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A REVIEW ON GLOBALIZATION AND GREEN TECHNOLOGIES TO MITIGATE POLLUTION

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ABSTRACT

Globalisation, which is partly synonymous with rising international trade, has fostered the rapid production, trade and consumption of material goods in unprecedented quantities. This has weighted the ecological footprint of human activities around the world. While it's still difficult to assess the impact of globalization on the environment, it's quite obvious in some areas. Climate change is one of the main environmental problems, perhaps all the more worrying because it is impossible to predict exactly how it's going to develop and what the consequences will be. Its causes, however, are known. Climate change stems mostly from the greenhouse effect – meaning the excessive retention of solar energy in the atmosphere due to an accumulation of certain gases, particularly CO_2. The main sources of CO_2 emissions are industrial production, transportation and, more indirectly, deforestation. These three human activities exist independently of globalisation, but their considerable development during the 20th century, and in particular in recent decades, is partly linked to accelerated globalisation. Globalisation promotes CO_2 emissions from transport and indirectly promotes CO_2 emissions linked to industrial activity and consumption. While the Industrial Revolution was a vector of globalisation, the growth in cross-border trade and investment in turn fostered industrial activity. This is often a major source of GHG emissions, as in the case of electricity generation, which still largely involves burning coal, oil and derivates. The intensification of globalisation, then, accentuated the greenhouse effect and global warming. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to bring together the findings focusing research and development on air pollution control, greenhouse gas mitigation and associated health impacts through green technologies.

Keywords: Globalisation, environment, , pollution, climate change, green technologies

I. INTRODUCTION

Atmospheric pollution is considered as a major problem of environmental health. The growing public concerns, evidence from research and increasing scientific knowledge are all driving widespread discussions on air pollution, climate change, and associated health impacts. Many air pollutants and greenhouse gases have common sources and diffuse globally, interact in the atmosphere, and jointly affect ecosystems. Thus, air pollution is also part of climate change. Asian countries are facing major air pollution problems due to rapid economic growth, urbanization and motorization. Mortality and respiratory diseases caused by air pollution are believed to be endemic in major cities of these countries. Regulations and standards are the first requirement for reducing emissions from both fixed and mobile sources. Monitoring problems in developing countries share

similar characteristics such as a weakness in government initiatives and inadequate operation of government agencies, which results from a lack of human resources and availability of adequate facilities.

For decades, developed countries – the pioneers of global industrialisation – were the world's biggest polluters, responsible for the lion's share of GHG emissions. Today, the United States is responsible for around 20% of global GHG emissions. But the very rapid development of emerging countries over the past several years has also led them to become major emitters of GHG and these countries developed largely thanks to globalisation, which fostered the industrialisation of the Asian giants – often at the expense of the environment.

II. GLOBALISATION ENCOURAGES DEFORESTATION

Deforestation is an indirect but very significant cause of the greenhouse effect. Clearing and logging reduce the volume of CO_2 that plants convert into oxygen. This translates into an equivalent increase in the volume of CO_2 in the atmosphere and thus adds to the greenhouse effect. And burning the cleared wood releases vast quantities of CO_2. In total, estimated emissions from deforestation represent some 20% of the increased concentration of GHG in the atmosphere. Between 1990 and 2005, the world lost 3% of its forests. Globalisation is often an ally of the chainsaw. Deforestation is mainly due to the conversion of forests into agricultural land, especially in developing countries. Take Brazil: for a little over a decade, much of its agriculture was export-oriented.Like much of the damage caused to the environment, the impact of deforestation isn't only felt by nature itself, but also by people, in particular the most vulnerable. The poorest regions are the most affected by global warming. Furthermore, global warming may well be one of the causes of the increase in the number of natural disasters such as hurricanes, storms and floods in recent years. Approximately 262 million people worldwide were victims of natural disasters between 2000 and 2004. Add to this the fact that 20% to 30% of all living species could disappear if the mean global temperature were to rise by 3 °C and it becomes clear that nature didn't need this: apart from global warming, 20th-century human activity already left an indelible mark on the world's ecosystems.

2.1 By impoverishing biodiversity

A large number of species have become extinct in recent decades. Again, the link between the extinction of some species and globalization is indirect. Human activities (particularly industry, because of its pollution of ecosystems), urban sprawl, farms and mining – which displace certain species – are not in and of themselves the result of globalisation. But globalisation implies the multiplication of distribution channels, creating new needs and new demand for products that are used around the world. It accentuates industrialization and the quest for and exploitation of new lands, subsoil and resources, thus weakening many ecosystems. The example of fishing is particularly telling. Overfishing has emptied the oceans of some fish species.

