solution. It is a kind of lifestyle where you own the least of the things.

In today's world, where we humans are racing towards wealth, prosperity, fun lifestyle, and unhealthy life. We all work like robots to achieve all the material possessions where no person is satisfied. The more they get, the more unsatisfied they become. And this is a never-ending process. And the interesting fact is, during death, we all leave these hard-earned material possessions here only and we in the end die alone. So, the basic tenet of minimalism is not a saintly life where you renounce all the worldly pleasures, it basically emphasizes the fact that downsizing your material possessions and living with less things will give you a healthier and more honest and a lifestyle which is deep to you because the less you own, the more you get closer to yourself.

Now, there are many misconceptions attached to the concept of Minimalism. It's not that one day you wake up and decide to be a minimalist, and in the pursuit of that, you start throwing away the things you don't want, you start cleaning your house, sell your car, have no emotions or desires to buy new things, etc. No. It's not that. Minimalism as said above is a lifestyle which gets adopted very slowly.

Founders of The Minimalists, Joshua Fields Millburn & Ryan Nicodemus believe that "Minimalism is a tool used to rid yourself of life's excess in favour of focusing on what's important so you can find happiness, fulfilment and freedom." This clearly shows that Minimalism brings one closer to its own self and it's not renouncement, it's more towards living simply and adding value to your life.



ऐ इंसान, मत भूल

*By Pushpa, BA programme (Geography +
Political Science)*



ऐ इंसान, तू क्यों इतना क्रूर है?
तुझे किस बात का गुरुर है?

ऐ इंसान, मत भूल ये प्रकृति हमारी दाता है
छोटे से छोटे जानवर की यह माता है
क्या बिगाड़ा था तेरा उन बेजुबानों ने?
क्या इतनी भी दया ना बची अब इंसानों में?

ऐ इंसान, मत भूल ये पेड़ धरती का श्रृंगार हैं
तो क्यों तू कर रहा इन पर प्रहार है?
सोच ले अगर तू ऐसे ही इन्हें काट गिराएगा
तो एक दिन तू जरूर पछताएगा

ऐ इंसान, मत भूल ये नदी भी तेरे जीने का आधार है
तो क्यों तू कर रहा इसमें प्रदूषण की भरमार है?
सोच ले अगर तू आज जल नहीं बचाएगा
तो क्या तू कल जिंदा रह पाएगा?

ऐ इंसान, मत भूल ये हवा भी बहुमूल्य है
तो क्यों तू इसमें भी जहर घोले है?
सोच ले अगर तू वायु में जहर घोलता जाएगा
तो एक दिन तू सांस ना ले पाएगा

मेरी इन उल्टी सीधी
लाइनों का भाव समझ लेना
ज्ञान नहीं दे रही हूं
प्रकृति से मेरा लगाव समझ लेना।



Humanisation of nature - a threat

*By Akanksha Tiwari, B.A Hindi Hons,
3rd year*



The humanization of nature refers to the process of transforming natural areas into human-made environments, such as urban areas, agriculture, and other forms of development. This process can pose a threat to the environment and the ecosystems that inhabit it.

One of the main risks of humanizing nature is the loss of biodiversity. As humans transform natural areas into urban areas, agriculture, or other forms of development, they often destroy the habitats of many species of plants and animals. This can lead to the extinction of species, disrupt ecosystems, and reduce the resilience of natural systems to climate change and other environmental stresses.

Another risk is the loss of ecosystem services. Natural ecosystems provide a range of services, such as clean water, air purification, and nutrient cycling. As humans alter these ecosystems, they can reduce or even eliminate these services, which can have a negative impact on human health and well-being.

Finally, the humanization of nature can also lead to environmental degradation and pollution. As humans transform natural areas, they often introduce pollutants into the environment, such as chemicals used in agriculture or waste from urban areas. This can lead to soil and water pollution, and air pollution, which can have a negative impact on human health and the environment.

