



# ECOBUZZ

A BUZZ TO THE GREEN FUTURE!!

DECEMBER EDITION

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*Greetings from Faculty of Law, GLS University!*

I am very happy to learn that for this month's edition of EcoBuzz the students have chosen the SDG 12 as the theme. Our country has initiated its journey to attain the SDG goal 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. Worldwide consumption and production is a driving force of the global economy. It rests on the use of the natural environment and resources in a way that continues to have destructive impacts on mother Earth. Economic and social progress over the last century has been accompanied by environmental degradation that is endangering the very systems on which our future development - indeed, our very survival - depends. It is estimated that each year one third of all food produced that is equivalent to 1.3 billion tonnes worth around \$1 trillion - ends up rotting in the bins of consumers and retailers due to poor transportation and harvesting practices. If people worldwide switched to energy efficient light bulbs the world would save US\$120 billion annually. Should the global population reach 9.6 billion by 2050, the equivalent of almost three planets could be required to provide the natural resources needed to sustain current lifestyles.

Therefore India has set targets of halving the global food waste per capita and ensuring the efficient and sustainable use of natural resources by 2030, fighting pollution, reducing the overall waste generation, and improving the management of chemicals and toxic wastes and supporting companies' transition to green infrastructures and practices while making sure everyone everywhere is fully informed of ways to live in harmony with nature and eventually adopts thoughtful habits.

All these initiatives reflect that India is committed to attain the targets set forth in the SDG and it is employing various effective strategies to achieve the same.

Let us all be mindful of the impacts that we are causing to the environment in this process of economic growth and development.

Regards,

Dr. Mayuri H. Pandya

Director, Faculty of Law, GLS University

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# National Updates

## India is the host of the 'G-20 Summit.' First delegate meetings underway

The theme for India's G20 Summit is "vasudhaiva kutumbakam- One earth, One Family, One future."

Emphasis: India acceded to the Presidency of the G-20 countries on 1 Dec 2022 and will continue as a President for the same till 30 Nov 2023. This meeting "is striving for just and equitable growth for all in the world, as we navigate through these turbulent times, in a sustainable, holistic, responsible, and inclusive manner...a uniquely Indian approach...of living in harmony with the surrounding ecosystem."



## The NITI Aayog' Report for Dec (2022) month- "Report on Carbon Capture, Utilisation, and Storage (CCUS) Policy Framework and its Deployment Mechanism in India."

As the name itself suggests, the method called CCUS involves mechanisms and technologies that are utilized to capture carbon from emitting sources and utilizing it for different purposes. The main idea of CCUS involves bringing in investments into this venture, creating jobs, promoting new industries, emphasis on low carbon footprint products to name a few.



## The G-20 Development Working group met in Mumbai (India) for its 1st meeting.

This meeting was held in the financial capital between Dec 13- 16 (2022). This meeting had a grand opening with cultural performances, the foreign delegates visiting Kanheri caves, visiting handicraft exhibitions etc. This meeting is a series of meetings set for the G20 event, 3 main subjects of discussions (spread across 4 Sessions)



# State Updates

## Mangrove Conservation- 2022

The mangroves in Gujarat are second only to the mangroves in West Bengal on the East Coast in terms of area, occurring in about 911 sq.km area in Gujarat.

Emphasis: GEC is focusing on community aid to restore the mangroves in 75% of the 16 districts of the coastal areas of Gujarat.

Agenda: sea bed plantation, coastal environment conservation, saving marine life etc.

## Supreme Court on project GIB to the Union Gov. (Great Indian Bustards)- Dec 2022.

The supreme court also asked about the 'GIB Project' just like we had 'Project Tiger.' Emphasis: these birds known as the great Indian Bustards are critically endangered species and as per reports 7 of them have died due to electrocution.

Agenda: Gujarat and Rajasthan are home to these species of birds. These species are slow breeders and very much endangered. The SC had previously asked power companies in Gujarat and Rajasthan to lay underground high transmission cables in the regions where these species are found.