Flora are also at risk. Open international markets and lower communications prices have made some exotic raw materials and farm products affordable to consumers of developed countries. Rising demand slowly accentuated pressure on some plants. Popular taste for exotic wood furniture and other utensils has pushed some kinds of wood, like teak, into the threatened species category. Furthermore, the growing reliance of agribusiness on palm oil and the needs of the paper industry are at the root of the gigantic deforestation of Borneo's rainforest. Add

galloping urbanisation and, at this pace, one-quarter of Borneo's flora and fauna will be wiped from the surface of Earth in a few years' time.

A drop in the pollination of flora (including crops) could cause a fall in yields. Countries will need to invest more in water purification, etc. According to some estimates, the total damages to the ecosystem would result in an annual loss of USD 68 billion to the world economy. The positive spiral of development, which itself is partly linked to globalisation, is faced with a huge challenge. At this rate, the World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) predicts that by 2030, if nothing changes, humanity will exhaust annually twice the resources produced by the planet every year.

III. GLOBALISATION CAN MAKE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION COMPATIBLE WITH DEVELOPMENT

International economic competition partly gets in the way of resolving environmental problems. Companies balk at spending money on environmental efforts, which means losing ground in this competition. Developing countries consider that developed countries are the main culprits and view the environmental efforts they are being asked to make as a means for the more advanced countries to maintain their economic head start. Yet environmental solutions must include international market mechanisms.

The CO_2 emission rights trading system set up under the Kyoto protocol is a perfect match for the globalisation dynamic. This system can be implemented among companies in various countries. It can include companies from developing countries and stimulate green investment in developing countries. In addition to the right to trade emissions permits, the Kyoto protocol includes an incentive system to increase developing countries' contribution to reducing GHG emissions while stimulating their economies: the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) allows companies in developed countries to receive additional emission rights when they invest in less polluting industrial projects in developing countries. Independently of these mechanisms (which require some kind of preliminary institutional framework) corporate globalisation promotes clean technology transfers from developed to developing countries.

A best way of mitigating all the above environmental damages, applying some green technologies is very essential in present day society.

Environmental technology (envirotech), green technology (greentech) or clean technology (cleantech) is the application of one or more of environmental science, green chemistry, environmental monitoring and electronic devices to monitor, model and conserve the natural environment and resources, and to curb the negative impacts of human involvement. The term is also used to describe sustainable energy generation technologies such as photovoltaics, wind turbines, bioreactors, etc. Sustainable development is the core of environmental technologies. The term environmental technologies is also used to describe a class of electronic devices that can promote sustainable management of resources.

The word "Green Technology" is relatively new. Having been adopted just over the last couple of decades, Green is the way to go today. In order understand what is green technology, let us first start with a simple green technology definition.

IV. GREEN TECHNOLOGY

The green technology, in simple words, it means the technology which is environmentally friendly, developed and used in such a way so that it doesn't disturb our environment and conserves natural resources. It may also the technology being referred to as environmental technology and clean technology. In the nascent stages of its development, the future only promises to bring bigger and better things for this field. It will in fact be a necessity of the future.

Unlike the technological waves in recent decades, Green Technology is almost entirely materials science based. Relying on the availability of alternative sources of energy, the purpose of this technology is to reduce global warming as well as the green house effect. Its main objective is to find ways to create new technologies in such a way that they do not damage or deplete the planets natural resources. It also expresses less harm to human, animal, and plant health, as well as damage to the world, in general.

Going on with the green technology definition, our environment needs immediate recoup from pollution. With the help of green technology, one can reduce pollution and improve the cleanliness as well. Today developed as well as developing countries are turning to green technology to secure the environment from negative impacts.

The green technology definition explained here basically gives an idea about the messing up of the environment due to human intrusion and the important need to slow down and adopting healthier ways towards life. By adopting green technology wisely, the earth can be protected against environmental pollution.

4.1 Importance

Green technology, an environmentally friendly technology is developed and used in a way that protects the environment and conserves natural resources. A part of the renewable energy branch of the environmental technology movement, the green technology importance cannot be ignored. With plentiful reasons behind green technology importance, perhaps volumes can be written and spoken on the subject. Whether it is the growing importance of green technology in the industry or at homes, it is obvious that things need to be done fast. It does not take a rocket-scientist to state that mankind has to do something about clean environment and save energy resources.