Overall, the humanization of nature can pose a significant threat to the environment and the ecosystems that inhabit it. It is important to balance the needs of humans with the needs of the environment to ensure that we can continue to enjoy the benefits that nature provides while preserving it for future generations.



Don't be cruel preserve your fuel!



*By Srutha Keerthi, BA Programme
(Philosophy + Sociology), 1st year*

"Accelerating the transition to renewable energy is now the best bet, not just for the planet, but for energy costs too." - Dr Rupert Way.

The transition to a clean energy future has become a fait accompli since the industrial era has paved its way into human life driven by machines and a lot of energy consumption for driving them has become inevitable therefore necessary modifications are needed to be made in the classical form of energy efficiency as quickly as possible. Adopting to an energy efficient path is not only urgently needed for climate reasons but can save the world trillions in future energy costs, giving us a cleaner, cheaper, more energy secure future.

But how? Let's see how Europe is doing it.

According to a recent study (Source Danfoss): Europe could warm all its buildings with the heat it wastes. Many of us aren't aware that excess heat is the world's biggest untapped energy source experts say. 2,860 terawatt hours of heat is wasted in the European Union every year. That's almost as much as the regions total demand for heat and hot water.

Most of this heat comes from Industrial sources such as data centres, supermarkets, and factories. But did you know most of it could be recaptured and use with existing technology such as heat pumps.

Benefits and sustainable solutions

- This would reduce CO2 emissions.
- Bring down energy costs.
- Add more resilience into our energy systems (That's according to a new study by Danish engineering firm Danfoss)

With the Theme of the topic Don't be cruel towards fuel I would like to mention what's the way forward for India and It's now or never that we adapt to sustainable methods of clean energy. This is how we can do it.

Excess heat could be captured from a factory flue for example using a heat pump and this can be reused to provide the same factory with heat and hot water, or it could be pumped through pipelines to nearby residential areas. Several European pilot projects are already in the works. Excess heat from Berlin's metro system for example will be used to heat an office building. While heat produced by cooling equipment in Madrid (Spain's) Universitario Severo Ochoa will be captured and fed into a local district heating system.

Therefore, by gathering my content from various sources I urge to say that Energy efficiency is the key to tackling climate change. Experts say we could achieve one third of our net zero emission cuts from a global push to reduce energy demand.

How is our country promoting energy efficiency it's time India adapts, enacts, and formulate such out of box sustainable solutions to combat and compete its stand in global arena on energy efficiency and climate change.

latest research shows scaling-up key green technologies will continue to drive their costs down, and the faster we go, the more we will save. Accelerating the transition to renewable energy is now the best bet, not just for the planet, but for energy costs too.' It's now or never so heads-up India it's a win-win situation if we could achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050 let's do it together.

How are construction of highways leading to environmental degradation in Uttarakhand?



*By Ishika Tyagi, B.A. Hans Economics,
3rd year*

For the nation to have high economic growth and less poverty, infrastructure is crucial. The right infrastructure including ports, airports, railroads, and roadways is necessary for the Indian economy to integrate with other economies across the world and for the integration of various regional economies of India. But frequently this development takes place at the expense of environmental degradation. The Himalayan state of Uttarakhand has a sparse road system. Tourism is a significant source of revenue for the state. As a result, the government considers that the building of a road network is essential. The Himalayan region's road network is crucial for its economic and social development, but it is also necessary to pay close attention to how construction of new roads would affect the environment. Due to the Himalayan mountainous region's location and geological environment, building roads in this hilly area is a challenging task.

The Himalayan region is one of the most vulnerable because of slope instability. They can also be a major cause of landslides. Landslides are brought on by the loosening of the rock layers caused by the explosions used to break rocks during the construction of roads in the Himalayan region. The sinking of Joshimath can be partially explained by this mechanism wherein several geologists attributed the cause of the current tragedy on the NTPC Tapovan-Vishnugad hydroelectric power project. According to a petition, discarded construction waste from roads, including the all-weather Char Dham road in the Himalayan region, was being thrown in rivers, villages, and agricultural land illegally which could interfere with rivers' natural course and result in severe destruction during the monsoon. Thousands of trees are to be cut to make way for the highways/roads.