## Gujarats' CM Shri Bhupendra Patel unveils U20 logo (Dec 19, 2022)

It is the Urban 20 that gives the various countries of the forum to discuss aspects about urban planning, affordable housing, social inclusion etc. Emphasis: As of now it is said that the event is supposed to be chaired in the city of Ahmedabad in 2023.

Agenda: encouraging environmentally responsive behavior, ensuring water security, accelerating climate finance, local potential and identity, reinventing urban governance, digital urban features.

अश्वत्थो देवसदनस्तृतीयस्यामितो दिवि ।  
तत्रामृतस्य चक्षणं देवाः कुष्ठमवन्वत ॥

It is prohibited to cut Vat Vriksha as Gods live in this tree and you get no disease where this tree is planted.

~Atharvaveda 5.4.3

# GREEN JUSTICE

## SHASHIKANT VITHAL KAMBLE VS UNION OF INDIA

Original Application No. 1017/2018

Issue for consideration is validity of notification dated 14.11.2018, issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, modifying the EIA regime in respect of construction projects with built up area more than 20,000 sq. meters to 50, 000 sq. meters and industrial sheds, educational institutions, hospitals and hostels for educational institutions more than 20,000 sq. meters upto 1,50,000 sq. meters. The impugned Notification will result in diluting the existing mechanism for Impact Assessment by SEIAA and cannot thus be sustained. The same needs to be revisited in light of appropriate Expert studies to ensure that effective Impact Assessment takes place in respect of such projects so as to ensure that development of any such project takes place consistent with the 'Precautionary' and 'Sustainable Development' principles. Delhi High Court has been operative for the last more than four years and the impugned Notification has not been acted upon, no steps have been taken by the MoEF&CC either to file any reply or to seek variation of the 18 order by this Tribunal or by Delhi High Court and none appears to contest the matter.

## NAND KUMAR THAKUR VS STATE OF BIHAR & ORS.

Original Application No. 575/2022

Mr. Nand Kumar Thakur resident of village Karnpur, Ward no. 8, District Supaul, Bihar has sent the present letter petition, which is treated and registered as original application, complaining about causing of environmental pollution by M/s Bhagwati Rice Mill. The applicant has submitted that fly ash and smoke emitted from and hot water discharged by the Project Proponent has resulted in damage to fruit bearing and green trees, agricultural crops and is also causing health problem to the resident of locality. Bihar SPCB is directed to ensure that the industrial unit does not illegally operate in violation of the closure order and the industrial unit in question is allowed to commence its operation only after due compliance of the environmental norms.

## KARTIK MITTAL VS ANJANI SHARMA

Original Application No. 816/2022

The applicant has submitted that the property owner is threatening all the floor members of having top level contacts with Delhi Police and EDMC. The illegal construction is nothing but a poison to lives of senior citizens who are having severe asthmatic problem. Vide order dated 18.11.2022, notice was ordered to be issued to the respondent and this Tribunal constituted a Joint Committee comprising of the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC), the Commissioner-Municipal Corporation, Delhi (MCD) and the District Magistrate (Shahdara), Delhi and directed the same to verify the factual position and submit its report within one month. MCD and DPCC are directed to send Action Taken Report within three months by e-mail preferably in the form of searchable PDF/OCR Support PDF and not in the form of Image PDF to the learned Registrar General of this Tribunal, who may list the matter before this Tribunal for further directions, if considered necessary.

## KAMLAPAT VS UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Original Application No. 560/2022

Grievance in this application is against violation of environmental norms in undertaking mining at Kabrai, District Mahoba, Uttar Pradesh, Village-Bilbai, Tehsil & District Mahoba, UP for "Building Stone (Khanda, Boulder, Bailast (Gitti)) Mining". The Tribunal sought a factual report in the matter from a joint Committee comprising State PCB and District Magistrate, Mahoba. In above circumstances, the court is unable to accept the stand of the PPs. Accordingly, the application is disposed of accordingly with a direction that further steps in the matter be taken in terms of earlier directions. However, since learned Counsel for the PPs submitted that the matter is also being looked into in Departmental Appeal, it is made clear that the said proceedings will not be affected by this order but this order must be duly taken into account in the said proceedings, as per law.