Going green can only help us come out of the present grim situation. Before things turn for the worst, it should realize that the green technology importance to solve this problem.

Using green technology has become imperative today. It is important to stay current with what's happening around. Today's technology and conveniences are more focused on making more luxuries available to more people. The ugly side of this is the harm these products or new technologies are doing to our environment. This raises the importance of using green technology all the more.

By using green technology,one should march a step ahead in saving the environment and make the earth free from any danger. Destroying environment any further can lead to situations which can be irreversible. As green technology will help reduce the use of fossil fuel, it is expected that energy production from green technology will be higher than fossil fuel sources of energy like oil, and gas in the future.

Using green technology will become not only important but mandatory too in the coming years. With the earths' energy resources depleting fast, we have to rely on alternative sources of energy. Green technology encourages the concept of cleanliness, freshness as well as promotes new dimensions. The sooner we realize the importance of using green technology, the better it will be for our planet and its environment.

4.1.1 Using Green Technology In Industry

Due to the rising energy scarcity as well as global warming, countries are now paying much closer attention to clean energy technologies and using green technology in industry. With vast potential profits of green development, in the past few years global green markets have been booming. Read on to know more about green technology in industry.

Several developed countries all across the world are already encouraging the green technology in industry. Billions are being invested in new wind projects, and biomass plant. State-owned enterprises and private sectors are motivated to develop the green technology industry. For example, wind turbine manufacturers and wind developers are already using green technology in industry in countries like US, china and parts of Europe.

Solar power industry, growing at an astonishing speed, aims to achieve enough solar capacity and use green technology in industry. Another example can be seen in green computing, referring to environmentally sustainable computing. Focus is shifting to designing, manufacturing, using, and disposing of computers and other related devices efficiently and effectively with minimal or no impact on the environment.

The goals of the green technology in industry are to minimize the use of hazardous materials, while increasing energy efficiency during the product's lifetime. More attention is being given to the recyclables or biodegradability of obsolete products and industry waste. Many governmental agencies are promoting standards and regulations that encourage green technology in industry. Research continues in this sphere on how to prolong the equipment's lifetime.

Using green technology in industry is on the rise. Consumers around the world as well as many car manufacturers are actively involved in the developing green technology that can be applied to their products. Green vehicles are going to be the norm of the future. Electric and hybrid vehicles will be in demand.

Green technology in industry will influence a lot on the developments as almost everyone seems to realize the harmful effects of green house gases and global warming on the environment. It will be considered to be the most reliable in the future.

4.1.2 Importance of Green Technology in Homes

The smaller the personal technology gets, the bigger it becomes in our lives and homes. Today, one can find technology can in just about every house. Computers, TV, Mobile phones, AC.s, fans, washing machines, dishwashers and other electronic items have become a norm in our life. But its time to learnt how to live sustainable lifestyles by using green technology in homes.

Using green technology in homes can be accomplished in a number of ways. The way heating and cooling of our homes, cook our food, wash our clothes, use energy resources and even the air everyone breathe needs to be looked into. The sooner human adopt an eco-friendly lifestyle, the better it would be for mankind and the coming generations. There are several ways to bring the green technology in homes which will help reduce carbon footprint and still enjoying lifes.

4.1.3 Greener homes

A building that is designed, built and operated or reused in an ecologically-friendly way is known as a green home. Some ideas are using recycled products for flooring, insulation, recovered wood. The volatile organic compound interior paints as well as the installation of green air and water purification systems.

4.1.4 Greener energy

A major component of using green technology in homes is the use of alternative energy sources. Use of nonrenewable natural resources like wind turbine systems, which use wind power to generate electricity are very good examples. Solar power systems convert sunlight into electrical power, which can be used for heating as well as make electricity.

4.1.5 Greener products

In order to use green technology in homes, one can apply the science to the numerous products, furnishings and appliances found in their home. One should opt for energy-efficient appliances to save energy. Go for water-efficient toilets, faucets, washing machines and dishwashers. Use furnishings and clothing made from recycled materials and environmentally-friendly products.

The green technology involves the following

4.2 Green Growth, Technology and Innovation

This paper explores existing patterns of green innovation and presents an overview of green innovation policies for developing countries.

The key findings from the empirical analysis are:

- Frontier green innovations are concentrated in high-income countries, few in developing countries but growing;
- The most technologically sophisticated developing countries are emerging as significant innovators but limited to a few technology fields;
- There is very little South-South collaboration;
- There is potential for expanding green production and trade;
- There has been little base-of-pyramid green innovation to meet the needs of poor consumers, and it is too early to draw conclusions about its scalability.