For example, almost 2572 trees in Uttarakhand and 8588 trees in Uttar Pradesh would be cut down for the construction of Delhi-Dehradun expressway. Flora and fauna are also lost during the construction of highways. The vegetation along the steep slopes of the highway is also affected by the activities of highway widening. Soil erosion is lessened by vegetation because its roots hold the soil together, but it is accelerated by the disappearance of vegetation. The soil is shielded by vegetation from raindrops that would otherwise cause soil erosion by falling directly on the soil layers. Other adverse effects of construction of highways are increase in human-wildlife conflicts and reduction in CO₂ absorption capacity. It is true that infrastructural development results in the growth of tourism bringing more revenue to the state. But tourists also contribute a major portion of environmental degradation in Uttarakhand. The construction of NH58 (Delhi-Haridwar-Badrinath highway), Delhi-Meerut expressway, NH9, Delhi-Dehradun expressway (under-construction), etc has made travelling to Uttarakhand from Delhi easy but it should be noted that more inflow of vehicles contributes to increase in air and noise pollution.

The influx of more tourists results in the demand for more hotels which further puts enormous pressure on the land/mountain. Waste management is a significant issue, and inappropriate disposal can seriously harm the ecosystem, including rivers, wildlife preserves, and verges. These activities harm the environment, especially in rural areas where there are limited facilities for garbage collection or disposal. Therefore, though the tourism sector has witnessed a growth in Uttarakhand all thanks to the construction of highways but at the same time it has also led to environmental degradation.

Capitalism, Consumption, Conservation

By Tia Khanna



We have often branded humanity as the biggest threat to biodiversity, especially the rapid extinction of the planet's wildlife. Over the span of the Earth's existence, five known mass extinctions have occurred. In 2014, Elizabeth Kolbert popularised the possibility of a sixth extinction through her book 'The Sixth Extinction: An Unnatural History'. The reason she has titled her book 'An Unnatural History' is because while every past extinction has been caused by natural phenomena such as meteors and such, the possible sixth extinction will be caused because of increasing human interference.

In 2018, a bold and truthful statement was put out by the WWF busting previously held beliefs. They declared with evidence that capitalism is the true threat to wildlife not mere humanity. While individual actions can make an impact, the most damage is not being caused by everyone equally on an individual level. Capitalism- which is an economic structure present in most modern countries- is dependent upon maximising profit. Profit is furthermore dependent upon consumption. Therefore, capitalism promotes mass consumption which has been proven several times to harm wildlife.

Capitalism has actively promoted industrial agriculture. Industrial agriculture, essentially, is the increased use of farmlands to produce the highest yields possible to gain profit and support. According to experts, agriculture and the overexploitation of resources is a more significant risk to biodiversity than climate change. Another aspect relating to this brought on by rampant capitalism is livestock farming. Beyond the misuse of land and destruction of natural ecosystems, animal populations are affected by the consumption of meat. Agriculture alone threatens more than half of the animal species on earth. Animals most effected by crop and livestock farming including cheetah, African wild dog, and hairy-nosed otter Thermal power plants which are a major evil in the terms of climate change also have a strong link with capitalism. With the advance of the Industrial Revolution, both capitalism and thermal power plants grew and flourished. We can see the sudden and rapid change in the environment resulting from this. Whilst thermal power plants give out a lot of gases harmful for the environment, they also release something termed as 'thermal pollution'. Thermal pollution is the degradation of the local environment, in particular the localised waterways, that are changed by the discharge of wastewater from thermal power plants. Alongside this, capitalism promotes fast fashion. As of recently, fashion industry is the sixth largest emitter of greenhouse gases in the world.