शैले शैले न माणिक्यं मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे ।

साधवो नहि सर्वत्र चन्दनं न वने वने ॥

Rubies are not found in every mountain; nor is a pearl to be met with every elephant.  
Good people are not found everywhere. A sandalwood tree does not exist in every forest.

~ Chanakya Neetisaar 2.9

## THE RAMSAR CONVENTION

A Ramsar site is a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention, which is also known as the 'Convention on Wetlands' – an intergovernmental environmental treaty established by UNESCO in 1971, and named after the city of Ramsar in Iran, where the convention was signed that year.

Ramsar recognition is the identification of wetlands around the world, which are of international importance, especially if they provide habitat to waterfowl (about 180 species of birds).

India's Ramsar wetlands are spread over 11,000 sq km – around 10% of the total wetland area in the country – across 18 States. No other South Asian country has as many sites though this has much to do with India's geographical breadth and tropical diversity.

One of the nine criteria must be fulfilled to be the Ramsar Site

Ramsar Tag helps develop and maintain an international network of wetlands which are important for the conservation of global biological diversity and for sustaining human life through the maintenance of their ecosystem components, processes and benefits. Sites are protected under strict guidelines of the convention.

The Ramsar Convention came into force in 1975 with a mission to conserve and use wisely all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world.

The convention works on three pillars that define the purpose of the Ramsar Convention:

- i) Wise Use
- ii) List of Wetlands of International Importance
- iii) International Cooperation

It is the only international treaty that addresses a specific ecosystem (wetland.)

64% of the world's wetlands have disappeared in the last century.

The Convention uses a broad definition of wetlands. It includes all lakes and rivers, underground aquifers, swamps and marshes, wet grasslands, peatland, oases, estuaries, deltas and tidal flats, mangroves and other coastal areas, coral reefs, and all human-made sites such as fishponds, rice paddies, reservoirs and salt pans. There are over 2,300 Ramsar Sites on the territories of 171 Ramsar Contracting Parties across the world. Bolivia has the largest area under Ramsar protection.

