



ECOBUZZ

A BUZZ TO THE GREEN FUTURE!!

OCTOBER EDITION

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Green Greetings from Faculty of Law, GLS University!

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.

About 2.6 billion people in the developing world are facing difficulties in accessing electricity full time. 2.5 billion people worldwide lack access to basic sanitation and almost 800 million people lack access to water, a huge part of them in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. 1-1.5 billion people do not have access to reliable phone services. In developing countries, barely 30% of agricultural production undergoes industrial processing, while in high-income countries, 98% of it is processed. Allocating resources for research is key to addressing each country's specific needs in the field of industry and infrastructure, and in order to improve its technologies. Enhancing scientific research, encouraging innovation and increasing the number of researchers will help upgrade the technical capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries.

Energy access therefore constitutes a core component of the sustainable development agenda for Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure. The production of useable energy can also be a source for climate change and it is central to nearly every major challenge and opportunity the world faces today – security, climate change, food production, jobs or increasing incomes.

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National Updates

The government claimed that with the completion of 23 projects under the Namami Gange programme started in 2014, the State has successfully stopped flowing of more than 460 MLD of sewage into the Ganga.

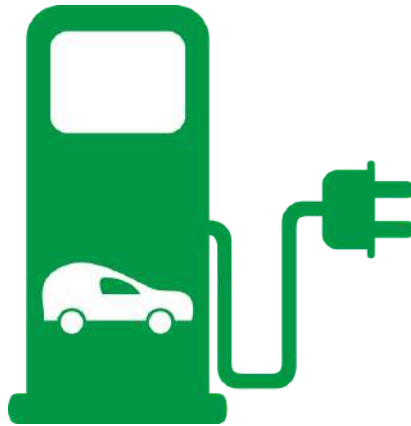
Dolphins have also been seen breeding in Brijghat, Narora, Kanpur, Mirzapur and Varanasi, which is likely to increase their number further in the coming days.

The falcons arrived at Nuisa village in the district on October 18, covering a distance of over 3,700 kilometres from south-eastern Siberia.

Much to the delight of locals and forest officials in Tirap district of Arunachal Pradesh, a flock of over a hundred Amur Falcons have arrived in the easternmost district as part of their annual migration, a senior forest official said. The migratory avian species arrived at Nuisa village in the district on October 18, covering an aerial distance of over 3,700 kilometres from south-eastern Siberia and will fly to South Africa after reposing in the district for more than two weeks, the official said.

In 2020, over 3,30,000 people died in India due to exposure to particulate matter from fossil fuel combustion: Lancet Report adds that from 2000-04 to 2017-21, heat-related deaths increased by 55% in India.

An estimated over 3,30,000 people died in India due to exposure to particulate matter from fossil fuel combustion in 2020, says the 2022 report of The Lancet countdown on health and climate change: health at the mercy of fossil fuels, released on 25th October, adding that from 2000-2004 to 2017-2021, heat-related deaths increased by 55% in India.



State Updates

NGT directs Telangana govt to pay ₹3,800 crore for improper waste management.

The National Green Tribunal has imposed a penalty of ₹3,800 crore on the Telangana government for its failure to treat solid and liquid waste. A bench headed by NGT Chairperson.

Justice A K Goel said huge gaps exist in the management of solid and liquid waste in the southern state.

TAMIRASES PROJECT

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Key facts: The TamiraSES project is jointly implemented by the district administration of Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu and Bengaluru-based NGO Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE).

The project involves the use of "hyper-local" approach to restore one

Thamirabarani river. Its objective is to restore the social ecological systems of the Thamirabarani river's riverscape, covering head-waters, estuaries and surrounding areas to enable the native conditions of the biodiversity to thrive.

JALDOOT APP

The Indian government recently launched the JALDOOT App and JALDOOT App e-brochure. Key facts: The JALDOOT application was jointly developed by union ministries of Panchayat and Rural Development.

This app can be used by Gram Rojgar Sahyak to measure the water level in a well twice a year before and after monsoon.

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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

PREMLATA VS. STATE OF U.P.

Original Application No. 681/2022

There is a company running a slaughterhouse, causing pollution by illegally extracting ground water and discharging contaminated water in the Farmer's field causing damage to the crop and also contaminating drinking water. It is also said that due to processing of animal fat and grinding of animal bones, the said unit is causing air pollution also. The order said, "In our view, the matter may be looked into by the State PCB and District Magistrate, Aligarh and if they find any violation of environmental norms, they will take appropriate remedial action in accordance with law."