Many have written and provided evidence for how human mass consumption terribly affects wildlife and has become a major cause behind the extinction of several plant and animal species. However, capitalism has not been written about much as being the sole and strongest provoker of this mass consumption, that is, until now. Capitalism, furthermore, has a social aspect as well. It seems to ensure more wealth in fewer hands. According to statistics, merely 10% of human population leaves an immensely negative effect on the environment, the consequences of which are faced by the rest 90% as can be seen in the case of the thermal power plants. While those who have it set up and profit from it are not directly affected by it, but those who live along those water bodies have no other choice but to consume the extremely unhealthy and toxic water.

Environmentalists have come up with certain tips that requires unity but if achieved, it can help reduce or eradicate capitalism's negative impact. Minimalism- a lifestyle which aims at reducing consumption by differentiating between 'want' and 'necessity'- has been promoted at varying degrees. This would ensure slowing down capitalism's rampant production due to the lack of consumers.

Another way is promoting veganism which would reduce livestock farming; however, this can simultaneously increase the demand for industrial agriculture. In recent times, awareness about the environmental impact of fast fashion is being spread so people can steer away from another major source of consumption. Thus, there may still be some hope, but it requires action on a huge scale- not just individual. We must raise our voices against such harmful social and economic institutions which pose as one of the biggest threats against our wildlife, our biodiversity, and our planet.



Who are we humans without nature?

By Khushi Jaitley, Political Science!



“To forget how to dig the earth and to tend the soil is to forget ourselves”-
Mahatma Gandhi.

Who are we humans without nature? Nature is so integral to us that it is our necessity. It gives so much to us and demands so little in return from us. The interaction between primitive societies and nature is known as environmental determinism. As the term “environmental determinism” suggests it’s the time when environment used to determine our lives and had strong influence on us. Humans were dictated by nature and its forces. There were naturalized humans since there was low technological development and these naturalized humans listened to nature and worshipped it. They were also afraid that if we will not give respect to it than it can show its consequence which will further make the humans suffer. People knew that nature is a powerful force and thus they revered and conserved it. Naturalisation of humans refer to the process by which humans adapt to their natural environment, learning to live with constraints and utilizing its resources in sustainable ways.

Primitive societies used to refer nature as “mother nature” as humans use to depend on nature for resources, All the actions of human beings are guided by its nature be it in the form of climate, water, availability of food etc. If you will not be considerate to it, then you will see its consequences in one of these forms or other. The food, fruits, vegetables, oil, medicines all we consume comes from nature and ultimately, it’s our sole responsibility to ensure that we repay what nature pays to us. Rather by doing more than what’s required since it’s the one thing which will give us back more than what we deserve. Thus, nature is one such thing which will keep on showing its fury and anger if we as humans continue to harm it to such an extent that it will be unimaginable for us to control it. It becomes our responsibility to protect what’s given to us in the form of nature, to respect, and conserve it and to preserve the resources we get from it for our future generations to come.





*Can you do a favour for me?
Give me a painkiller*

By Bhawna

POV : Me thinking about how Humanisation of Nature is a Threat and Humans are also responsible for the preservation of the Nature



POV : In Parallel Universe Animals thinking about conservation of Nature because humans actions were ineffective to conserve the earth

Two Sides of Story

By Manisha Gautam

TERRA'23 REPORT

On 6th of April, Green Beans Society organised its Annual Event-Terra'23. The theme for Terra this year was "Enhancement of Biodiversity- SDG 15". Enhancement of biodiversity is also on the agenda of this year's G20 summit. Our goal was to inspire and empower individuals and organizations to act towards mitigating the effects of climate change, promoting biodiversity, and creating a circular economy.

As a part of Terra'23, Green Beans Society organised a guest lecture on "Circular Economy". The speaker for the session was Dr. Ashish Chaturvedi, he is the Head for Action for Climate and Environment, UNDP India. He has been working on the topics of environment, climate change, and the circular economy in India for 17 years. He has worked in the past with research institutions, consultancies and most recently as the Director of Climate Change and Circular Economy with the GIZ, the agency responsible for implementing Indo-German technical cooperation. Dr Ashish is an avid action researcher and has published extensively in books, journals, and general interest magazines.