S.No	Wetland Site Name	Designation Date	Area (Sq.Km)
1	Keoladeo National Park	10/1/1981	28.73
2	Chilika Lake	10/1/1981	1165
3	Sambhar Lake	3/23/1990	240
4	Wular Lake	3/23/1990	189
5	Harike Lake	3/23/1990	41
6	Loktak Lake	3/23/1990	266
7	Kanjli	1/22/2002	1.83
8	Ropar	1/22/2002	13.65
9	Kolleru Lake	8/19/2002	901
10	Bhoj Wetland	8/19/2002	32.01
11	Pong Dam Lake	8/19/2002	156.62
12	Deepor Beel	8/19/2002	40
13	Tsomoriri	8/19/2002	120
14	Sasthamkotta Lake	8/19/2002	3.73
15	Ashtamudi Wetland	8/19/2002	61.4
16	Bhitarkanika Mangroves	8/19/2002	650
17	Point Calimere Wildlife and Bird Sanctuary	8/19/2002	385
18	East Calcutta Wetlands	8/19/2002	125
19	Vembanad-Kol Wetland	8/19/2002	1532.5
20	Surinsar-Mansar Lakes	11/8/2005	3.5
21	Upper Ganga River	11/8/2005	265.9
22	Renuka Wetland	11/8/2005	0.2
23	Rudrasagar Lake	11/8/2005	2.4
24	Hokersa Wetland	11/8/2005	13.75
25	Chandertal Wetland	11/8/2005	0.49
26	Natsarovar	9/24/2012	120
27	Sundarban Wetland	1/30/2019	4230
28	Nandur Madhameshwar	6/21/2019	14.37
29	Sarsai Nawar Jheel	9/19/2019	1.6127
30	Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary	9/19/2019	2.246
31	Sandi Bird Sanctuary	9/26/2019	3.054
32	Beas Conservation Reserve	9/26/2019	64.2852
33	Keshopur-Miani Community Reserve	9/26/2019	3.439
34	Nangal Wildlife Sanctuary	9/26/2019	1.16
35	Samaspur Bird Sanctuary	10/3/2019	7.99371
36	Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary	12/2/2019	7.22
37	Saman Bird Sanctuary	12/2/2019	5.263
38	Kabartal Wildlife Sanctuary	7/21/2020	21
39	Asan Conservation Reserve	7/21/2020	4.444
40	Lonar Lake	7/22/2020	4.27
41	Sur Sarovar	8/21/2020	4.31
42	Tso Kar Wetland Complex	11/17/2020	95.77
43	Wadhvana Wetland	4/5/2021	6.3
44	Thoi Lake Wildlife Sanctuary	4/5/2021	6.99
45	Haidarpur Wetland	4/13/2021	58.08
46	Khijadia Wildlife Sanctuary	4/13/2021	5.11745
47	Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary	5/25/2021	4.12
48	Sultanpur National Park	5/25/2021	1.4252
49	Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary	6/29/2021	28.94
50	Pala Wetland	8/31/2021	18.5
51	Satkosia Gorge	10/12/2021	981.9672
52	Tampara Lake	10/12/2021	3
53	Hirakud Reservoir	10/12/2021	654
54	Ansupa Lake	10/12/2021	2.31
55	Koonthakulam Bird Sanctuary	11/8/2021	0.7204
56	Chitrangudi Bird Sanctuary	11/8/2021	2.6047
57	Sakhya Sagar	1/7/2022	2.48
58	Sirpur Wetland	1/7/2022	1.61
59	Yashwantrao Sagar	1/7/2022	8.229
60	Rangmathittu Bird Sanctuary	2/15/2022	5.177
61	Pailikaranal Marsh Reserve Forest	4/8/2022	12.47537
62	Karikili Bird Sanctuary	4/8/2022	0.58442
63	Pichavaram Mangrove	4/8/2022	14.78642
64	Udhayamathandapuram Bird Sanctuary	4/8/2022	0.43767
65	Vedanthalangal Bird Sanctuary	4/8/2022	0.40348
66	Vellore Bird Sanctuary	4/8/2022	0.77185
67	Vembanur Wetland Complex	4/8/2022	0.19746
68	Gulf of Mannar Marine Biosphere Reserve	4/8/2022	526.71876
69	Suchindram Theroor Wetland Complex	4/8/2022	0.94229
70	Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary	4/8/2022	0.96891
71	Vaduvur Bird Sanctuary	4/8/2022	1.12638
72	Thane Creek	4/13/2022	65.2108
73	Nanda Lake	6/8/2022	0.4201
74	Shalldugh Wetland Conservation Reserve	6/8/2022	16.75
75	Hygam Wetland Conservation Reserve	6/8/2022	8.0182

Source : ENVIS Centre on Wildlife & Protected Areas  
[http://www.wiienvis.nic.in/Database/ramsar\\_wetland\\_sites\\_8224.aspx](http://www.wiienvis.nic.in/Database/ramsar_wetland_sites_8224.aspx)

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~Atharvaveda 5.4.3

## PRODUCTION PATTERNS WORLDWIDE

:YUVRAJ GOSWAMI

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or Global Goals are a collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed to be a “shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future”. The SDGs were set up in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly (UN-GA) and are intended to be achieved by 2030. They are included in a UN-GA Resolution called the 2030 Agenda or what is colloquially known as Agenda 2030. The SDGs were developed in the Post-2015 Development Agenda as the future global development framework to succeed the Millennium Development Goals which were ended in 2015. The SDGs emphasize the interconnected environmental, social and economic aspects of sustainable development.

