



# ECOBUZZ

A BUZZ TO THE GREEN FUTURE!!

JULY EDITION

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*Green Greetings from Faculty of Law, GLS University!*

There is no development without fueling the engine of growth. Energy is critical and people with no sustainable access to energy are deprived of the opportunity to become part of national and global progress. Energy is the golden thread that connects economic growth, social equity, and environmental sustainability. With access to energy, people can study, go to university, get a job, start a business – and reach their full potential.” It is central to nearly every major challenge and opportunity the world faces today – security, climate change, food production, jobs or increasing incomes. Sustainable energy generates opportunity – it transforms lives, economies and the planet. There are tangible health benefits to having access to electricity, and a demonstrable improvement in wellbeing. Energy access therefore constitutes a core component of the sustainable development agenda for energy. The production of useable energy can also be a source for climate change.

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# National Updates

## Scientists take inspiration from palm trees to make hurricane-resistant wind turbines.

Scientists have looked to wind-resistant palm trees to build offshore wind turbines that can withstand Atlantic hurricanes. After studying palm trees, researchers found that downward facing blades, were less likely to break as they faced away from the tower and could be lighter, more flexible and cheaper to make.



## NHRC notice to Environment Ministry on air pollution impacting life expectancy.

In a statement, the NHRC said it has taken motu cognizance of media reports quoting a survey that air pollution is a great threat to human health in India, reducing overall life expectancy by five years and 9.7 years for the people in Delhi. Accordingly, it has issued notice to the Secretary of the Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, seeking a report within four weeks, including the status of the National Clean Air Programme, launched in 2019.



## Cement carbon dioxide emissions quietly double in 20 years.

Heat trapping carbon dioxide emissions from making cement, a less talked about but major source of carbon pollution, have doubled in the last 20 years, new global data shows. In 2021, worldwide emissions from making cement for buildings, roads and other infrastructure hit nearly 2.9 billion tons (2.6 billion metric tons) of carbon dioxide, which is more than 7% of the global carbon emissions, according to emissions scientist Robbie Andrew of Norway's CICERO Center for International Climate Research and the Global Carbon Project.



## 'Carbon emission down 115% in 5 years': Gujarat Government

On the occasion of World Environment Day, the Gujarat government said on Sunday that in the past five years, there has been a 115% reduction in carbon emission generated through thermal power. The reduction in carbon emission through renewable energy in Gujarat was 12.08 million tones in 2017-18, which has increased to 26.01 million tones in 2021-22. Now, in 2022, the share of renewable energy has increased to 42% with the contribution of 17,367 MW to the installed capacity of electricity generation.

## Cloth bags : replacement of plastic bags

A group of 100 women in a village near the temple town Palitana in Bhavnagar district is bringing about a change in a small but significant way-they are contributing to the efforts of saving the environment. They have been making attractive cloth bags that can replace plastic bags. These women in Aadpur village started making these bags during the second wave of Covid. Most of the people in the village are engaged either in agriculture and tourism-related activities like lifting palkhis and selling local items to tourists or they are engaged in diamond polishing.

## Women working in Gujarat's salt pans to be trained as solar Panel technicians.

The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) has joined hands with a private company and non-governmental organizations to train women from the informal sector in Gujarat such as salt pans so that they can work in the modern clean energy industry. The move will see salt pan workers from Rann of Kutch trained as solar panel and solar pump technicians as part of India's clean energy transition efforts. The success of the training programme will be replicated in other parts of the country in due course.

तुलस्याः पल्लवं विष्णोः शिरस्यारोपितं कलौ ।  
आरोपयति सर्वाणि श्रेयांसि वरमस्तके ॥

Tulsi leaves were offered on the head of Shri Vishnu, that is, Tulsi is the best boon for the devotee by God.

~ Tulsi Stotram 8

# GREEN JUSTICE

## DILIEP NEVATIA VS. UNION OF INDIA AND ORS.

CITATION: Execution Application 24/2017 (WZ)

In the affidavit earlier filed on 03.02.2017, CPCB has stated that noise standards at in-use Stage are not developed because the method of measurement of vehicular pass by noise as per IS 3028:1998 developed and published by Bureau of Indian Standards under Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, refers to the maximum sound a vehicle can generate in the worst condition (full throttle condition) and is not applicable for "mixed traffic" on road. Norms for vehicular Multi-toned Horns are notified as per Rule 119(2) under Central Motor Vehicle Rules (CMVR), 1989 of Ministry of Road Transport & Highway (MoRTH). Further, Standards/Norms for Sirens are prescribed under National Ambulance Code (AIS-125), prepared by the Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI) under Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises. CPCB circulated the judgment to all State PCBs and also asked the MoRTH to include the standards for issuance of Type Approval for Vehicles at Manufacturing Stage. With regard to applicability of test. procedure for noise monitoring of vehicles at manufacturing stage and measuring noise on roads for playing/ passerby vehicles, covered by IS 3028 of 1988, CPCB has advised incorporation in "Type Approval" at manufacturing stage. Monitoring being difficult for passing by vehicles, it will be for the concerned to take necessary action, as per viability. None appears for the applicant.