To promote green innovation, technology and environmental policies one should focus on three complementary areas:

- To promote frontier innovation, it is advisable to limit local technology-push support to countries with sufficient technological capabilities—but there is also a need to provide global technology-push support for base-of-pyramid and neglected technologies including through a pool of long-term, stable funds supported by demand-pull mechanisms such as prizes;
- To promote catch-up innovation, it is essential both to facilitate technology access and to stimulate technology absorption by firms—with critical roles played by international trade and foreign direct investment, with firm demand spurred by public procurement, regulations and standards;
- To develop absorptive capacity, there is a need to strengthen skills and to improve the prevailing business environment for innovation—to foster increased experimentation, global learning, and talent attraction and retention. There is still considerable progress to be made in ranking green innovation policies as most appropriate for different developing country contexts—based on more impact evaluation studies of innovation policies targeted at green technologies.

4.3 From Growth to Green Growth: A Framework

Green growth is about making growth processes resource-efficient, cleaner and more resilient without necessarily slowing them. This paper aims at clarifying these concepts in an analytical framework and at proposing foundations for green growth.

The green growth approach proposed here is based on

- Focusing on what needs to happen over the next 5-10 years before the world gets locked into patterns that would be prohibitively expensive and complex to modify
- Reconciling the short and the long term, by offsetting short-term costs and maximizing synergies and economic co-benefits.

This, in turn, increases the social and political acceptability of environmental policies. This framework identifies channels through which green policies can potentially contribute to economic growth.Since green growth policies pursue a variety of goals, they are best served by a combination of instruments: price-based policies are important but are only one component in a policy tool-box that can also include norms and regulation, public production and direct investment, information creation and dissemination, education and moral suasion, or industrial and innovation policies.

4.4. Ecosystem Services and Green Growth

"Ecosystem services" has become a catch-phrase for the complex connections between the natural environment and human well-being. There is a common perception that there is a tradeoff between environmental protection and economic growth, especially in the near term. This perception can make policy makers reluctant to support environmental protection. Where the environment is a source of economically important services, then environmental protection may stimulate growth of gross domestic product instead of reducing it. This leads to a discussion on the effectiveness of programs intended to reduce ecosystem loss, with a focus on protected areas and payments for ecosystem services, and the effects of these programs on poverty alleviation.

4.5. Green Growth Good for the Poor

The developing world is experiencing substantial environmental change, and climate change is likely to accelerate these processes in the coming decades. Due to their initial poverty, and their relatively high dependence on environmental capital for their livelihoods, the poor are likely to suffer most due to their low resources for mitigation and investment in adaptation. Economic growth is essential for any large-scale poverty reduction. Green growth, a growth process that is sensitive to environmental and climate change concerns, is often seen to be particularly helpful in this respect, leading to a win-win in growth and poverty reduction terms, with additional gains for the cause of greening the planet and avoiding further disastrous environmental change. High labor intensity, declining shares of agriculture in gross domestic product and employment, migration, and urbanization are essential features of poverty-reducing growth. It finds that they may well cause a slow-down in the effectiveness of growth in reducing poverty. The main lesson therefore is that trade-offs are bound to exist; they increase the social costs of green growth and should be explicitly addressed. If not, green growth may not be good for the poor and the poor should not be asked to pay the price for sustaining growth while greening the planet.

V. SURVEY OVERVIEW

The Green Technologies and Practices survey is based on the BLS process approach to measuring green jobs, which defines "green" in terms of the environmental impact of an establishment's production processes—rather than by the type of good or service produced.[1] GTP survey data were collected from a sample of about 35,000 business establishments in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Survey respondents were asked whether they had used the following six types of green technologies and practices during the survey reference period, the pay period that included August 12, 2011:

Generation of electricity, heat, or fuel from renewable sources, such as wind or solar, primarily for use within the establishment.

Use of technologies or practices to improve energy efficiency within the establishment, such as occupying a LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certified building or using energy efficient lighting or programmable thermostats.

Use of technologies or practices in operations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through methods other than renewable energy generation and energy efficiency, including promotion and/or subsidy of alternative forms of transportation for employees, such as carpools or mass transit, or implementation of a telework program.

Use of technologies or practices either to reduce the creation or release of pollutants or toxic compounds as a result of operations, or to remove pollutants or hazardous waste from the environment. Examples of pollutants or toxic compounds include carbon monoxide, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), and heavy metals.

