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THE REFORM



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ABOUT OIKOS BANGALORE

oikos Bangalore is a local Chapter of oikos International, a non-profit student-driven organization on sustainable economics and management founded by the students of CHRIST (Deemed to be University).



MISSION AND PURPOSE

The Mission and Purpose of oikos Bangalore are to raise awareness for sustainability opportunities and challenges in the field of economics and management, to help students achieve and maintain high standards in sustainability by empowering them as change agents and to build institutional support for curriculum reform to make students responsible stakeholders entrusted to transform economics and management purposed with sustainability, upholding the vision and mission of oikos International.

It is founded in 2019 as a 'Chapter in Accession' by Anvesh Sharma, Kankshi Jain, Salmaan, Ikshek Misri and Pushwitha, the students of CHRIST (Deemed to be University, Bengaluru, India under the guidance of Dr Saba Fatma, faculty advisor at oikos Bangalore.

In 2020, it was given full-chapter recognition by the oikos international body. oikos Bangalore has been functional under the former presidency of Mr Sharat Chandra and is currently headed by Ms Saba Kittur.

PROGRAMS

- Sustainability Global Goals Online Photography Competition.
- Boosting Wellbeing Campaign: Race-On
- Quarterly oikos Newsletter.



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THE GLOBAL GOALS

EDITOR'S NOTE

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

-Robert Swan

The buzz around 'Sustainability' has gained fast momentum and is not dying down anytime soon. There is a good reason for that. Corporations worldwide see the need to dynamically shift from integrating sustainable practices to actively transforming the market to make it more bearable. Industries worldwide acknowledge incorporating eco-friendly alternatives to synthetic raw materials and rethinking the reverse supply chain for a better circular economy.

HP, for example, is revamping its packaging strategy by replacing expanded polystyrene packing cushions with recyclable moulded paper pulp. It promises to reduce single-use plastic by 75 per cent by 2025. Patagonia, an outdoor clothing and gear company, runs its business model on three main sustainability programs: product, donations and activism. It offers tips to customers to prolong the life of their products and encourages them to return worn-out clothing to recycle or repurpose it. Additionally, it runs the most extensive clothing repair facility in North America.

So, we see companies cannot achieve sustainability in silos, and it is a shared economic responsibility. Taking this notion on board, our writers have contributed articles that give insights into sustainable practices in different fields like supply chain, social sustainability, Green fashion, developing sustainable communities, to name a few.

The first edition of 'The Reform' resonates with the idea of working together for a better future. You'll find news snippets in 'Eco-policies around the World', an insightful QnA with Ms Krishna Rubhiga, and a fun 'Binge Green' section. The issue also features 'Opinion Poll', conducted among the oikos community members about the United Nations Sustainability Development Goals and their views around it.



Enjoy the Read!
Regards,

SABA KITTUR

INCONVERSATION WITH MS KRISHNA RUBIGHA

INTERVIEW EXCERPTS



Ms Krishna Rubigha is a successful entrepreneur, the author of a handbook on sustainability and CEO of the Indian chapter of ISESR (International Society for Energy and Sustainability Research). Ms Krishna Rubigha has pursued her Energy and Environmental Engineering education with an MBA. She is currently completing her PhD. Moreover, she is a certified energy auditor. She is a global trainer who has trained over 500 students and professionals, enabling them to work towards Energy and Sustainability. Ms Krishna has worked on several energy and sustainability projects, such as water map designing, biogas extraction from flower waste and many more. One of her most instrumental projects being the design and Implementation of Groundwater recharge through existing borewells.

This discussion attempts to learn and gain insights from her professional journey in sustainability and how sustainability is becoming vital in transforming every aspect of business today.



Ms Krishna Rubigha

*CEO of the Indian chapter of ISESR
Entrepreneur
Author*



[Click here to watch the Interview](#)

INTERVIEW EXCERPTS

Interviewer Santosh & Saba

What does sustainability mean to you? Why has it become an immediate issue in today's economic world?

The concept of sustainability was registered very early on in life. Majorly due to the environmental challenge of wastewater management and industrial water pollution we faced in Tirupur. The entrepreneurial mindset combined with my life experiences came hand-in-hand. It helped me explore the possibilities of solving the problems in my field. My conscious choice was to integrate energy and the environment and push towards sustainability with a problem-solving mindset.



Mam, building a career as a sustainability consultant is not much heard of. What inspired you to choose such an offbeat, unconventional and rare career?

Since my undergrad was in energy and environmental engineering, starting a career as a sustainability consultant for me wasn't that offbeat. The 4-year exposure I received in the sustainability area, and my research-oriented attitude helped me better explore the scope of sustainability. Even before it became a norm for industries to be talking about venturing into 'the green space', many professionals, especially women, had started seeing this as a conventional career option. I believe exposure to the industry will decrease the bias of considering sustainability to be an offbeat profession.