The event started at 10am with a brief introduction about Green Beans Society and Terra'23. At 10.15 am, the lighting of the lamp ceremony was done by the Guest of honor, Dr. Ashish Chaturvedi accompanied by our Teacher convenor - Dr. Akanksha Mishra and Ms. Mahima Yadav followed by the speaker session.

The speaker discussed the distinction between linear and circular economies. The students learned about the circular economy and why it is necessary. The lecture concluded with a discussion on Mission Life, a global mass movement led by India to create a sustainable environment. After a brief question and answer session, the speaker was presented with a planter and a memento on behalf of the society by Dr. Akanksha Mishra, Prof. Sushma Sehrawat, Mr Anurag Chaudhary and Ms Mahima Yadav. The announcement of the different competitions was made after the speaker session by Tulba.

The next event was the Slam Poetry Competition. As part of the Annual Event, the cultural team organized- WORDWORLD UNLOCKED, An Inter-college Slam Poetry Competition with an open-ended theme in the college auditorium for the young enthusiastic minds to present the true rhythmical form of expressions through exemplary narration. The competition saw magnificent entries and participation.

The event was organized by the cultural team under the Event Coordinator, Dishita Srivastava (Cultural Head) with full guidance and support of our Teacher Convenor, Dr. Akanksha Mishra and Co-Convenor, Mr. Anurag Choudhary. Tulba and V S Srutha Keerthi were the hosts and co-hosts, respectively, for the event. The competition was judged by Mr. Shivam Shandilya, presently working as a political Sub-Editor in the Editorial team at Jagran New Media and Dr. Anjana Srivastava, Associate Professor in the Department of English, Kamala Nehru College.

There were 28 students who participated in the competition with great enthusiasm. The winners of the competition were announced at the end of competition. The winners were- Sadaf Alina (Kamala Nehru College)- 1st prize, Abhishek Kumar (Atma Ram Sanatan Dharma College)- 2nd Prize and Shiven (Shri Ram College of commerce)- 3rd Prize

The presidential debate was started side by side. Presidential Debate competition was organized by the Editorial team of Green Beans Society, Kamala Nehru College, University of Delhi under the celebration of its Annual event TERRA'23. The commencement of debate took place in the Old Seminar Room, Journalism block within a span of 2 hours, i.e., from 11:30 AM-1:30 PM.

The inauguration of competition began with an introductory speech by the editorial & vice-editorial heads (Ankita Pandey & Arisha Meraj), which was followed by felicitation of the honorable judges, Ms. Sara & Ms Zainab. The Theme for the presidential debate was '*Development Vs Environment*' where a total of 9 teams (18 individuals) from various institutions and colleges participated. Whole debate held in 3 rounds; 1min to speak in favor/ against the motion, 1 min for the rebuttal & 1 min for concluding remarks, in total 6 mins to each team. 5 min in total for preparation was given to each debater & the motion was decided via a chit system immediately.

The closure of the event took place with the sharing of insightful value-added points by jury members which was further followed by the announcement of rank holders; 1st Rupal, 2nd Mansvi, & 3rd Adarsh who bagged the positions. In the end, the editorial head, proposed the vote of thanks.

Case Study competition was organized by the PR team of Green Beans Society, Kamala Nehru College, University of Delhi under the celebration of its Annual event TERRA'23. The commencement of the competition took place in the L-208 and started at 11.00 am.

The inauguration of competition begun with an introductory speech by the PR team head, Akanksha Sharma, which was followed by felicitation of the honorable judges namely Mahima Yadav Ma'am and Shushma Sherawat Ma'am. The theme of the event was environmental policies.

We had a huge participation from all the undergraduate students all hailing from various colleges with new and innovative ideas. There were 13 teams in total. In first position was Team Green House Gas from Shahid Bhagat Singh College, second was team Caffeine from Kamala Nehru College and in the third position was Team Lone Wolf from Indira Gandhi National open University.

The event concluded with a vote of thanks by the PR head.