Use of technologies or practices to reduce or eliminate the creation of waste materials as a result of operations, such as managing wastewater and collecting and reusing or recycling waste

Use of technologies or practices in operations to conserve natural resources, excluding the use of recycled inputs in production processes. Examples include managing storm water or implementing organic agriculture or sustainable forestry practices.

VI. IMPORTANT GOALS OF GREEN TECHNOLOGY

The goals of green technology are many. To meet the needs of society in ways without damaging or depleting natural resources on earth is the main objective of green technology. The idea is to meet present needs without making any compromises. You have reached the right destination to know all about the goals of green technology.

Focus is being shifted on making products that can be fully reclaimed or re-used. By changing patterns of production and consumption, steps are being taken to reduce waste and pollution, as one of the important goals of green technology. It is essential to develop alternative technologies to prevent any further damage health and the environment. Speeding their implementation can benefit our environment and truly protect the planet. Explore the goals of green technology, introducing sustainable living, develop renewable energy and reduce waste.

6.1 Green Sustainable Living

In simple words, Sustainable living communities adopt a lifestyle that attempts to reduce the depletion of the earth's natural resource, putting less strain on its natural resources. Followers of sustainable living make efforts to shrink the carbon footprint by making changes in the lifestyle, like the way one use the transport, consumptive ratio of food and the energy use in the homes.

There is no shortage of ides and tips for sustainable living and make the environment happier. To live a simpler, more sustainable life, just follow the following simple ideas for green sustainable living:

6.2 Using Renewable Energy Resources

Renewable energy is energy which is derived from natural resources such as sunlight, wind, rain, and geothermal heat, which are renewable and naturally replenished. One of the primary goals of green technology is to shift our focus on these renewable energy sources, so as to curb the pollution and protect our planet.

Here are some renewable energy resources:

6.2.1 Wind power

Running wind turbines to produce energy have become the most common for commercial use. Power output depends on the wind speed and increases dramatically with increase in the speed of the winds. Preferred locations for wind farms are areas where winds are stronger and more constant, such as offshore and high altitude sites. Following these renewable energy solutions is one of the main aims of green technology.

6.2.2Hydropower

Another of the popular renewable energy sources is the energy in water, which can be harnessed and used. Water can produce considerable amounts of energy. Some forms of water energy are large-scale hydroelectric dams, run-of-the-river hydroelectricity and ocean energy.

6.2.3 Solar energy

Derived from the sun, as solar radiation, this is fast turning as one of the most important renewable energy resources, especially in countries with plenty of sun the whole year round. Some examples of its use are solar hot water, solar cooking, and heat for industrial purposes.

6.2.4Biomass

Plant material or biomass is a renewable energy source because it contains energy primarily derived from the sun. When the plants are burnt, they liberate the sun's energy they contain. As long as biomass is produced sustainably, these can prove to be renewable energy solutions and can last indefinitely.

6.2.5 Reducing Waste

With the ever rising populations and the subsequent climb in resource demands, the waste production has also increased. As one of the important goals of green technology, one should try to reduce waste, which is a crucial component of sustainable living. By being waste conscious, we will be promoting healthy environment and good habits for the generations to come.

One of the basic ways to reduce waste is by reusing commodities, and recycling. The waste production adds to emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, leaking dangerous materials into the soil and waterways. In the coming years, trillion pounds of natural resources are feared to get transformed into nonproductive wastes and gases. So it has become very essential to take some steps immediately. Now that we know as to why reduce waste, read on to know how to reduce waste.

There are a number of ways to reduce waste and promote green technology. One way is to reduce paper waste. One can always move to an online document. Another means to reduce waste is to buy in bulk, which lessens the use of packaging materials. There is plenty of food wastage going on. Organic waste keeps piling up, leading to costly methane emissions. Food waste can be reintroduced into the environment through composting, which can easily be carried out at home or with community composting.

Reuse not only saves natural resources, but also lessens our dependency on them. Recycling is another process on how to reduce waste. It primarily involves three primary processes; collection and processing, manufacturing. Purchase recycled products and promote the goals of green technology.

VII. ABOUT ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY MACHINES

The environmentally friendly machines are our future and a must for eco-friendly lifestyle. With world leaders carrying out conventions on green technology and how to curb the rising threat of global warming, the public anxiety about the phenomenon is at an all-time high. Environmentally friendly machines offer great solutions and encouraging developments in the high-tech sector.