INTERVIEW EXCERPTS

Interviewer Santosh & Saba

Mam, can you tell us about your career path and how that journey led you to publish your first book - A handbook to sustainability.

During My undergraduate, I had an idea to start a consultant but it was started after post-graduation. I was exposed to the International Society for energy sustainability research and actively looking to improve my skill through professional courses related to Industries during post-graduation. Courses like the Association of energy engineers and the International Institute of sustainability have offered courses to only professionals with experience but not for students.

So I created it and we have improved it. We had made this a business opportunity. In 2018 I have tied up with ISESR to provide certification courses, they are mainly focused on research. Even today, there isn't an exact definition for sustainability. The widely accepted definition is without affecting the future resources, meeting our own needs. The reason being that solutions of sustainability can not be homogenous across regions. As a part of ISESR, I had published my first book- A handbook to sustainability.

Can you, in your own words, review 'Handbook to Sustainability' and why should students read it?

The Handbook to Sustainability mainly talks about the timeline and history of sustainability. There is an emphasis on history because it gives a viewpoint on whether the conditions we face today have occurred before. Is there an observed repeated pattern, and whether the past solutions can be used as a starting point to develop a model to solve future challenges?

Therefore, the book focuses on how sustainability as a concept has evolved over time. It also explains the concept of energy and environment in layman's terms, addressing the broader aspects, such as the butterfly effect, water shortage, water pollution, air pollution, etc. and much more. We have tried to avoid the recent political agenda and controversial issues that shape the renewable energy industry. Still, we have graced on the culmination of the past political decisions that have shaped the industry. Hence, I recommend students and people with no exposure to sustainability can read the book.

INTERVIEW EXCERPTS

Interviewer Santosh & Saba

You have worked on several projects, one of the most instrumental being groundwater recharge through rainwater harvesting. What was the process like, what were the challenges faced, and how did you address them?

Groundwater recharge through rainwater harvesting was a grass-root-level implementation project with JSW. The requirement of JSW was to develop a holistic approach for their water-positive program that proposed to enrich themselves as a community for water safety. The project was undertaken in Salem, the North-western belt of Tamil Nadu, where the water resources are primarily rain-fed.

The process was to identify defunct borewells and convince farmers to take ownership of the restored borewells. This initiated a community mobilisation vertical because the idea was to perpetually continue the program with the help of local farmers who would also maintain the borewells. Moreover, the structure was divided into 3 phases - based on land availability, a 2-way filter system and proximity to a waterbody.

The major challenge we faced was to get the farmers on board with the project. Since the idea was pretty new to them, a lot of time was spent equipping them with an understanding of the process and the advantage of being a part of the project. The entire process design and structure was a collaborative effort of ISESR and Ampere Voltage Consulting. The project was an overall success.

What skill set does a professional need to possess if they want to begin or venture into the domain of energy and environmental sustainability?

Regardless of energy or sustainability, any profession requires students to have a positive attitude to learn. The flare to excel and the attitude to learn are the minimal qualities a student must possess. Having an open mindset will give an ingress to learn from on-the-job training. In the sustainability profession, the mindset and actions need to be aligned. When a person practices what he preaches, only then will it genuinely reflect in work.



INTERVIEW EXCERPTS

Interviewer Santosh & Saba

Mam, can you enlist some key areas where you see sustainable methods transforming business systems?

- Renewable Energy Industry - The industry is having a hugely transformational effect. It is becoming a feeder industry for the electric vehicle segment. The idea is to reduce the energy support produced by coal power plants for electric vehicles. Therefore there is a need to focus more on renewable energy for energy production.
- Supply Chain - Green supply chain has become the buzzword today. The concept majorly looks at methods to reduce greenhouse emissions from end-to-end supply chain processes.



India is a tropical zone, has a lot of potential for solar and wind energy harvesting. Tamil Nadu state itself has 7 PETA volt of wind capacity. That quantity can provide electricity consumption to the state's industries, households and commercial establishments. The drawback here is the technological insufficiency to harvest the full potential of renewable resources.

What is that you love about your job & Your advice to Oikos members based on your experience in the domain of sustainability?



By nature, I am quite talkative. I love engaging in discussions and my attitude towards research with sustainability and different experiment helped me to explore different areas in various fields without restriction helped to become a successful person in my profession this made me love my job.

Engage with different chapters, and oikos International to connect with new people. Their ideas shared will aid in exploring various fields and work with sustainable development in different areas.

