



ECOBUZZ

A BUZZ TO THE GREEN FUTURE!!

APRIL EDITION

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Greetings from Faculty of Law, GLS University!

"I don't want to protect the environment; I want to create a world where the environment doesn't need protection." For creating such a world, the learning process in education must take place beyond the classroom. A quality education helps one to grow personally, professionally and socially and also can awaken joy, curiosity and a deep desire to pursue leadership roles which positively impacts those around us.

The Sustainable Development Goal 4 that is 'Quality Education' aims at ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. It also ensures that all girls and boys complete free primary and secondary schooling by 2030. But, the estimates show that, among those 59 million children, 1 in 5 of them had dropped out and recent trends suggest that 2 in 5 out-of-school children will never set foot in a classroom. The Sustainable Development Goal 4 - Quality Education clearly recognizes that this gap must be closed, even as the international community more explicitly addresses the challenges of quality and equity in education. Researches prove that Quality Education matters in each and everyone's life and is the most important factor influencing student achievement. A teacher's preparation process too requires a complete paradigm shift in their training mechanism and processes.

The areas that need utmost attention for policy implications are research on various State Interventions and its impact on Learning Outcomes, formative and adaptive assessment of learning outcomes, competency-based learning, and related pedagogies like experiential learning, arts-integrated and sports-integrated. It requires a great deal of teamwork and motivation. I truly believe that the kind of potential we have in us can surely achieve this milestone too. I sincerely hope and wish to create landmarks in this direction by developing life skills through real and quality education.

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National Updates

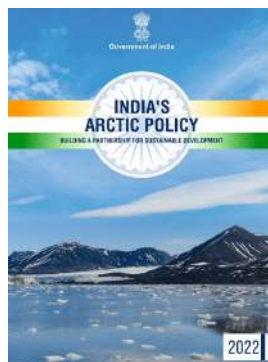
India will continue to act in favor of Climate-Resilient Policies: Union Women and Child Development Minister, Smt. Smriti Irani

“Indian traditions and culture are natural sources of inspiration for this initiative. Reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, redesign and re-manufacture have been part of India's cultural and business ethos,” said Union Minister Smt. Smriti Irani. “India will continue to act in favor of climate-resilient policies and practices as has been our civilizational endeavor,” she added.



India unveils its Arctic policy, focuses on combating climate change

The Centre on Thursday released India's Arctic Policy, with the aim of enhancing the country's cooperation with the resource-rich and rapidly transforming region. Titled 'India and the Arctic: Building a partnership for sustainable development', the policy is built on six central pillars – science and research, climate and environmental protection, economic and human development, transportation and connectivity, governance and international cooperation, and finally, national capacity building. It was unveiled by Earth Sciences Minister Mr. Jitendra Singh.



Environment Ministry releases project reports for rejuvenation of 13 rivers in India.

Union minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Mr. Bhupender Yadav, and Union Minister for Jal Shakti, Mr. Gajender Singh Shekhawat, along with Minister of State, MoEFCC, Mr. Ashwini Kumar Choubey, jointly released the reports. The thirteen rivers for which the DPRs are released are Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej, Yamuna, Brahmaputra, Luni, Narmada, Godavari, Mahanadi, Krishna, and Cauvery.

RIVER REJUVENATION BEYOND GANGA	
13 rivers, spread over 24 states and 2 UTs, to be rejuvenated through forestry interventions	Why forestry interventions?
Himalayan Rivers: Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej, Beas, Yamuna and Brahmaputra	➤ Forests absorb rainfall
Peninsular Rivers: Narmada, Godavari, Mahanadi, Krishna and Cauvery	➤ Slow run off
Inland Drained River: Luni	➤ Regulate hydrological cycle
	➤ Reduce soil erosion
	➤ Improve water infiltration
	➤ Recharge aquifers
	➤ Biological filters
	➤ Bioremediation

State Minister Mr. Jagdish Vishwakarma Panchal invites Innovative climate change solutions from the youth at IDEAS 2022 [Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India]

The event started with an inaugural session kicked off by Ms. Karuna Singh Regional Director, Earth Day network, Asia who welcomed the audience. The dialogue session of the program focused on 'Innovative ways to reconnect youth with nature'.

Limestone mining: NGT quashes clearance to Ultratech, NCC in Amreli

“The area being more than 50 hectares has to be treated as category 'A' project, requiring appraisal only by MoEF&CC. Even if the two are taken as separate, it is expansion of an existing project in which case it has to be appraised by MoEF&CC, even if it is less than 50 hectares,” the bench stated quashing the two environmental clearance (EC) certificates granted by the Gujarat State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) in 2020 .