## GAURAV V. CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARDS AND ORS.

CITATION: Original Application No. 431/2022

The applicant has filed present application complaining that water pollution in the rivers of Himachal Pradesh has reached to a critical level due to dumping of solid waste and garbage and discharge of untreated domestic, industrial and biomedical effluents therein. The application is general and vague and is neither location specific nor gives particulars regarding polluters/polluting industries who have also not been impleaded. Consequently, this Tribunal finds itself unable to intervene by issuance of specific directions in the matter in respect of such general and vague grievances. The duplication by initiation of proceedings on the present application will not serve any useful purpose and may, on the other hand, lead to confusion and contradiction. The application was disposed of accordingly.

## HARYANA STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD AND ORS.V. M/S RADHEY RADHEY MINERALS

CITATION: Appeal No. 26/2022

This Appeal has been preferred against the order of the Appellate Authority under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 dated 03.02.2022, setting aside of the order passed by the Haryana State PCB directing closure of the mineral grinding powder unit of the respondent and also revoking the CTO. According to the State PCB, the unit was required to provide plantation on 33% of the land as per the consent conditions but the said condition was not followed. The unit also dumped waste unscientifically. Air pollution control machine (APCM) installed was not adequate to control air pollution and thus, fugitive dust was resulting in air pollution. The Appeal is admitted. Issue notice to the respondent. The Appellant may serve a set of papers on the respondent and file an affidavit of service within one week.

दशकूपसमा वापी दशवापीसमो ह्रदः ।

दशह्रदसमः पुत्रो दशपुत्रसमो द्रुमः ॥

A pond equals ten wells and a reservoir equals ten ponds. A son equals ten reservoirs, and a tree equals ten sons!

~Matsya Puran 154:512

# GREEN LAWS

## THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL



### MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer is an important Multilateral Agreement regulating the production, consumption, and emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODSs). It is an important part of international environmental conventions and protocols. This article gives background to the Montreal Protocol, shares some details on the Ozone layer, important points on the Montreal Protocol, successes associated with the Montreal Protocol, and association of India with the Montreal Protocol.

1. It phases down the use of ODSs in a stepwise, time-bound manner.
  2. It gives different timetables for developing and developed countries.
  3. All member parties have specific responsibilities related to the phasing out of various groups of ozone-depleting substances, controlling ODS trade, reporting of data annually, controlling export and import of ODSs, etc.
  4. Developing and developed countries have equal but differentiated responsibilities.
  5. However, both groups of nations have time-bound, binding, and measurable commitments under the protocol, making it effective.
  6. Under the protocol, there is a provision for it to be amended and adjusted according to the new scientific, economic, and technological advancements made.
  7. The Protocol has undergone nine amendments or revisions.
  8. The governance body for the protocol is the Meeting of the Parties. Technical support is given by the Open-ended Working Group. Both meet once every year.
  9. The Parties are aided by the Ozone Secretariat, which is based at the headquarters of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) at Nairobi.
  10. It has been ratified by 197 Parties (196 member states of the UN plus the EU) making it the first United Nations treaty to be ratified by every country in the world.
- With universal ratification and a time-bound binding framework, the Montreal Protocol has been largely successful in setting out to achieving its mission of reversing the damage done to the ozone layer. It has been considered the most successful international environmental action taken by countries. The Protocol has been successful in levelling off or decreasing the atmospheric concentrations of the most important chlorofluorocarbons and related chlorinated hydrocarbons. Although halon concentrations have gone up, their rate of increase has come down, and their concentration is expected to decline by 2020.

## NATIONAL FOREST POLICY



Key policies regarding forests and forest management are either missing, delayed or left open-ended. For example, at present, there is no clear definition of forest that is accepted nationally and states are left to determine their definition of forests. Its key points include Data unavailability: There is a lack of reliable data relating to growing stock, consumption and production of timber, which constrained forecast of supply and demand projections. India State of Forest Report (ISFR) is a biennial publication of Forest Survey of India (FSI), an organization under the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change. Review of Import-Export Policy: Since the domestic timber production has declined and imports have increased manifolds, there is a need to review Export-Import Policy. The domestic demand of timber has grown owing to increasing population and per capita GDP. Dependency on imports is not viable as exporters worldwide are shifting to a conservation-based approach. The Export Import Policy should be reviewed to rectify the pricing in the market so that it is economically viable to grow trees on farmlands, Export Import Policy or better known as Exim Policy is a set of guidelines and instructions related to the import and export of goods.