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CURBING THE STEM GAP FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

Crisis management, climatic change, gender inequality, waste management, and other global problems can be dealt with efficiently when seen through a female lens. Countries under female leadership, such as Germany, Taiwan, New Zealand, and Denmark, have successfully contained the COVID-19 pandemic and crisis handling. Women's participation and leadership in technological advancements, successful business innovations, governance, health, and education are quintessential for an inclusive future. Sadly, the STEM [Science Technology Engineering Mathematics] fields continue to be dominated by men. Further, there has been a substantial increase in women's literacy rate in higher education in STEM [Science Technology Engineering Mathematics] areas but appalling to see very few women in leadership roles.



Global Picture

Globally women make up just **30% of researchers** in Science, Technology and Innovation



The Global Gender Gap Report 2018, published by the World Economic Forum, states that gender gaps have closed by 88% in literacy on average. However, the matter of concern is that only 35% of female students select STEM-related fields in higher education. This paves the way for the underrepresentation of women in STEM careers. Curbing the gender gap in STEM, also called the STEM Gap is imperative for attaining Sustainable Development Goal, Gender Equality. To address the gender barriers, UN Women and UNESCO have come up with various strategies such as Women's Empowerment Principles that offer companies in digital, ICT, and STEM fields. STEM and Gender Advancement (SAGA) project.

Analyzing the global scenario, gender stereotyping, underconfidence, lack of encouragement, reintegration after maternity leave, and unpaid domestic work contributed to the issue.

The traditional roles that women must perform at some point in their life are hurting their career prospects. The trade-off between career and family is forced on them. Despite all the obstacles, women have carved a niche for themselves. Society, as a whole, has an ethical and moral obligation to address the STEM gap and bridge it. Some measures that can be taken are:



- Parents should create a conducive atmosphere to support girls in pursuing higher education, especially in STEM fields.
- Universities offering STEM programs should provide more scholarships to female students to encourage them.
- Organizations should stress diversity and inclusion in the workplace. Career development programs can be effective for having more women in the leadership team.
- The government should provide women entrepreneurs with venture capital to promote women's empowerment.

These small steps might give enormous wings to the women fighting for their identity. The reasons for the STEM Gap are deeply rooted in society, and it can only be bridged if the problem is addressed at the root level. Gender Equality is possible only when women excel in all domains.



**By:-
SRINIDHI M P**

'COIR-THE GOLDEN FIBRE'

AN ALTERNATIVE TO A SUSTAINABLE WORLD

Sustainability is becoming an inexorably significant attribute of numerous organizations in light of the critical environment and climatic challenges presently being confronted. What is more, COVID-19 has featured the requirement for reinforcing supply chains across the globe. Organizations, governments, shared society, customers, cultivators, and funders have been tested to assume this liability. In rural businesses, there is a wide assortment of viewpoints on what sustainability implies. Also, regular consideration is given to a solitary trait, such as soil health, fossil fuel by-products and high concentration of plastics, without perceiving that sustainability is a large number of unpredictable and interrelated elements intertwined together. There could be no single silver answer to accomplish ecological sustainability. Instead, it is all about careful consideration of alternatives based on short- and long-term outcomes. To attain sustainability, the feasibility and effect of alternative arrangements should be thought of, one among the best solutions being the usage of coir as an alternative.



India is the home of coir, where coir weaving began creating in 1859 in Alleppey, from where it spread its branches. The coconut fibre removed from the husk of coconuts is one of the hardest filaments and is considerably more worthwhile in various applications like soil erosion control, support and stabilization of soil, and more preferred alternatives. Coconut husks are developed in 93 nations on the planet, and India is the biggest coconut delivering country on the planet. Although coconut cultivation is highly concentrated in 18 states in the nation, coconut and their by-products appreciate consumers' interest all through the country. Coir has been customarily utilized as rope and floor covers for mattresses. Aside from these, presently, coir is finding new applications as eco-accommodating substitutes like coir geotextiles, garden articles, coir wood furniture and coir toy products, and creating advancements for manufacturing coir fibre composites to substitute wood and other synthetics.



Coir is adequately eco-friendly; thus, its application would not cause any harm to the environment. Coir is not a by-product of coconut but is a waste product reused for its recipient qualities to create the fibre and turned or woven into usable products. It is one of the countless results of the coconut palm known to India. One such innovation is the coir pith, a by-product that is a wellspring of abundance from squander.



The capability of nonconventional products is presently grounded; however, they are yet to acquire their due acknowledgement. This thus has to lead to the formation of more significant business openings, especially in rural areas. The absence of awareness about the upsides of coir and its by-products, hesitance of artisans to utilize them, non-accessibility of a critical mass of these items in the market are a portion of the hurdles on their approach to getting potential consumers. This industry can provide better employment opportunities to several people around the globe as well. While the world is looking for answers for the rising pollution levels and the devastation made by deforestation, coir and by-products are the right solution for developing a sustainable world.