KAMAL KHAN VS STATE OF JHARKHAND

Original Application No. 146/2022

The case of the Applicant is that before raising any demand for Environmental Compensation against the Applicant, no opportunity to show cause against the impugned demand has been given to him and straightaway on the basis of the letter of the District Mining Officer dated 18.07.2022, Environmental Compensation of Rs.17,85,714/- (Rupees Seventeen lakhs eighty-five thousand seven hundred fourteen only) has been imposed against the Applicant. The bench decided to quash the impugned order dated 05.09.2022 and remit the matter to the Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board with the direction to hold an enquiry with the District Mining Officer, Dumka, giving the Applicant a show cause notice and to submit his representation with regard to the claim made by the District Mining Officer, Dumka

ARMAND CARDOZO SINCE DECEASED THROUGH LRS JOVEK CARDOZO VS GOA COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Appeal No. 16/2022

The Appellant was a Mundkar of a residential house in the said property and with the permission of the father of complainant, other structures such as distillery, storage for toddy, storage for wood, cow shed, and pigsty were permitted to be constructed by the predecessor-in-title of the Appellants. (iv) The complainant had tried to seek demolition of additional structures except the residential house by instituting the above suits. The court did not find any sufficient reason to interfere in the impugned order and find that this Appeal deserves to be rejected and is accordingly rejected.

DR. VIVEK MONTEIRO VS NUCLEAR POWER CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED

Original Application No. 26/2018

In the body of the application, it is submitted that the applicant had filed a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) No. 238/2013 in the Hon'ble Bombay High Court. the purported environmental clearance dated 26th November, 2010 granted to the Respondent No. 1/Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. lapsed on 26th November, 2015. The Applicant immediately pointed out this through affidavit. we find that this clearance was given under CRZ provision and not under EIA Notification, 2006 while the reliance has been placed by the Learned Counsel on provision of clause 9 of EIA Notification, 2006

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

GREEN LAWS

The importance of protecting the global and local environment has increased in Vietnam in recent years. Multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) deal with environmental issues at a global level. They formulate objectives, principles and standards for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, ozone layer protection, climate change response, marine environmental protection, use of watercourses, control of hazardous wastes, and sound chemical management.

NATIONAL LAW:

The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 authorizes the central government to protect and improve environmental quality, control and reduce pollution from all sources, and prohibit or restrict the setting and/or operation of any industrial facility on environmental grounds.

National Green Tribunal Act, 2010
Under the National Green Tribunal Act 2010 for effective and speedy disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including, enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected.

NGT mainly consists of:

- For the effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forest and other natural resources.
- Giving relief and compensation for the damages to persons and property.
- Including enforcement of any legal right relating to nature.

It is a specialized body equipped with the necessary expertise to handle environmental disputes involving multidisciplinary issues. The Tribunal shall not be bound by the procedure laid down under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, but shall be guided by principles of natural justice.

The Tribunal's dedicated jurisdiction in environmental matters shall provide speedy environmental justice and help reduce the burden of litigation in the higher courts. The Tribunal is mandated to make and endeavor for disposal of applications or appeals finally within 6 months of filing of the same. Initially, the NGT is proposed to be set up at five places of sittings and will follow circuit procedure for making itself more accessible. New Delhi is the Principal Place of Sitting of the Tribunal and Bhopal, Pune, Kolkata and Chennai shall be the other 4 place of sitting of the Tribunal.

INTERNATIONAL LAW:

A body of law created by States for States to govern problems that arises between States/countries. It is concerned with the attempt to control pollution and the depletion of natural resources within a framework of sustainable development. It covers topics such as biodiversity, climate change, ozone depletion, toxic and hazardous substances, desertification, marine resources, and the quality of air, land and water and also has synergies with related areas like international trade, human rights, international finance, and so on.

Stockholm Conference, 1972

The early 1960s saw the emergence of environmentalism based on scientific evidence of environmental degradation. This led to the realization that national measures are not sufficient to protect the environment.

The conference theme mainly consisted of:

- The need for a global vision and common principles.
- Links between social and economic development and environmental protection.
- The interdependence of human beings and natural environment.
- Prevention and enrichment of human beings.

Pressure was put on the international community to formulate a strategy for the protection of the global environment. The results of the Stockholm Conference were a non-binding Stockholm Declaration and an Action Plan consisting of 109 recommendations. The Stockholm Declaration laid the foundation for the future development of international environmental law. Some of the important provisions in this regard are Principle 11 (implicit sustainable development) and Principle 22 and 24 (liability rules).

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10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

REDUCING INEQUALITIES WITHIN AND AMONG NATIONS :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 10 aims to reduce inequality within and among countries. This SDGs call for reducing inequalities in income as well as those based on age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status with the country.

