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## **Discussion Questions**

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## Discussion Questions

### Question 1

Where we currently stand, the youth demographic is quickly wasting away. However, the older role models as well as individuals characterized as older adults are wasting away quicker and on different ground. Citing reasons for youth global decline in number is all over the internet but interventions are limited. Low birth rate should be exempt of course (Pandve et al., 2009). NGOs counting Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth should strive to promote the critical role protected youth could play in combating climate change to protect future generations. Thus, should come up with activities and policies aimed at protecting this group to trust their vivacity in protecting the environment for the next generation.

Since all legitimate NGOs worldwide have the potential to provide the financial muscle, the youth demographic is at the blink of unemployment universally. Equally, these organizations are jam-packed with workforces with global citizen mentality, thus, their activities and policies should aim at addressing youth unemployment issues in exchange for their liveliness to protecting the environment of a future generation. This ought to entail formulation of programs publicizing call for pitches for co-financing ventures aimed at protecting the environment organized by youth. While these NGOs would have taken the challenge to solve a single demanding issue in all cultures and civilizations around the globe, the sought proposals will bring on table brilliant innovations buried among youth which in turn shall help increase resistance of environment to detrimental climate changes. The latter would be through youth involvement in vigorous protection of the environment and raising awareness of environmental change and its implication to future generations.

**Question 2**

The task of taking legislative policy and translating it into regulatory requirements and standards is a responsibility EPA ought not to relent in its perpetual sustenance. However, the failures of this Environment Protection Agency (EPA) can best be sighted based on the appraisal of reports by those who are mandated to regulate this agency. Thus, according to an analysis of government watchdog report authorized to regulate EPA, it is undisputed fact that the agency has failed in its obligations to aptly monitor institution-based asbestos (Garduno et al., 2018). For instance, for the time period of four years ending in 2015, the agency which is accountable for statewide inspections was found to have carried out only thirteen percent of checkups in schools. In comparison to states which organized independent inspection programs, asbestos' scrutiny onuses by EPA receded in contrast. This independent programs under state inspection jurisdiction carried out eighty-seven percent of the checkups.

On the same note, EPA has failed to allocate adequate resources for monitoring asbestos in conservatories. The agency is indifferent to some scenarios and has totally eliminated this crucial allotment (Garduno et al., 2018). Moreover, as a result of botched accountability, EPA has gone to an extent of monitoring schools that posed a request or launched complaints, making it impossible to ascertain the risk schools posed to employees as well as students due to asbestos exposure.

To improve quality of environment in which we live, I recommend EPA revamp its current administration to substantially protect personnel and children from exposure to asbestos. This could be achieved through proactive measures geared towards reducing current exposure such as formulation of new rules aimed at prohibiting the presently unfettered prior asbestos uses.

### References

- Garduno, H. C., Lewis, E., & Ryan Maxwell, J. N. (2018). *EPA Needs to Re-Evaluate Its Compliance Monitoring Priorities For Minimizing Asbestos Risks in Schools*. Washington DC: Office of Inspector General.
- Pandve, H. T., Deshmukh, P. R., Pandve, R. T., & Patil, N. R. (2009). Role of youth in combating climate change. *Indian journal of occupational and environmental medicine*, 13(2), 105.

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