By:-
K. JAYALAKSHMI

FAST FASHION AND SUSTAINABILITY

Fast fashion and sustainability are buzzwords that nowadays float around both separately and as a unit. However, before taking a deeper look into the linkage between the same, we need to understand what fast fashion is. The Fast fashion industry deals with apparel with a quick turnover time from catwalks to stores. The designs often take inspiration from luxury fashion events and are recreated or re-imagined to allow mainstream consumers to access the latest trends at much more reasonable prices. Almost all of us have partaken in fast fashion consumption, but are we aware of our purchases' impacts on the environment?

- The fashion industry has contributed numbers of up to 2% of the world's GDP for the past eight years.
- It has also been the second largest industrial polluter contributing up to 10% of global pollution.



Despite this information being highly publicized over the years, the industry has continued to see trends upwards and more so during the pandemic season due to increased accessibility, credited to e-commerce portals.



This 10% equates to 92 million tonnes of waste and consumption of 1.5 trillion litres of water annually, and these figures are exclusive of chemical pollution and carbon emissions. Transactions worth 31.6 billion dollars have been forecasted for the year 2020. Still, the turnaround time, i.e., the time that the clothing spends in the customers' wardrobe, is halving due to increased affordability. The careless disposal of clothes adds to 92 million tonnes of waste. Some of the highest contributors to fast fashion generated waste are Zara, H&M, Forever 21, to name a few. Greenwashing has also seen an increase in the fashion space to make it seem like these companies are also a part of the 'sustainability agenda'.



Only 1% or even lesser of the said clothing can be recycled and reused to make new pieces. This is due to fabrics being a blend of various materials, which requires much effort to separate. Adding to this problem, fibres such as cotton and wool degrade in quality when recycled. Hence the 99% or more of what is unusable gets added to the ever-increasing waste pool. So, how do we control the problem? The answer is 'responsible consumerism.'



Responsible Consumerism is one of the six global consumer trends of 2019 (Forbes), representing a group of consumers who are more inclined to brands, companies, and practices that contribute to making responsible choices and allows a shift in consumption patterns consciousness towards a more sustainable pattern. The best way to minimize the waste generated from the disposal of clothes would be to donate clothes to known and verified sources. Sell the items on social media platforms to encourage slow fashion cycles, recycle said items on a personal scale, i.e., using clothes as materials for crafts, cleaning supplies, and much more. We need to slow down the consumption cycles to ensure more sustainable practices right from the grassroots level.



By:-

RUPSHA BANDYOPADHYAY

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

DIGITISING FOR INCLUSION

Introduction

ESG defines Social Sustainability as follows “Social sustainability occurs when the formal and informal processes; systems; structures; and relationships actively support the capacity of current and future generations to create healthy and livable communities.

Social Life, a UK-based social enterprise specializing in place-based innovation, defined Social sustainability as “a process for creating sustainable, successful places that promote wellbeing, by understanding what people need from the places they live and work. Social sustainability combines the design of the physical realm with the design of the social world – infrastructure to support social and cultural life, social amenities, systems for citizen engagement, and space for people and places to evolve.”



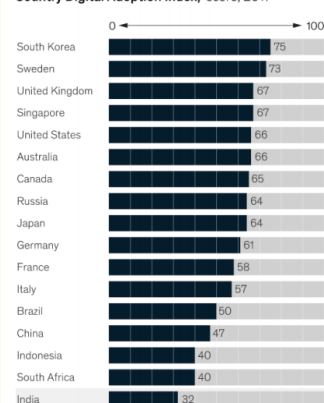
Sustainability is represented diagrammatically. The figure suggests three pillars of sustainability– economic viability, environmental protection, and social equity.

Other dimensions could represent – ‘technical feasibility,’ ‘political legitimacy,’ and ‘institutional capacity.’ As with all matters of sustainability, the issue is simple in theory but complex in practice. It is seen that sustainable digitalization fundamentally rests on three pillars:

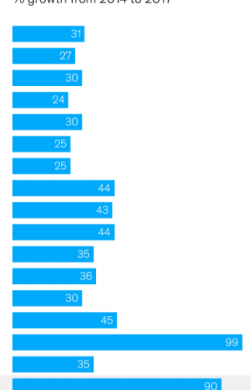
- Sustainable B2B digitalization
- Green(er) technologies and a circular economy
- An innovation-enabling policy- and regulatory framework

India is the second-fastest digital adopter among 17 major digital economies.