Green Beans Society, organized an event on Nukkad Natak in the chaupal area of Kamala Nehru college. The event started at 2.30pm. The judge of the event was Mr. Deepak. The main objective of the event was to spread awareness among the youths. The topics were Newtons third law which states that every action has an equal and opposite reaction and Voice of the voiceless. The students of Pgdav and Aurbindo performed with great zeal and enthusiasm. Students conveyed a powerful message through their performance. Pgdav won the competition and with that the program ended successfully with the active participation of the students, colleagues, judges and teacher convenor.

TREASURE FROM TRASH (INTERACTIVE SESSION)

As a continuous initiative towards imparting knowledge about Environment and sustainability, Green Beans Society organized an exemplary session cum demonstration on “TREASURE FROM TRASH” conducted by Dr. Marisha Sharma, a civil engineer and environment consultant by profession and a recycling artist by heart who presented her demonstration on the theme of single use plastic waste reduced under Mission LiFE: lifestyle for Environment by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at Kamala Nehru College.

Recycling turns things into other things, which is like magic. Dr. Marisha with her creative recycled samples demonstrated how materials like old CDs, Pistachio shells, bottle caps, old cloth etc can turn into canvas for creative imagination. The session helped in intriguing young minds to explore the world of trash through the lens of treasure and artwork. The session was concluded on an interactive note with discussions on questions from the audience.

MISSION LiFE PLEDGE

The exemplary initiative of Mission Life (Lifestyle for Environment) under MoEF&CC aiming to enlighten individuals to practice a lifestyle that is synchronous with nature has been a part of continuous promotion through campaigns conducted by JNU-EIACP. As part of the Mission LiFE campaign, the Green beans Society organized Pledge session for mass awareness which was conducted by Ms. Swati Singh (Programme officer and co-editor at JNU-EIACP) and Sandhya Farswan (Information Officer at JNU-EIACP) at Kamala Nehru College on 6th April as part of the Annual Event- TERRA 23.

Over 700 hundred under-graduate students from different colleges as environmentally conscious citizens took pledge to adopt possible changes in their daily-lifestyles toward sustainable development and protect the environment as responsible Pro-Planet People.

After the Pledge, the president of the society, Srishti Dwivedi extended vote of thanks to Prof. Kalpana Bhakuni Ma'am, Principal, KNC and the teacher incharge of Green Beans Society. The prize distribution ceremony was conducted in the auditorium of college. The event concluded with wonderful performance by the guest performers, Nayan Neog, Ritvik and the band, D.knox.

Glimpse of Terra'23









Highlights

2022-2023









ANNUAL REPORT

FEBRUARY 2022 - JANUARY 2023

The Green Beans Society of Kamala Nehru College organised many activities and events from February 2022 to January 2023 with enthusiastic participation from the members and students across colleges. This allowed students to get a grip on environmental topics and newly introduced concepts in the domain.

On 26th February 2022, the Green Beans Society, observed its annual event, Terra'22 on a virtual mode. We invited Mr. Ramveer Tanwar, The Pondman of India, an environmentalist and TEDx speaker for speaker session on Google meet platform. He is also the brand ambassador of the Swachh Bharat Mission. The intriguing session helped the members to understand the life below water and how ponds are a significant part of our ecosystem that are meant to be protected and conserved in order to maintain the ecology of the nature. Several competitions that were organised on the day included a photography competition "Click & Blink" on the theme - 'Nadi ko Jaano' It received 17 exciting entries from all over India. Another event was "Paint the planters", where only around five participants submitted their entries on the theme of Abstract Art. The face painting competition was also held under the main event of Terra'22 to showcase the talent through paint and brushes, the world of the imagination on a face with the theme of the five elements of nature of which everyone is made up. We also organized JAM- just a minute encompassing variety of topics dealing with Sustainability with vigilant participants contributing to the event in a sophisticated yet satiric manner.

In March 2022, Green Talk, the annual newsletter of the Green Beans Society, for the session 2021-22, was released. It was based on the theme "sustainability."