### Salient Features:

1. Maintenance of environmental stability through preservation and restoration of ecological balance.
2. Conservation of Natural Heritage (existing).
3. Checking Soil Erosion and Denudation in catchment areas of rivers, lakes, and reservoirs.
4. Checking extension of sand dunes in desert areas of Rajasthan and along coastal tracts.
5. Substantially increasing Forest/Tree Cover through Afforestation and Social Forestry.
6. Taking steps to meet requirements of fuel, wood, fodder, minor forest produce, soil and timber of Rural and Tribal Population.
7. Increasing the productivity of Forests to meet National Needs.
8. Encouraging efficient utilization of Forest Produce and Optimum Use of Wood (Timber).

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# ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

## MODERN ENERGY : FOCUSING ON WIND ENERGY :ANANYA HARSH

A renewable energy is an energy that is collected from renewable resources that are naturally replenished on a human timescale. It is considered to be more environmental friendly and sustainable for humans as well as other living beings.

Wind energy is one of the renewable energy which can be used for the welfare of living beings to avoid the exploitation of non-renewable sources of energy like coal and crude oil. Wind energy is one of the most common types of renewable energy today, and also happens to be one of our fastest-growing sources of electricity. Wind is a clean, renewable energy source, and is one of the most cost-effective sources for electricity. Unlike coal, natural gas, or oil, generating electricity from wind doesn't result in greenhouse gas emissions. While there are some environmental considerations that come with building large wind farms, once operational, wind turbines themselves don't require burning any fossil fuels to operate. Also, it has low operating costs which makes it easier to install in poverty driven states and areas. Once up and running, their fuel (wind) is free, and the turbines don't require too much maintenance over the course of their lifetime. It also helps in efficient use of land space while installing windmills. That land used for wind turbines can often also be used for other purposes, such as farming. Wind naturally occurs in our atmosphere, and we don't have to worry about supply issues in the future.


However, A wind turbine's effectiveness in generating electricity depends on the weather; thus, it can be difficult to predict exactly how much electricity a wind turbine will generate over time. If wind speeds are too low on any given day, the turbine's rotor won't spin. Also, the noise which the windmills make is comparatively huge. A wind turbine's blades are very large and rotate at very high speeds. Unfortunately, their blades can harm and kill species that fly into them, like birds and bats.

As we can see, no energy can be totally perfect but if we compare non renewable and renewable, we should always choose renewable because it has lesser cons and comparatively more pros. The more sustainable option should be regarded the first priority in this era as environment is at a very crucial stage today and the future is unpredictable.




Sustainability is the need of the hour since natural sources are being consumed rapidly. The answer lies in using the sun, water, biomass and wind. It's important to harness them correctly to make maximum use of their capacity. Undoubtedly all renewable sources of energy are beneficial, but solar energy emerges as the most valuable of all.

Here's why solar energy has an advantage when it comes to other renewable sources of energy



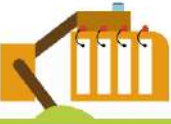
### SOLAR VS WIND

- Solar Power is much more effective and versatile than wind power
- Solar Power can be deployed close to load centers, thus reducing burden on transmission lines



### SOLAR VS HYDRO

- Solar plants do not modify the environment and can be built in a few months as compared to hydro power plant
- Land or rooftop solar installation can be set up almost anywhere as sunshine in most of India fluctuates far less frequently as against wind or rainfall



### SOLAR VS BIOMASS

- Photovoltaic cells are superior compared to biomass as they do not occupy fertile land that could be used for crops
- Biomass also generates volatile organic compounds such as carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides

With solar power, you can save electricity and decrease your carbon footprint. The system is also easy to maintain as there are no moving parts. It is at least 20-30% cheaper than the prevailing grid tariffs for most commercial and industrial consumers in India. Solar power is certainly much more beneficial than other sources of renewable energy.

Image Source: Cleanmax

<https://www.cleanmax.com/solar-update/how-solar-energy-compares-to-other-renewable-sources-of-energy.php>

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# UPCOMING EVENTS

## National

1st week of July, 2022: Faculty of law, GLS University organises Forest Laws Exhibition , "Van Mahotsav" The Forest Festival of India .

6-7 August, 2022: 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 5 for the said conference is on "Decoding Climate Change and Sustainable Development ".

## International

5 July, 2022: YEA! Global Summit Virtually

8 July, 2022: The Sustainable use of wild species assessment report, United Kingdom

11 July, 2022 : Diverse Conceptualization of the multiple values of nature and its benefits, United Kingdom

18 July,2022 : Latin America and the Caribbean Climate Week 2022, Dominican Republic .



Concept and Design: Tapati Dave

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