Improper Disposal Of Hazardous Waste: Gujarat HC Grants Bail To Director Of Chemical Company, Says Transporter Liable To Ensure Waste Reaches Treatment Plant

The Gujarat High Court recently granted bail to the Director of a chemical company, in connection with disposal of the hazardous waste material produced by it in a creek , causing injury to two persons. The Bench comprising Hon'ble Ms. Justice Gita Gopi , opined that taking note of the CPCB co-processing guidelines of 2016 and 2017, it is the duty of the transporter to take waste by-products

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Earth is my mother and I am her child.~ Atharvaveda 12.1.12

GREEN JUSTICE

VENAN DIAS VS DR. JASMINE BRENDA PINTO

CITATION: Original Application No. 19/2022

The appellate had raised contention over the issue of complete ban on use wood. This wood being used by his neighbors or used for any other activity that causes nuisance to the appellant has to be considered in the preview of private nuisance. The Authorities are taking necessary actions by issuing notices in accordance with their existing internal rules and powers. If still the applicant still has any grievance against the order of the State Authorities, he may approach to the competent forum or in case of private nuisance, he may approach to the competent court/forum for redressal of his grievances. The Original Application has been disposed.

ANKUSH ARORA VS CHANDIGARH POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE

CITATION: Appeal No. 12/2022

Case of the appellant is that against two separate challans dated 12/6/18 and 9/8/19 for violating plastic ban, the amount of compensation has already been paid as per receipt. Thus, disconnection of the electricity and sealing is not justified as the object of such coercive measure is only recovery of the amount which has already been paid. The court noted that the show cause notice were issued. According to the appellant, due to peak of the Covid-19 pandemic, the notices were not attended to and later payment has been made. In view of the fact that payment has already been made as mentioned above, court didnot find any justification to continue the order of disconnection of the electricity and sealing. Accordingly, the impugned order will stand set aside. If the same has been given effect to, the electricity will be reconnected and premises will be de-sealed. The appeal is disposed off.

BABUBHAI RAMUBHAI SAINI VS GUJARAT POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

CITATION: Original Application No. 20/2017

The applicant filed the case against the pollution caused in Morbi town of Gujarat on account of operation of Ceramic, Silicate and Frit industries. Directions were sought to close the coal-based gasifiers used by industrial units in and around the town of Morbi and ensure that the said industries follow terms of 'Consent of Consolidated Authorization' (CCA) by the Gujarat State Pollution Control Board (GSPCB) and the directions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) vide letter dated 21.06.2014. The Tribunal also constituted an Expert Committee of CPCB, GPCB and Head of Department (HoD), Environment Engineering Department of M.S. University, Baroda to suggest parameters for coal gasifiers compliant with the standards. Several reports were also taken into consideration. On consideration, the Tribunal held that all gasifiers could not be allowed when there was high level of air pollution in the area dangerous to health and environment. The court said that Any user of technology has to take responsibility so that if pollution is found, he can be held accountable. The appeal is disposed off.

ZULFUKAR ALI VS DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

CITATION: Original Application No. 111/2022

The application is against the order of the DDA dated 17.10.2020 imposing fine of Rs. 50,000/- purporting to be in compliance of order of this Tribunal dated 15.01.2015. According to the applicant it has been wrongly alleged that the applicant was disposing of plastic bottles into river Yamuna. He merely transporting the plastic for sale. Order of this Tribunal has been wrongly invoked without considering the view point of the Applicant. Accordingly, we direct that the impugned order be treated as notice to the applicant to which the applicant may give his reply within two weeks. The DDA may pass appropriate order, after considering the stand of the applicant in accordance with law, within two months.

MOHD ZAFAR KHAN VS STATE OF MADHYA PRADESH

CITATION: Original Application No. 23/2022

The relief to include the Khasra no. 484/2, Behrol Village, Banda Tehsil, Sagar District, M.P within the submerged area is not within the domain of the National Green Tribunal. The Banda Irrigation Project of Water Resource Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh was granted requisite permission for carrying out the construction in the year 2018 after planning and environmental study that has not been challenged. The only relief as prayed and argued by the learned counsel for the Applicant was provision for treatment of untreated water effluent being discharged by the unit of Respondent. The tribunal directs that the provisions contained in The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 must be strictly observed and State Pollution Control Board shall periodically monitor the provisions for treatment of the untreated discharge of water according to the parameter laid down by the Central Pollution Control Board and in case of any violation, necessary legal action should be initiated in accordance with the law. With these observations, the application is disposed of.

अनागोहत्या वै भीमा कृत्ये मा नो गामश्चं पुरुष वधीः ।

O humans! Animals are Aghnya (that ought not to be killed) protect the animals.~ Yajurveda 1.1

GREEN LAWS

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

UNCLOS, commonly known as the Law of the Sea Convention or the Law of the Sea Treaty, is an international agreement that sets a legal foundation for all marine and maritime operations. 167 countries and the European Union are members as of June 2016. The third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III), which took place between 1973 and 1982, resulted in the Convention. The four treaties of the 1958 Convention on the High Seas were replaced by UNCLOS. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) came into force in 1994, a year after Guyana became the 60th country to sign the treaty. The extent to which the Convention codifies customary international law is unknown. The convention came into effect on November 16, 1994, when the 60th instrument of ratification was placed, after it was opened for signing on December 10, 1982. It lays down a comprehensive regime of law and order in the world's oceans and seas establishing rules governing all uses of the oceans and their resources. It embodies in one instrument traditional rules for the uses of the oceans and at the same time introduces new legal concepts and regimes and addresses new concerns. The Convention also provides the framework for further development of specific areas of the law of the sea.