Reducing inequalities and ensuring no one is left behind are integral to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Inequality within and among countries is a persistent cause for concern. Despite some positive signs toward reducing inequality in some dimensions, such as reducing relative income inequality in some countries and preferential trade status benefiting lower-income countries, inequality still persists. COVID-19 has deepened existing inequalities, hitting the poorest and most vulnerable communities the hardest. It has put a spotlight on economic inequalities and fragile social safety nets that leave vulnerable communities to bear the brunt of the crisis. At the same time, social, political and economic inequalities have amplified the impacts of the pandemic. On the economic front, the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly increased global unemployment and dramatically slashed workers’ incomes. To ensure that people everywhere have access to essential services and social protection, the UN has called for an extraordinary scale-up of international support and political commitment, including funding through the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund which aims to support low- and middle-income countries and vulnerable groups who are disproportionately bearing the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic. This time of crisis must also be used as an opportunity to invest in policies and institutions that can turn the tide on inequality. Leveraging a moment when policies and social norms may be more malleable than during normal times, bold steps that address the inequalities that this crisis has laid bare can steer the world back on track towards the Sustainable Development Goals. Inequalities based on income, sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, race, class, ethnicity, religion and opportunity continue to persist across the world. Inequality threatens long-term social and economic development, harms poverty reduction and destroy people’s sense of fulfilment and self-worth. This, in turn, can breed crime, disease and environmental degradation. We cannot achieve sustainable development and make the planet better for all if people are excluded from the chance for a better life.

And despite some positive signs, inequality is growing for more than 70 per cent of the global population, exacerbating the risks of divisions and hampering economic and social development. Furthermore, COVID-19 is hitting the most vulnerable people the hardest, and those same groups are often experiencing increased discrimination.

These targets should be – achieved to ensure a life of dignity for all. Political, economic and social policies need to be universal and pay particular attention to the needs of disadvantaged and marginalized communities.

Targets of SDGs 10:

- 1.Reduce income inequalities
- 2.Promotes universal social, political and economic inclusion
- 3.Ensure equal opportunities and end discrimination
- 4.Adopt fiscal and social policies that promotes equality
- 5.Improved regulation of global financial market and institutions
- 6.Enhanced representation of developing countries
- 7.Responsible and well managed migration policies
8. Special and different treatment for developing countries
- 9.Encourage development assistance and investment in underdeveloped countries
10. Reduce transaction costs for migrant remittances

Reducing inequality requires transformative change. Greater efforts are needed to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, and invest more in health, education, social protection and decent jobs especially for young people, migrants and refugees and other vulnerable communities. Within countries, it is important to empower and promote inclusive social and economic growth. We can ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of income if we eliminate discriminatory laws, policies and practices. Among countries, we need to ensure that developing countries are better represented in decision-making on global issues so that solutions can be more effective, credible and accountable. Governments and other stakeholders can also promote safe, regular and responsible migration, including through planned and well-managed policies, for the millions of people who have left their homes seeking better lives due to war, discrimination, poverty, lack of opportunity and other drivers of migration.



Image Source: United Nations Sustainable development goals
<https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal9>

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

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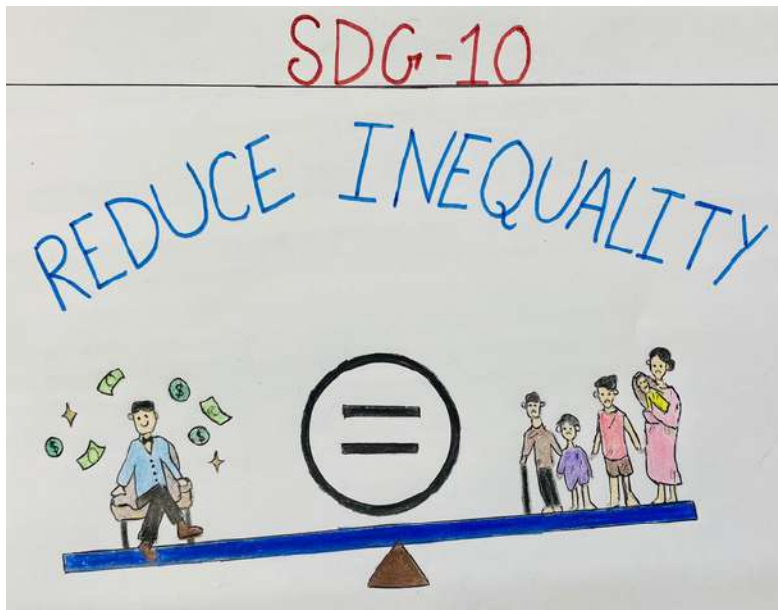
International

GO BLUE PROJECT

The Go Blue Project is a joint initiative to advance the Blue Economy agenda across all six Counties in Kenya's coastal region namely, Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, Mombasa, Taita Taveta and Tana River, with the support of the European Union. The Project is implemented at a cost EUR 25 million for a period of 4 years. The implementing partners include four-member states agencies from Germany, Italy, Portugal and France, and two United Nations agencies -UN-Habitat and UNEP, each implementing specific components of the Project in collaboration with the counties and the Jumuiya Ya Kaunti Za Pwani (JKP) Secretariat and relevant national government ministries, departments and agencies.

Global Methane, Climate and Clean Air Forum 2022

The Global Methane, Climate and Clean Air Forum is a joint event sponsored by the Global Methane Initiative (GMI) and the UNEP-convened Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC). The Forum is a premier global event that brings together policymakers, industry leaders, technical experts, and researchers from around the world to discuss opportunities to protect the climate and improve air quality with a special focus on methane.



Concept and design :Tapati and charishma

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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