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Living

Current worldwide affairs on Climate change

The White Paper on Adapting to Climate Change: A European Framework for Action recognizes the crucial role of ecosystem resilience and the sharing of shared benefits. In addition, the European Commission has called for "halving global forest cover by 2020 and halting it by 2030 at the latest" and supports the creation of an international financial mechanism, the Global Forest Carbon Mechanism, to reward developing countries efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. Several of the countries surveyed have recently changed their energy promotion policies from renewable sources, while reducing the use of feed-in tariffs and increasing the use of feed-in premiums and tendering procedures. In 2015, the leaders of the world's most developed countries met in Paris and signed an agreement to keep the increase in average global temperature at well below 2 ° C compared to before the Industrial Revolution. They have also committed themselves to ensuring that the increase does not exceed 1.5 ° C. This would significantly reduce the dangers and impacts of climate change. "EVEN WHEN WE DIRECTLY SEE THE LIQUIDATING EFFECT OF CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH THE WORLD, STILL FOR THE PREVENTION OF IRREVERSIBLE AND CATASTROFAL DEVELOPMENT CHANGE, WE DO NOT TAKE EVERYTHING EVERYTHING - António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations.



Human impact on planet Earth

Planet Earth has had many periods dominated by certain species, and since man came, everything has somehow gone wrong - environmental pollution, increasing greenhouse gases and global warming, and ultimately the terrible consequences of the same, are just some of the human negative impact on everyone around us, but it is time to make a judgment of how harmful man really is and how everything would seem to abruptly calm down. The media, we can say, often try to point out to humanity the mistakes it makes. Whether it is just sensational news and aspirations for as much reading or clicking as possible, whether it is a real threat that man poses to the entire planet, the fact is that what happens to Earth is the fault of man and his treatment of it. Natural resources, industry and exhaust gases are often taken for granted, as well as cars, deforestation by deforestation or fire, as well as high percentages of pollution of the world's seas and land. Man significantly affects the Earth, and it is only a negative influence that does no good to anyone - neither to man himself, nor to the planet on which man is, at least so often said, only a guest. Pollution of the world's seas. Pollution of inland waters, man causes not only through chemicals, but also various physical and biological pollution. Physical pollution is represented by radioactive substances and the discharge of heated water from the cooling plants of industry, and biological pollution is considered the introduction of foreign species of animals and plants into watercourses, which, of course, disrupts the functioning of ecosystems. Apart from the oceans, seas and inland waters, important factors for life on Earth, according to the European Environment Agency, they are important because the key need, home, habitat, as well as local and global resources, transport corridor and climate regulator, all water in recent decades. The earth has become the final destination of many pollutants, man has polluted the mainland as well. According to the European Environment Agency, energy is key to generating social, market and industrial abundance, but it also puts significant pressure on the environment - air pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions, as well as soil use, oil spills and waste generation, are components that contribute to climate change. conditions of change, but also which damage natural ecosystems and adversely affect human health. Most human activity is based on the combustion of fossil fuels, which leads to an increase in the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, and at the same time there is an increase in the average temperature on Earth. Coal, gas and oil are needed by most countries, and by burning these fuels, heat is obtained which can then be converted into energy. In this process, the carbon from the fuel reacts with oxygen to form carbon dioxide, which is released into the atmosphere. In addition,

various air pollutants such as nitrous oxide, sulfur dioxide and particles are released, which significantly affect air quality, as well as global warming and ultimately global warming and its significant consequences on Earth, flora and fauna, which we have already discussed. talked in a five-year article, according to the World Health Organization (World Health Organization) every year about 4.2 million people die from exposure to polluted radiation. After seeing everything in black and white, we can't help but wonder - what would happen if there was a sudden lull and there was no man? The best example is exactly what is happening - people are forced to be locked in their houses, factories are not working, vehicles are used only for the most urgent reasons, and only a few weeks of such measures were enough for the Earth to penetrate, air to be purified, water to become clearer, and the animals relax and explore. No, what would happen if there was an even greater lull? According to the predictions of scientists and experts, after a few hours of human disappearance, changes would take place. After 50 million years, the only thing that would connect the Earth to the existence of humanity is plastic in fossils. If it disappeared, it would take another 50 million years and time would disappear and the last trace of man. Is this scenario enough for man to see how negatively it affects the Earth and the entire life of flora and fauna? Is that enough for a man to stop looking only at himself and finally realize that he is a guest here and that the Earth will do quite well without him, but not him without her?



Youth for agriculture future

Sustainability and environmental protection are not only a major concern for many young people. The topic of the environment can also play an important role when choosing a career or reorienting oneself professionally. Up to 60 million new jobs in the green economy could potentially be created by 2030. If properly managed, green growth can provide an opportunity to address the youth employment challenge while simultaneously preserving the environment and increasing climate resilience. Young people are increasingly concerned about the future of the planet and their vested interest in environmental issues can act as a key driver for greening economies. Meeting future food demand also presents opportunities for creating jobs for rural youth in sustainable agriculture. Politicians have set themselves the goal of transforming the German economy into a green economy in the long term. This includes not only the increasing conversion of energy supply to renewable sources, but is also intended to create additional jobs - green jobs. From the perspective of labor market research, the question is whether this strategy is successful. For an evaluation, a clear definition of green jobs as well as high-quality micro data are indispensable. This paper presents the current data and factual situation with regard to green jobs in Germany. It is shown that the concept of "green jobs" is not very clear-cut and that the data available is very unsatisfactory. Existing studies, which are, however, fraught with great uncertainty for methodological reasons, come to the conclusion that green employment, with less than 5% of the workforce, represents - despite all the euphoria - only a small section of the German labor market. It is therefore questionable whether large gross employment gains can actually be expected in the green sector. The question of whether Germany will experience its "green employment miracle" remains (still) open.



Reforming our environment

In my belief if we want to locate the root of our environmental problem we needn't look anywhere else other than the current outdated and lackluster school system. Firstly, it should be widely known that the new generation form their ideas, behavior and overall structure from school and their parents. Therefore it is our duty to reform said education system and introduce different, fun and more effective ways to teach the new generation that way we can successfully shape and correct their perspective about the environment. What I propose is an advancement in the current curriculum that way new methods of teaching and informing are tested. To start, we must give students more responsibility so that they will be prompted to take positive action towards our surroundings, there should also be much more to environmental education than just classes that promote awareness and homework that requires repetitive writing. It is necessary for students to have something to care of like a small potted plant that they will either leave at school or take with them home. Having something personal to care about will help them get a sense not only of the problem but ways of overcoming it since students can hardly understand the issue at hand just by reading about it in books. Lastly, it is critical that the school itself (or by partnering up with a third party organization) provide students with the possibility of outside-class opportunities such as trips to environmental camps or access to environmental projects. This will help students be more engaged with our world around them and make better choices to help it. Our environment is as important as ourselves, it is important that we become role models for the protection of the world. We only have one, let's not lose it.



CLOTHES AND ACCESSORIES CRISS-CROSS PUZZLE