COASTAL REGULATION ZONE

Coastal Regulation Zone notification was issued in February 1991 under section 3 of India's Environment Protection Act, 1986. The Coastal Region is defined as the land along the banks of creeks, lagoons, estuaries, backwaters, and rivers subject to tidal fluctuations up to 500 meters from the High Tide Line (HTL) and a stage of 100 meters along the banks of creeks, lagoons, estuaries, backwaters, and rivers subject to tidal fluctuations, according to the notification. The aforementioned notification covers the intertidal zone and land section of the coastal area, but not the ocean portion. Industry, processing factories, and other similar facilities were prohibited from being established or expanded as a result of the notification. For the first time in 1991, the subject was brought up. Coastal zones have been designated as CRZ-1, CRZ-2, CRZ-3, and CRZ-4. In 2003 notifications, the same was done for CRZ.



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ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

QUALITY EDUCATION: A STEP FORWARD

~MAITRI PATEL

The right to education does not only give the right to access education but it also entails right to quality education. India has seen an era where getting educated was a serious dilemma. There were various initiatives taken by the Government from every state to increase the literacy rate. Successful performance in school was supported by a wide range of abilities, attitudes and socio-emotional competencies, beyond traditional literacy and numeracy skills - life skills significantly contributed to learning and are an aspect of quality education. While there is an understanding around the importance of life skills, there is a possible lack of alignment between traditional curriculum and a life-skills learning agenda and a lack of understanding of how these can be developed across the education spectrum. India is now looking at delivering education programmes differently and speedily to employ solutions, that accelerate impact and achieve scale across interventions targeted at children and adolescents. Poor quality education leads to poor learning outcomes in India, ultimately pushing children out of the education system and leaving them vulnerable to child labour, abuse and violence. Many classrooms continue to be characterized by teacher-centered role learning, corporal punishment and discrimination. Before the pandemic, progress was already slow and insufficient to achieve the education targets in the Goals. School closures caused by the pandemic have had devastating consequences for children's learning and well-being. Hundreds of millions of children and young people are lagging behind in their learning, which will have long-term impacts. One year into the COVID-19 crisis, two thirds of students worldwide are still affected by full or partial school closures. The most vulnerable children and those unable to access remote learning are at increased risk of never returning to school and of being forced into child marriage or child labour. Every girl and boy in India has the fundamental right to quality education, an education that helps to acquire basic literacy and numeracy, learning without fear and feel valued irrespective of where they come from.

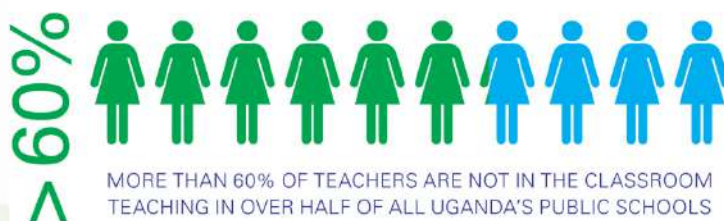
Targets:

1. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
2. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
3. By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.
4. By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL



ONLY 1 IN 4 CHILDREN WHO START PRIMARY SCHOOL MAKES IT TO SECONDARY SCHOOL



Source: UNICEF

<https://www.unicef.org/uganda/what-we-do/quality-education>

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UPCOMING EVENTS

National

- 6-7th August: Faculty of Law, GLS University is organizing the 2nd International (Virtual) Conference on the theme "Climate Change Governance and Law" to commemorate the semi-centennial year of Stockholm Declaration(50 years) and Semi-Sesquicentennial of Independence of India(75 years). Theme 2 for the said conference is on "Corporate Climate Infusement : Technology and Advancement".
- 2nd April: National Conference on Advances in Science, Agriculture, Environmental & Biotechnology (NCASAEB)

International

- 4th April- Release of the IPCC Working Group III Summary for Policymakers
- 6th April- 4th Oceans Forum on Trade-Related Aspects of SDG 14
- 13th April- 7th Our Ocean Conference 2022
- 15-16 April: International Conference on Chemical, Agricultural, Biological and Environmental Sciences (ICCABES)
- 25th April- UN Biodiversity Conference (COP 15)



Concept and design: Tapati Dave

For the first time in 10 years, reading and arithmetic scores have improved in public funded schools at early grades (ASER 2016). In seven states (Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Telangana and Uttarakhand) reading level increased by 7 per cent at grade 3 level since 2014. This indicates that increase in learning is possible but takes time.