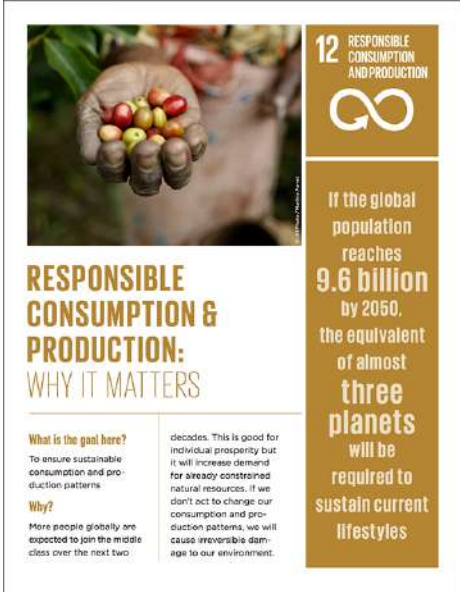
Sustainable Development Goal 12 (SDG 12 or Global Goal 1), titled “responsible consumption and production”, is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals established by the United Nations in 2015. The official wording of SDG 12 is “Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns”. SDG 12 is meant to ensure good use of resources, improving energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and ensuring a better quality of life for all. SDG 12 has 11 targets to be achieved by at least 2030 and progress toward the targets is measured using 13 indicators.

Sustainable Development Goal 12 has 11 targets. The first 8 are “outcome targets”, which are: implement the 10-Year Framework of Programs on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns; achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources; reducing by half the per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and the reduction of food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses; achieving the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle; reducing waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse; encourage companies to adopt sustainable practices; promote public procurement practices that are sustainable; and ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development. The three “means of achievement” targets are: support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity; develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts; and remove market distortions, like fossil fuel subsidies, that encourage wasteful consumption.


According to the United Nations Environment Programme, Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) refers to “the use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardize the needs of future generations”.

**Progress:** As of December 2020, 40 countries and territories had reported on sustainable public procurement policies and action plans or equivalent legal dispositions aimed at encouraging the procurement of environmentally sound, energy-efficient products and promoting more socially responsible purchasing practices and sustainable supply chains. Fossil fuel subsidies declined in 2019 to \$431.6 billion as a result of lower fuel prices, reversing the upward trend from 2017 to 2018. Fossil fuel subsidies are expected to fall sharply owing to the collapse in demand caused by COVID-19 mitigation efforts and the oil price shock experienced in 2020.”

**Challenges:** Globalization has been increasingly recognized to have a role in the achievement of sustainable development. In a report released by United Nations in 2015, it showed that although globalization provides many opportunities for sustainable development, it also creates a wide array of challenges, causing negative consequences. The food system has drastically evolved in the context of rapid population growth and globalization. It is notable that a number of significant challenges, with wide-reaching consequences, have arisen due to globalization and threatening the sustainability of the food system. Globalization can undermine the sustainability of the food system in a number of different ways.



12 RESPONSIBLE  
CONSUMPTION  
AND PRODUCTION



If the global population reaches 9.6 billion by 2050, the equivalent of almost three planets will be required to sustain current lifestyles

**RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION & PRODUCTION: WHY IT MATTERS**

**What is the goal here?**  
To ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

**Why?**  
More people globally are expected to join the middle class over the next two decades. This is good for individual prosperity but it will increase demand for already constrained natural resources. If we don't act to change our consumption and production patterns, we will cause irreversible damage to our environment.

Image Source: United Nations Sustainable development goals  
<https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal12>

मूल ब्रह्मा त्वचा विष्णु शाखा रुद्रमहेश्वरः ।  
पातले पातले देवानाम् वृक्षराज नमोस्तुते ॥

With Brahma in your roots, Vishnu in your body, Shiva in your branches and other Gods & Goddess living in your leaves, oh tree- the King I salute you!