Some of the common environmentally friendly machines that have already made their presence felt in the market are green computers, hybrid cars and green washing machines. It's about time everyone stood up and took notice of the abuzz in the world about the manmade rise of greenhouse gases. Eco-visionaries are already publishing data about the serious outcomes and encourage everybody to use environmentally friendly machines.

VIII. GREEN COMPUTERS WITH BIODEGRADABLE COMPONENTS

Several recent developments coming from the high-tech sector are the result of the anxiety revolving around green technology and making environmentally friendly machines. Computers are hard to recycle and are rarely recycled, as today's computers are made with a considerable amount of lead, cadmium, brominated fire retardants and plastics that can lead to toxic breakdown products.

Green computers or green computing refers to encouraging environmentally sustainable computing. It involves the practice of designing, manufacturing, using, and disposing computers, and associated subsystems efficiently and effectively with almost no impact on the environment. Research is still going on into the key areas and making green computers into as energy-efficient as possible. Efficient computer technologies are being developed to promote them as environmentally friendly machines.

Computers and related equipment have been charged for much of the global warming as among other reasons. But the conscious of the industry is gradually turning green conscience. Sophisticated power saver and hibernation modes and laptops just take minute nips in the energy rather than guzzling from the plug. The extensive adoption of liquid crystal displays has given way to substantial savings over less-efficient cathode ray tube technology. Some bright new signs coming out of Silicon Valley recently, propose great green things to come for green computers.

Going on about green computers, they promise to become completely carbon neutral in the coming years, which means reduced emissions. Ideas of Solar-Powered workstations are already floating, which will cut down on annual electricity costs through more energy efficient equipment and operations. The fast-paced tech world of

today sure has a green lining. Not only will these environmentally friendly machines will save everyone money, but they will go a long way to protecting our precious planet.

IX. BEST HYBRID CARS

It is a very good example for environmental friendly machines. The rising prices of fuel as well as the concern of the global warming, has led the auto industry to embrace a technology to address these concerns. And that's the hybrid car.

One will come across a lot of hybrid cars already in the market these days. Most leading automobile manufacturers have already announced plans to manufacture their own versions. As further information on hybrid cars, as environmentally friendly machines, they tend to give you 20 or 30 more miles per gallon than the standard automobile. Plus, as it gets better gas mileage, it pollutes less too.

Hybrid cars are a cross between a gasoline-powered car and an electric car. It has a gasoline engine, which is smaller and uses superior technologies to decrease emissions and increase efficiency. The fuel tank in a hybrid car works as the energy storage device for the gasoline engine. The electric motor on hybrid cars is very sophisticated, and it acts as a motor as well as a generator. The batteries in these cars are the energy storage device.

Hybrid cars come in smaller size, work more competently and use a braking system that can produce electricity while the car is in movement. Also commonly known as hybrid electric cars, due to the combination of engine and an internal combustion engine system with one or more electric motors, these environmentally friendly machines are sure to rule the future auto industry.

X. ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY GREEN WASHING MACHINES

Green washing machines are indeed a marvelous appliance and environmentally friendly machines, especially at a time when whole world is struggling with power-crisis. The new eco friendly green washing machines are a must for an eco friendly lifestyle and besides, they are reasonably priced too.

As further about green washing machines, the sheer quickness of these help to wash laundry quickly, thus saving on a lot of energy. Plus the unique electronic water control system handles all the calculations regarding the exact amount of water needed, as per the type and quantity of the laundry, which avoids any wastage of water. One is advised to use special eco-friendly detergents. Check for labels that point out a readily biodegradable product which is phosphate-free, and made from plants.

These qualities of green washing machines as environmentally friendly machines are just the tip of the iceberg. When it comes to minimizing the carbon footprint associated with our wardrobes, it is a must to make our laundry more eco-friendly, which has multiple benefits: It's better for not only for your wardrobe, and your planet, but for your wallet too!

Everybody wins when you green your laundry with green washing machines.

XI. CONCLUSION

GHG emissions will continue to grow. The planet's mean temperature will rise, as will the loss of biodiversity. The extent of these increases will depend on the ambition and effectiveness of the measures to be adopted globally. Strong political will could slow down the phenomenon. Governments, companies and citizens must do more in many areas. They must consider all the stakes in order not to waste their energies, and insist on the least costly actions. Better yet, they should conceive, implement and promote actions that both protect the environment and create wealth and employment. Global warming is an urgent challenge to which global decision makers are not paying sufficient attention. Globalisation is compatible with a healthy and resource-rich environment that can sustainably satisfy the needs of future generations – provided it follows a sustainable path.