Country Digital Adoption Index,¹ score, 2017



Country Digital Adoption Index,¹ % growth from 2014 to 2017



The Indian Way

With more than half a billion internet subscribers, India is one of the largest and fastest-growing markets for digital consumers. As digital capabilities improve and connectivity becomes omnipresent, technology is poised to quickly and radically change nearly every sector of India's economy. That is likely to create significant economic value and change the nature of work for tens of millions of Indians.

Propelled by the falling cost and rising availability of smartphones and high-speed connectivity, India is already home to one of the world's largest and fastest-growing bases of digital consumers. India had 560 million internet subscribers in September 2018, second only to China. Digital services are growing in parallel (Exhibit 1). Indians download more apps—12.3 billion in 2018—than any country except China and spend more time on social media—an average of 17 hours a week—than social media users in China and the United States. The share of Indian adults with at least one digital financial account has more than doubled since 2011, to 80 per cent, thanks in large part to the government's mass financial inclusion program, Jan-Dhan Yojana.

The public sector has been a strong catalyst for India's rapid digitization. The government's efforts to ramp up Aadhaar, the national biometric digital identity program, has played a major role. Aadhaar has enrolled 1.2 billion people since it was introduced in 2009, making it the single largest digital ID program in the world. Likewise, the Goods and Services Tax Network, established in 2013, brings all transactions of about 10.3 million indirect tax-paying businesses onto one digital platform, creating a powerful incentive for businesses to digitize their operations.

At the same time, private sector innovation has helped bring internet-enabled services to millions of consumers and made online usage more accessible. For example, Reliance Jio's strategy of bundling virtually free smartphones with mobile-service subscriptions has spurred innovation and competitive pricing.

Global and local digital businesses have recognized the opportunity in India and are creating services tailored to their consumers and unique operating conditions. Media companies are making content available in India's 22 official languages, for example. And by tailoring its mobile payments and commerce platform to India's market, Alibaba-backed Paytm has registered more than 100 million electronic "Know Your Customer"-compliant mobile wallet users and nine million merchants.

India is among the top two countries globally on many key dimensions of digital adoption.



Source: Prior Data; Strategy Analytics; Telecom Regulatory Authority of India; Unique Identification Authority of India; We Are Social; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

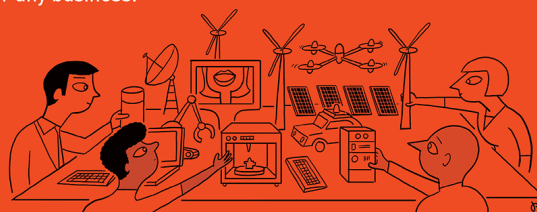
The pace of growth is helping India's poorer states to narrow the digital gap with wealthier states. Lower-income states like Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand are expanding internet infrastructure such as base tower stations and increasing the penetration of internet services to new customers faster than wealthier states. Uttar Pradesh alone added close to 36 million internet subscribers between 2014 and 2018. Ordinary Indians in many parts of the country—including small towns and rural areas—now read the news online, order food delivery via a phone app, video chat with a friend (Indians log 50 million video-calling minutes a day on WhatsApp), shop at a virtual retailer, send money to a family member using their phone, or watch a movie streamed to a handheld device.

Despite these advances, India has plenty of room to grow. Only about 40 percent of the populace has an internet subscription. While many people have digital bank accounts, 90 percent of all retail transactions in India, by volume, are still made with cash. E-commerce revenue is growing by more than 25 to 30 percent per year, yet only 5 percent of trade in India is done online, compared with 15 percent in China in 2015. Looking ahead, India's digital consumers are poised for robust growth.

Conclusion

It is evident now that digitization is phenomenal on a country's economic growth, as shown by quantitative research studies. Third World Countries can now take advantage of the trail set by the developed countries by learning from their best practices, mature technologies, and markets which could bring in the much-needed acceleration also in the digitization of programs. The challenge now lies in taking the movement forward with the same speed, developing appropriate econometric methodologies to determine the impact that mass adoption of digital technologies can have on economies and societies and government effectiveness. India's digital initiatives have already transformed the socio-economic lives of people and will only increase in the days to come.

Bringing digital technology and environmentally sustainable practices together should be at the forefront of strategic thinking for any business.



By:-

KUSHAGRA BHARDWAJ

GREEN WASHING: ARE GREEN LABELS LEGITIMATE?

In today's time, society is shifting to a more sustainable and environmentally friendly kind of life. The aspect reflects in their lifestyle and the brands they purchase, where they prefer to buy from brands that are sustainable in terms of their products and their production methods. When it comes to the fashion industry, their direct environmental impact cannot be calculated per se. Still, they are considered to be one of the world's most resource-intensive industries. For example, polyester production emits around 706 million tons of greenhouse gases, while to produce a cotton garment, gallons of water are used. Due to these factors and changes in the consumer attitude towards sustainability and the environment, they are aware of the negative impact that the fashion industry can have on the environment.