During the summer of 2022, the society in collaboration with the Save Soil Movement organised an awareness session on "Save Soil" 26th May 2022 in the online mode that enlightened us about the importance of soil, followed by students' attending the save soil Delhi event in the month of June.

On June 5, 2022, we observed the World Environment Day by conducting an online intra-college Poster Making Competition to spread awareness about the environmental issues in the contemporary world like marine pollution, global warming and sustainable consumption. The aim of the event was to inculcate the idea of blending art and nature and spread the word of environmental growth. Winners of the event were given certificates and special mention on the social media handles of the society.

In the month of August and September, the Society geared up for the second cycle of NAAC in the College. The students decorated the Green Beans Society's room with posters about the activities. The Society's board was based on the theme of single use plastic and the reasons why students need to switch to sustainable alternatives. The presentation prepared by the students covered the activities conducted by the society in the past five years. The students also participated actively in numbering the trees in the college campus.

In November, 2022 the Society was engaged in the College Winter Carnival held on 11th November, wherein the society members had put up a stall selling sustainable products made by the members themselves, promoting sustainability. The stall displayed handmade bookmarks, best out of waste showpieces and other sustainable handmade artworks. All the displayed products were sold out by the end of the event marking a successful participation. We also welcomed the new batch of students in November and had Society orientation for them on the 23rd. The new batch of students were introduced to the functioning of the society and the ultimate motive of the green warriors to 'Nurture the True Essence of Nature'. The core team welcomed the budding environmentalists by presenting the society's aim and vision with a brief discussion and explanation on the work culture of the club and briefed them about activities undertaken by the society.

In December 2022, we launched our second phase of online environmental awareness series 'Kudrat'23". In addition to educating students about environmental challenges, the series will also cover what each of us can do to bring a positive change in the environment.

In January'23, we started off the new year with one of our students' ideas to take a campus tour of the College. It was held on 18th January. It is part of our continuous ingenuity to spread awareness and enlighten the new student members about the Green Growth and initiatives taken up by the society in the campus of Kamala Nehru College. The tour highlighted major environmental steps of the College including E-waste, composting, rainwater harvesting and how the college focuses on the Sustainable Development Goals.

We also conducted a field trip for the society members to Aravalli Biodiversity Park on 25th January, 2023. It was an educational trip comprising of nature trail aiming towards an enriching experience of the biodiversity, a true blend of flora and fauna. Society members gained knowledge of over 130 different categories of butterflies, their life span, structure and about the mining area that was present in the 1980s. We also had a very informative and contemporary lecture on "How to shift Consumer behaviors to be more sustainable" by one of our teacher members, Ms. Mahima Yadav, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Kamala Nehru College on 25th January 2023. The session included discussion on the nature of consumer behavior, fast fashion industries and the popular Green Washing Trend followed by recommendations for the individual to be the change that we wish to see.

In order to keep the levity and awareness of the contemporary news regarding the environment, the society started an online series called Trivia Times. This involves objective-type questions on recent additions and omissions of the habitat. In this way, we are keeping the members inquisitive about any knowledge flowing into the ocean of issues and notifications of the surroundings we are living in. This activity proved to be fruitful due to the overwhelming participation of the members, resulting in the grooming of aware and enthusiastic environmentalists.

Green Beans Society believes in consistent interaction with its members for furnishing a review of its functioning, ideation and pulling up of different activities. Society meetings are held regularly, twice a month. This practice gives a proper channel to the budding ideas of the members. Such meetings allow their opinions and suggestions to be out on the table and help the society to ensure an inclusive and holistic approach with brimming ideas on the go.



**"WE LEARNED THAT ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CAN AND SHOULD GO HAND IN HAND."
- CHRISTOPHER DODD**

GREEN TALK

GREEN BEANS SOCIETY'S ANNUAL NEWSLETTER

2022-2023

**GREEN BEANS SOCIETY
KAMALA NEHRU COLLEGE**

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