



GREEN ECONOMY THE REAL DREAM

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Abstract

*The term green economy in now a day's plays a vital role. It means without green economy the life would not be a reality. As per Karl Burkart green economy is based on six main sectors like renewable energy, green buildings, clean transportation, water management, waste management and land management. In short, it is a clean energy economy; consisting of renewable energy like solar, wind, thermal, green building and green infrastructure and transportation and more importantly recycling of waste-to energy. Such green economy is environment friendly economy which minimizes pollution, emission and waste that spoil the environment. The role of waste disposal has a significant role in the sense that all living beings have the right to live in this world. Now a day's almost all developing economies tried to establish eco-friendly industries. Green economy rests on the following three main pillars: *Environmental Protection*Economic Development *Social Development. Environmental protection means avoiding all such activities which are derogatory to nature like using more plastics, more fuel burning, deforestation...etc. If these were avoided, we could have a better economy. The term economic development implies an innovative process leading to the structural transformation of social system. It means growth plus some change. Moreover it is a qualitative concept; we cannot measure with a single unit. In the case of Social development, it requires an overall improvement in every sphere.*

Key Words: Green Economy, Environmental Protection, Economic Development.

INTRODUCTION

The term green economy in now a day's plays a vital role. It means without green economy the life would not be a reality. As per Karl Burkart green economy is based on six main sectors like renewable energy, green buildings, clean transportation, water management, waste management and land management. In short, it is a clean energy economy; consisting of renewable energy like solar, wind, thermal, green building and green infrastructure and transportation and more importantly recycling of waste-to energy.

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POSING THE PROBLEM

Sustainable development means meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising with the needs of the future generation. Thus sustainable development refers to development which should keep going. One of the important problems faced by the Green economy is global warming. It is the sustained increase in atmospheric average temperature.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

Since global warming implies the increase in atmospheric average temperature, it is creating some harmful effects to the green economy. Because green economy, as its name like eco friendly and it completely tried to avoid environmental damages. Now a days the temperature and like problems are increasing.

METHODOLOGY

The study analyses green economy the real dream. Only secondary data are taken into account to study it. Secondary data are collected from the publication of the department of economics and statistics, Govt of Kerala and State Planning Board and also from Books, Journals, Periodicals, Economic Survey of the State Planning Board. Agricultural Statistics published by the Department of Economics and Statistics and from various websites of different departments of Kerala Govt.

OBJECTIVES

- To define what is sustainable development
- To identify the important determinants of Green economy.
- To examine the areas where the green economy is accessible.
- To cross check the concept of global warming.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

United Nations Organizations “development concerns not only man’s materials needs, but also the improvement of social conditions of his life. Development is, therefore not only economic growth but growth plus changes – social, cultural and institutions as well as economic”. “Economic development may be defined as a sustained improvement in well being, which may be considered to be reflected in an increasing flow of goods and services”.

By Bernard Okun and W. Richardsn. “Economic development implies both more output and changes in technical and constitutional arrangements by which it is produced”. C.P. Kindleberger. “Economic development of a country is mainly concerned with the achievement of better nourishment, better education, better living conditions and an expanded range of opportunities in work and leisure for the poor people of the world. If these are the ultimate objective of economic development, then a rise in per capita real income is surely a relevant and necessary means for their attainment”. - By Gerland M. Meier.

DATA ANALYSIS

In a green economy, the term Green GDP is of crucial role. The term Green GNP is the GNP adjusted for environmental damage. Environmental damage includes environmental pollution and the destruction of natural resources. Forest and fish stock depletion and soil erosion are the major forms of destruction of natural resources. By deducting all these forms of environmental damages from GNP we can arrive at Green GNP. (C.P James)Net Economic Welfare (NEW) is another concept important while considering the Green economy. It implies GNP adjusted by adding in items of consumption that contribute to human welfare and by subtracting from it items of consumption that result in a reduction of welfare. This concept was developed by William Nordhaus and James Tobin.

The term ‘sustainable development’ was first used by the world conservation strategy’ presented by the international union for the conservation of nature and natural resources in 1980. According to Brunt land report, sustainable development means meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising with the needs of the future generation. Thus sustainable development refers to development which should keep going United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development states that green economy focuses mainly on the intersection between environment and economy. Green economy rests on the following three main pillars:

- Environmental Protection
- Economic Development
- Social Development.