According to a report by Nielson, around 66% of the consumers globally would pay more for sustainable brands. Due to this, various companies have had to adopt environmentally friendly methods or pretend to do so!



Greenwashing is a marketing ploy used by corporations to make their products or production methods seem 'green', 'sustainable' and 'eco-friendly' when they are not making any efforts to do the same. According to research done by TerraChoice Environmental Marketing, almost 90% of the products which are shown to be green and sustainable are greenwashed. This claim causes an air of suspicion among the consumers if the brands they depend on are legitimate or not. There have been many instances where companies have been called out to use third-party certifications or falsely advertise their products as green or eco-friendly.



**GREENWASHING
THROUGH
FAKE LABELS**

For instance, H&M had launched a green line of clothing back in 2019, claiming that they are making use of 'organic cotton'. However, the information provided to the consumers was not enough to suggest that they were indeed shifting to environmentally friendly methods. It did not provide the consumers with information regarding the environmental benefits of this change, the amount being recycled, and much more.

Another example of greenwashing can be Zara, where the wave of scepticism was seen among the potential customers. In July of 2019, Inditex, Zara's parent company had pledged that would only use organic, sustainable and recycled material to produce their clothes. But after this statement, no change was seen in their manufacturing process or in the number of units they were producing. Another thing that was not well received by the people was that they would do all this by 2025, which was too long in the future, making the decision ambiguous.

To discern whether their favourite brand is making false promises, such as imagery of green packaging, trees, forests to support their claim, or if they are calling their products environmentally friendly and sustainable, without any substantial information.

Sustainability has become an important aspect as far as the fashion industry is concerned. According to the McKinsey Report of 2020, the state of fashion shows that the revenue growth will be slow, and sustainability will remain a topic of discussion for a long time. For customers, it's not enough if the fashion retailers sit idly without any powerful, sustainable mission statement. And it comes down to the customers whether they believe in the mission statement and support those brands.

Greenwashing, in the end, affects everyone who is involved in the process, the customers, who trust certain brands and spend money for their products, and the companies who are eventually called out for their false claims and have to face the wrath of the public and the Government.



**By:-
REETI DHALL**

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Population Increase in the world has depleted the natural resources and has increased the pollution around the globe. Environmental sustainability helps to conserve natural resources and the global ecosystem. Human has touched every part of the world and polluting the natural resources and has contaminated the resources. Environmental sustainability is the biggest threat faced by humankind. The ecological problem has been rising for the past few decades, which results in pollution in land, soil, water, air and an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. By 2030, terrestrial biodiversity is expected to reduce another 10%. The increase in population will result in 1 billion people living in water-stressed areas, which leads to the loss of daily services.



For the past few decades, there has been an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. The United States has recorded the most greenhouse gas emission by burning fossil fuels for electricity production, Transportation, Industry, and commercial and residential.

Transportation holds the highest share of greenhouse gas emissions of 29 %, and primarily it comes from the burning of fossil fuels for cars, ships, and planes. Transportation holds the 90% consumption of fuels, which includes diesel and gasoline. Greenhouse gas emission from Industries owns 23% in 2019. By 2050, increasing greenhouse gas results in dangerous pollution in the air would increase the premature death linked with the airborne disease to 3.6 million people around the globe. Failure to prevent this emission could result in a 50% increase compared to the present condition. The global mean temperature would increase to 3-6 degrees by the end of the century. Temperature increase would affect the ice shelves in Antarctica. Melting ice glaciers would increase sea level by 57 meters, completely submerging the world's coasts. This may happen at anytime scale. A small amount of ice loss would raise the sea level. If this situation remains unsolved and fails to reduce emissions, the sea level would increase by 5 meters by 2200.



It was unimaginable, and the world map has to remap. The increase in temperature may create natural disasters, cyclones, and Landslides. Humans have destroyed a biological system at an incredible pace to target short-term gains. The impact of Anthropogenic activities on ecology has been difficult to calculate in terms of the survival rate of a different life on earth. The lack of good water, pure air to breathe, and land degradation have increased for decades. Technology development has been growing day by day, but the survival rate on the earth has reduced. Land degradation has increased, and it has affected every corner of the world. By 2050 saline soil would rise to 50%, and population increase would generate 27 billion tonnes of solid waste by 2050. The non-biodegradable waste could increase and create a threat to food chains.

These are the causes of the contamination of natural resources. As per the report published in scientific reports, huge plastic waste named the Great Pacific garbage patch would size about twice the size of Texas is floating on the pacific oceans.