~ Srimad Bhagwat

# UPCOMING EVENTS

## National

16 January: International Conference on Advances in Smart Materials, Chemical, & Biochemical Engineering (CHEMSMART-22)

18 January : National Conference on Advances in Science, Agriculture, Environmental & Biotechnology

22 January: National Conference on Business Management, Economics & Social Science

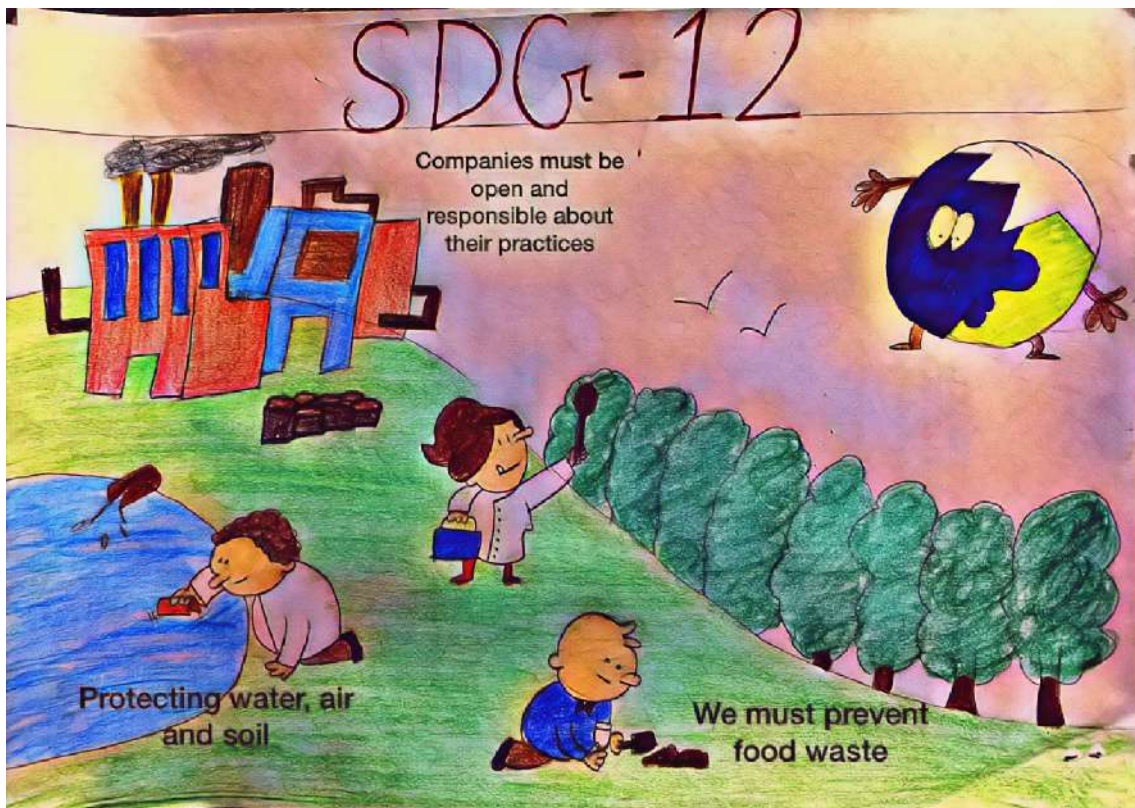
## International

17 January : Second meeting of the UNEP Working Group on Nitrogen

18 January : Fashion Industry Target Consultation: Regional Workshops & Global Survey

24 January : UNEP webinar series: Scope and functions of the Science-policy panel

30 January : OEWG1.2: Science-Policy Panel to contribute further to the sound management of chemicals and waste and to prevent pollution



Concept and design :Charishma

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