

Go Green Club

24-11-2017, Friday, Computer Science and Engineering.



In a few decades, the relationship between the environment, resources and conflict may seem almost as obvious as the connection we see today – Wangari Maathai between human rights, democracy and peace.



Wangari Muta Maathai (01 Apr. 1940 – 25 Sep. 2011) was an internationally renowned Kenyan environmental political activist and Nobel laureate. She was educated in USA at Benedictine College and the University of Pittsburgh, as well as the University of Nairobi in Kenya. In 1977, Maathai founded the Green Belt Movement, an environmental non-governmental organization focused on the planting of trees, environmental conservation, and women's rights. In 1984, she was awarded the Right Livelihood Award, and in 2004, she became the first African woman to receive the Nobel Peace Prize for "her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace". Maathai was an elected member of Parliament and served as assistant minister for Environment and Natural Resources in the government of President Mwai Kibaki between January 2003 and November 2005. She was an Honorary Councillor of the World Future Council. In 2011, Maathai died of complications from ovarian cancer.

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