Plastic is accumulating Both water and land at an unprecedented rate, and Humans have to reverse and reduce these kinds of pollution to prevent further damage to society.

Microbes can be used to control the problem. It is a powerful tool for handling environmental pollutions. Microbes act as a cleaning agent helps to degrade everything. These techniques are used in various traditional methods of waste degradation sustainably. The solid waste treatment can reduce the effect of pollution. Composite waste contains food waste and leftover food, dried leaves that help to give rich nutrients to the soil. Recyclable waste of paper, plastic materials metals helps to reduce the effect of pollution. The E-waste is generated from charges which fall under partially recyclable waste. If this has been appropriately recycled, it can be used as raw material for making electronic goods. India has a vast and unique biodiversity and ecosystem, to protect the environment new policy, environmental taxes and better protection system has to be developed.



By:-
SANTHOSH RAJ

ECO-INNOVATION POLICIES AROUND THE WORLD

Eco-innovation is a concept, which was coined back in 1996. It is defined as reducing the environmental's negative impact due to new products and various production methods and processes. It is a way to realise sustainable and environmentally friendly goals through contemporary techniques, behaviour and technology.

Eco-Innovation Policies:

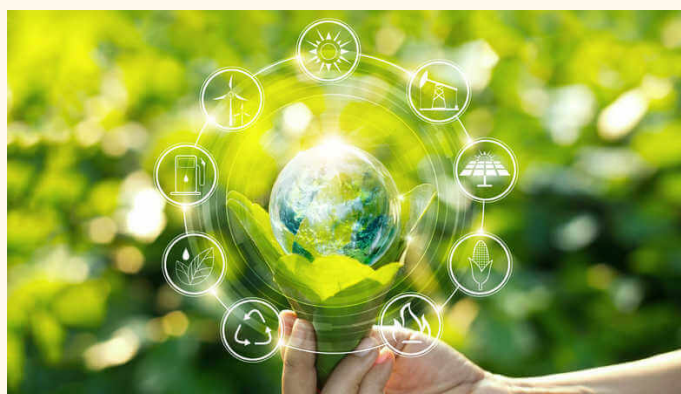
EU Eco-Innovation Action Plan (EcoAP):

This policy is part of the Europe 2020 Innovation Union Flagship Initiative. This action plan focuses on bottlenecks and challenges that various countries face in terms of economic and environmental sustainability. The initiative bridges the gap between technology and increases competitiveness in the market in terms of funds. Along with Eco-Innovation Action Plan, Horizon 2020, a Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, is being used to provide adequate funds to realise these dreams.



European Green Deal: Climate Change and Environmental Degradation have been a few of the most dangerous and long-term threats that the world faces. In an attempt to overcome these challenges, Europe needs to develop its growth strategy, including the following factors: no net emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050, economic growth should not be directly related to resource use, and no person and place should be left behind. This is an attempt to transform Europe into a modern, sustainable and competitive economy.

They attempt to move towards a greener and resource-efficient country by investing in eco-friendly technologies, funding and supporting various industries to innovate, transforming private and public transport to make it environmentally friendly and sustainable, and working in tandem with international members to improve the environmental standards internationally.



The Great Reset: For the last 50 years, World Economic Forum has served as a global forum for various countries, governments and other civil societies to discuss important issues at the start of each year. Due to the pandemic and its consequences, WEF will abandon its traditional format and align it to suit the demands of the pandemic. The organisation has invited leaders and media from countries like Africa, Europe, Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and North America to discuss their respective plans regarding the pandemic and work together for a better and sustainable future.

They will focus on helping leaders of various countries deal with the pandemic and plan for the future to help these countries recover and rebuild after the pandemic. A week in January 2021 has been allotted for five domains, namely, 'Designing cohesive, sustainable and resilient economic systems', 'Driving responsible industry transformation and growth', 'Enhancing stewardship of our global commons', 'Harnessing the technologies of the Fourth Industrial Revolution' and 'Advancing global and regional cooperation.'



South Korea's Green New Deal: South Korea has been hit hard, as far as the pandemic is concerned. Their exports had dropped by around 24% in May of 2020. This was a huge hit, as the demand for their products, like petrochemicals, steel, cars and semiconductors, have gone down. Job losses and unemployment were rampant in wholesale and retail sectors, food services, travel, and accommodation. In response to these challenges, the President of Korea, Moon Jae, introduced the Korean New Deal, allot funds to invest in green and digital technology. The President himself will be heading a meeting to monitor the performance of various ministers and the functioning of the private sector.

This plan will focus on investment in technology and innovation to create more jobs. It will also invest in solar panels and wind turbines and set up micro-grid communities, including renewable energy and energy storage systems, to develop low-carbon energy systems. They will also initiate a 'Circular Economy', reducing and recycling energy using power grids.