Environmental protection means avoiding all such activities which are derogatory to nature like using more plastics, more fuel burning, deforestation...etc. If these were avoided, we could have a better economy.

The term economic development implies an innovative process leading to the structural transformation of social system. It means growth plus some change. Moreover it is a qualitative concept; we cannot measure with a single unit. In the case of Social development, it requires an overall improvement in every sphere.

Green Economy Report (GER) published by the Unite Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) provides various areas where the green development is possible. They are;

- I. Agriculture.
- II. Fisheries.
- III. Water Management.
- IV. Forests.
- V. Renewable energy.
- VI. Manufacturing.
- VII. Waste Management.
- VIII. Buildings.
- IX. Transport Systems.
- X. Tourism.
- XI. City Planning.

Agriculture

Generally an agricultural practice spoils more acutely the depletion of natural capital and creation of green house gases and pollutants. The UNEP’s Green economy visualizes a package of investments and policy reforms which can reduce the denial



of choice through an enhanced yields and creating more green jobs in natural area. The GER states that for every 10% increase in farm yields, there has been a 7 percent reduction in poverty in Africa and over 5% reduction in Asia. Green farming practices could further yields on a small farms by 54-179 percent.

Water

The increasing misuse of drinking water by the people creates an acute shortage of clean drinking water by the most. This acute shortage kills a heavy quantum of people nearly 1.4 million children under five. So one of the important objective of green economy is to build an arena where access to reliable, clean drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities.

Energy

In 2012 the unfair and exploitative nature in energy use, throws 1.4 billion people without access to electricity and about 2.7 billion depends on traditional bio-mass for cooking. Without green ideals the proportion of renewable energy supply is only 15 percent. Increased use of renewable energy would contribute more than one-third of the total reduction in green house gas emissions. Renewable energy production is more labour intensive in the sense that it requires more labour for its production.

Tourism

The 5% of worlds GDP was contributed by tourism. It provides employment opportunities to an ample portion. It comes about 8% of total employment. It is one of the important sources of obtaining forex reserves for the developing nations. If we concentrate more tourism in a green way, we could reduce poverty to an extent. Green tourism also helps excellent change in energy, water and waste.

Waste Management

Statistics says that each year an estimated 11.2 billion tons of solid waste are composed worldwide. The gloomy fact is that only 25 percent of the waste is recovered or recycled. Green economy practices aims at diminution of landfills using wastes and doubling the recycling of industrial waste. Near full recycling of e-waste and about 3.5 times increase in Municipal Solid Waste recycling would also resulted out of intensive greening of the waste management sector. Complete recuperation of energy from all organic waste by 2050 is also a dream of green economy exemplar.

GLOBAL WARMING

Global warming refers to an increase in the average temperature of the atmosphere, oceans and land masses of earth. At present, earth appears to be facing a swift warming from human activities. The UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change predicts that by the year 2100 the temperature of the planet could rise by as much as 1.4 to 5.8 Celsius degrees. Global warming results from the releasing up of green house gases like carbon dioxide and like gas into the atmosphere. The principal cause of global warming is the smoldering of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas, which occurs chiefly in the developed, industrialized world and the destruction of rain forests, which occurs mainly in the developing world.

If global warming continues, experts expect deserts to advance and sea level to rise, flooding coastal areas and submerging a number of Pacific Ocean island states. One-third of the world's most populous countries would be flooded by even a small rise in sea level. Since the discovery of the Ozone hole above Antarctica in the early 1980s, there has been growing awareness that air pollutants can cross borders and affect everyone living on the planet. Kyoto protocol treaty was signed by 160 countries in 1997 which limit the emissions of carbon dioxide and other so- called greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming. In general, the treaty calls for industrialized Nations to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by 5 per cent below 1990 levels.

Every day, when the sun's rays reach Earth, a group of gases called greenhouse gases (water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide.etc.) absorb heat from the sun's rays and make our planet warm enough for us to survive. If the levels of these gases in the atmosphere increase, they will absorb more heat, and make the earth too hot to live! These overheating of the planet are called global warming. Pollution felling of trees, razing forests, burning fossil fuels like coal and petrol, increases the level of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, beyond what is needed. (C.P. James 2011).

Since 1880 Earth has warmed up by 0.8 degree Celsius. This increase in earth's temperature has resulted in a rapid melting of ice in Polar Regions, higher sea levels, submergence of low-lying islands and flooding of coastal areas. Warmer temperatures have also triggers climate change and the extinction of animal and plant species.



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