WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY

NEWS: World Environment Day is celebrated every year on June 5, is a global initiative to raise awareness and drive action for environmental protection.

WHAT'S IN THE NEWS?

World Environment Day

- 1972 Stockholm Conference:
 The first United Nations Conference on the Human Environment was held in Stockholm, Sweden, with the theme "Only One Earth".
 It marked the beginning of the global environmental movement.
- Stockholm Declaration & Action Plan: The conference resulted in the adoption of the Stockholm Declaration, outlining 26 principles concerning the environment and development, and an Action Plan to implement them.
- Establishment of UNEP and World Environment Day: In 1973, following the Stockholm conference, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) designated 5th June as World Environment Day, aimed at raising awareness and encouraging global action on environmental issues.



World Environment Day 2025 – Key Facts

- Host Country: Republic of Korea will host World Environment Day 2025.
- Theme: #BeatPlasticPollution Focuses on the urgent need to address the growing plastic waste crisis and its devastating consequences on ecosystems, human health, and economies.

Plastic Pollution – Global Perspective

• Annual Leakage:

Every year, **19–23 million tonnes** of plastic waste leak into aquatic ecosystems such as rivers, lakes, and oceans.

• Daily Dumping Scale:

The amount of plastic waste dumped each day into water bodies is **equivalent to 2,000** garbage trucks.

• Economic Costs:

Plastic pollution imposes an estimated **\$300–600 billion** annual cost on the global economy, including health, tourism, fisheries, and ecosystem services.

- Historical Waste Accumulation: Since 1950, over 7 billion tonnes of plastic waste have been generated globally.
- Microplastic Infiltration:

Microplastics are now found across **soil, drinking water, food chains**, and even inside human bodies, posing serious health risks.

Plastic Pollution – India's Scenario

- Annual Waste Generation: India generates approximately 3.5 million metric tonnes of plastic waste every year.
- Environmental Impact:

A significant portion of this plastic ends up **clogging drains, contaminating soil and water**, and harming terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity.

• Projected Trends:

If unchecked, **plastic pollution in India is expected to triple by 2060**, worsening climate, water, and food security crises.

Impact of Plastic Pollution on SDGs

- SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation: Plastic waste severely contaminates freshwater sources, affecting water quality, aquatic species, and human health.
- SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production: Encourages reduction in plastic use, promotion of recycling, and development of sustainable alternatives to plastic products.
- SDG 13 Climate Action:

Plastic production is **fossil fuel-intensive** and contributes to **greenhouse gas emissions**, exacerbating climate change.

• SDG 14 – Life Below Water:

Plastics make up **85% of marine litter**, harming **coral reefs**, **fish**, and **other marine organisms**.

• SDG 15 – Life on Land: Plastic debris impacts soil quality, agricultural productivity, and terrestrial wildlife, especially grazing animals.

Other Environmental Challenges in India

• Carbon Emissions: From 2015 to 2024, global CO₂ emissions rose by ~10%. India's own emissions increased from **2.33 billion to 3.12 billion metric tonnes**, mainly from fossil fuel combustion.

• Biodiversity Loss:

India's **mega-diverse ecosystems** face degradation due to **deforestation**, **wetland loss**, **monoculture farming**, and **habitat fragmentation**.

• Urban Pollution and Waste:

India produces 62 million tonnes of solid waste annually, but only 20% is scientifically processed, contributing to air, land, and water pollution.

Cities like Delhi consistently top global pollution rankings.

Global Commitments and India's Role

- Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions (2019): India supports these UN treaties that regulate hazardous chemicals and waste, and has consistently opposed e-waste dumping in developing nations.
- G20 Osaka Blue Ocean Vision (2019): India joined this initiative with other G20 countries to eliminate plastic pollution in oceans by 2050, focusing on microplastics, marine litter, and plastic waste management.
- High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People (2021): India joined the coalition during the One Planet Summit in Paris, committing to protect at least 30% of land and oceans globally by 2030.

India's Policy Measures to Tackle Plastic Pollution

- Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2021: Enacted under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, these rules:
 - Ban single-use plastic items like straws and cutlery.
 - **Regulate plastic carry bags** by thickness and usage norms.
- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR): Mandates that manufacturers and importers of plastic products must collect and manage the waste they generate. The EPR Portal tracks compliance and enforces accountability.
- Plastic Parks and CSIR Technology: Dedicated industrial zones (Plastic Parks) enable businesses to recycle plastic waste and convert it into fuels or reusable materials using CSIR-developed technology.
- Swachh Bharat Mission: The flagship sanitation and waste management programme promotes segregation, collection, and disposal of plastic waste in rural and urban India.

Solutions for a Plastic-Free Future

- **Refuse**: Say no to **single-use plastics**, such as disposable cutlery, plastic bags, and packaging.
- **Reduce**: Limit plastic usage by **choosing reusable items**, reducing overpackaged products, and **minimizing household waste**.

- **Recycle**: Sort and dispose of plastics correctly to enable **recycling and reuse**.
- **Rethink Consumption**: Adopt **sustainable alternatives**, support **eco-conscious brands**, and advocate for **green innovations** in daily life.

Source: <u>https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/world-environment-day-2025-in-pictures/article69660024.ece</u>