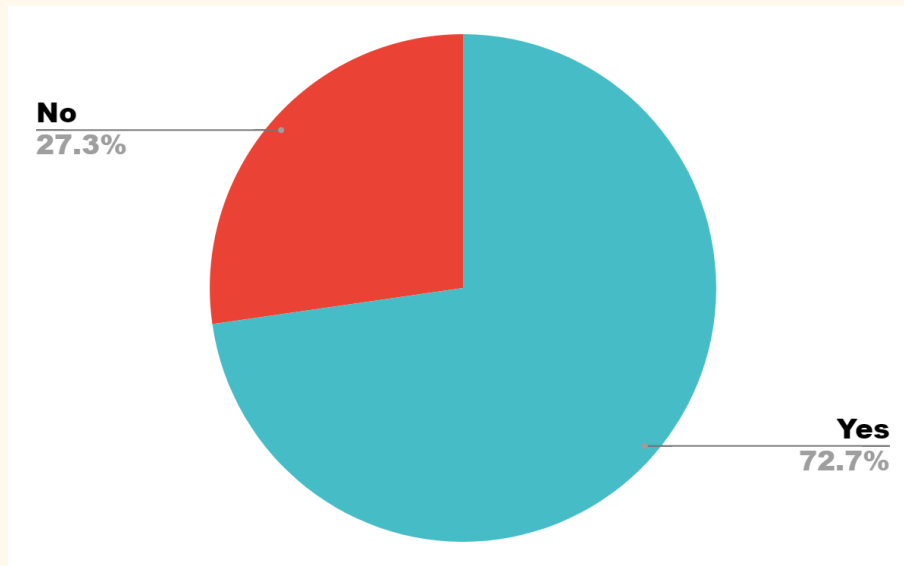
**By:-
REETI DHALL**

OPINION POLL



OPINION POLL

The UN 2030 Agenda envisages “a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination”. It seeks to end poverty in all its forms. Do you think we as a global community will strive for and achieve this noble goal by 2030?



“The Covid 19 pandemic has made us think again about our goals, their ways to be achieved and also the timeline. There could be certain changes in the ways and some delays in achieving the goals but we will achieve it, if not by 2030, definitely by the following years.”

-Ikshek Mishra

“The UNGPs do not only outline the responsibilities of businesses to respect human rights, but also the responsibilities of states to protect human rights. We need to step up and adequately fulfil these responsibilities.”

-Shubham Tiwari

“We can only end poverty if all the nations and like-minded communities work together towards that goal. There needs to be a conscious effort by creating various public awareness programs so that the people can do their bit in achieving this global goal.”

-Nipun Dinesh

“In my opinion, we must focus on noble goals proposed by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals as the world is suffering.”

-Sharat Chandra.

BINGE GREEN

7 DOCUMENTARIES ON SUSTAINABILITY*



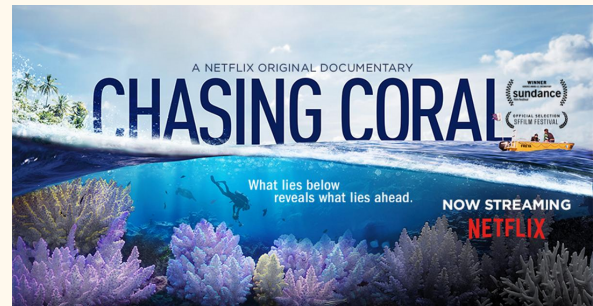
**DAVID ATTENBOROUGH: A
LIFE ON OUR PLANET**



SEASPIRACY



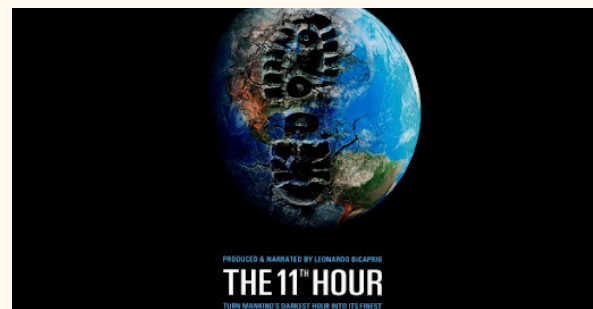
KISS THE GROUND



CHASING CORAL



THE COVE



THE 11TH HOUR



PLASTIC PLANET

THE OIKOS BANGALORE TEAM



SABA KITTUR
PRESIDENT



NIPUN DINESH
GENERAL SECRETARY



SANTHOSHRAJ
TREASURER



REETI DHALL
SOCIAL MEDIA LEAD



K JAYALAXMI
CONTENT LEAD



JAGRITI GOYAL
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