



ECO BUZZ



Share Care and Nurture our Environment

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Green Greetings to All!!!

On behalf of the ELC team, GLS Law College Ahmedabad, we are delighted to share the 1st issue of our ecological newsletter “Ecobuzz”. Our endeavour is to spread the message of ecology ‘n’ environment and create environmental awareness in our campus and around us. It is well said, that “In environment you think global and act local”.

We aspire to remain dedicated for the same cause and add our small leap towards the common national and global goal for saving this blue planet.

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ENVIRONMENTAL HEADLINES



- * India is facing sea level rise amid severe heat : Centre
- * Karnataka may ban construction of new flats in Bengaluru for 5 years
- * Weather and crop patterns are changing, Skynet CEO
- * Chennai's Day Zero: Its just not meteorology but mismanagement that's made the city run dry

ECO-SNAP SHOT



Image Source http://www.pocatelloshops.com/new_blogs/politics/?p=12102

Climate change is the environmental challenge of this generation, and it is imperative that we act before it's too late. -John Delaney

ELECTRIC VEHICLES

By-Helly Panchal, Semester –III

At the Twenty First conference of the parties of the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change), held at Paris, France, the countries of the World came together to combat climate change and to accelerate and intensify the actions and investments needed for a sustainable low carbon future. India is one of the 183 countries who have ratified the agreement and is seeking to achieve the set objectives. One of the 3 objectives agreed upon in the meet was to reduce the carbon emission. It is difficult to concentrate the funds towards a better environment in India which is a developing nation with a population of 1.3 billion, having major issues like poverty and unemployment. In spite of these difficulties, India has emerged as a global leader in renewable energy.

Estimates suggest that India is set to achieve the most ambitious part of the Paris Agreement NDC climate change action targets of generating 40% of the power from non-fossil resources by the year 2030. The national electricity plan of the year 2018 has made room for the renewable energy over the coal based energy. The government is giving subsidies on the installation of solar panels to encourage the use of renewable energy. The idea of using electric vehicles has finally found a way towards implementation when the Niti Aayog proposed the idea of making all the two and three wheelers battery efficient by the year 2025. The introduction of electric vehicles shall be a step forward in lowering our carbon footprint. the idea of asking the cab aggregators like ola and uber to transform to electric vehicle has also been proposed. Though once the idea is conceived, the required infrastructure will have to be established for this plan to find its implementation.

References:

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- <https://yourstory.com/2019/06/niti-aayog-emobility-electric-vehicles-india>
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- <https://unfccc.int/resource/bigpicture/#content-the-paris-agreement>
- <http://www.worldwatch.org/node/6278>
- <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/india/>
- <http://ieefa.org/ieefa-india-new-national-electricity-plan-reinforces-intent-toward->

Nature is not a place to visit. It is Home!

RAIN WATER HARVESTING AND BOREWELL REJUVENATION

By-Manvi Garg, Semester– V

Water is becoming a scarce commodity and it is also considered as a liquid gold in some parts of the countries. The problem of water scarcity is increasing day by day due to overpopulation in our country. To overcome this problem the technique of storing the rainwater has been practiced in India since 4000 years. Rain water harvesting is a method used for collecting and storage of rainwater into the natural reservoir or tanks or the infiltration of surface water into subsurface aquifers or a permeable rock. This technique of rainwater harvesting is basically used for domestic and agricultural purposes. Indian weather is predominately rainy hence we receive rainfall in abundance. The method of rain water harvesting can be the solution to problem of water scarcity. There are different methods of rain water harvesting. One of which is 'rooftop rain water harvesting'. In this method the rainwater is collected from the rooftops through the drain pipes to a designed sump and then in the sump the water gets filtered and then passes on to an overhead tank. The other utilization of rain water in the soil media as groundwater storage. The former is more specifically called roof water harvesting and is rather a temporary measure, focusing on human needs providing immediate relief from water scarcity, while the latter has the potential to provide sustainable relief from water scarcity, addressing the needs of all living creatures in nature. Rainwater is also sometimes used to recharge the dried bore well. In order to do this a pit of long depth is dug around the bore well casing pipe and another small pit of depth is made at the bottom of large pit and filled with filter media and then a PVC pipe is connected to the bore well casing pipe after the first layer of pebbles. An inverted elbow is connected to the pipe. Through this the bore well gets rainwater. Rainwater harvesting is a good solution to meet the ever increasing demand for water. It helps to reduce the runoff which is choking storm drains, avoid flooding of roads, reduction in groundwater pollution, improves quality of groundwater and also reduces soil erosion. The other advantages are that it helps utilize rainfall runoff, which flows into sewer or storm drains and therefore helps reduce flood hazard. Thus rain water harvesting is considered to be the best possible solution of water problem in this era.

Birds are indicators of the environment. If they are in trouble, we know we'll soon be in trouble.

-Roger Tory Peterson

3. Organic Farming

By-Aashna Shinde, Sem- V

The practice of organic farming is not new to the country of India. Organic farming aims at the cultivation of crops in such a way so as to keep the soil fertile with the use of organic waste instead of chemical based fertilizers and pesticides. Hence, organic farming saves us from the consumption of toxic chemicals and also proves beneficial for sustainable development. At this point of time when human kind is on the verge of exhausting all of its resources, organic farming can be very beneficial, keeping sustainable development in mind. Taking India into consideration, we have the highest number of organic farmers globally, but the process of organic farming is yet to taste success. According to the World Organic Agriculture report of 2018, India is home to 30% of the total organic producers in the world, but accounts for only 2.59% of the total organic cultivation area. Various hurdles are faced by organic farmers such as the transition from conventional chemical farming, pest attacks and the fact that expensive organic produce does not yield a lot of customers as well. This problem was even faced by Venkat Iyer, who left his corporate job to become an organic farmer. Initially he faced a lot of problems such as spoilage of crops and the non-availability of proper prices for his produce from the local vendors, but because of his determination and persistence, he succeeded. To add to this he has trained more than 70 farmers in organic farming and has also tied up with schools and housing societies to sell the harvest.

This shows that if organic farming is done in the right way, it is beneficial for both, the customer and the farmer. Though organic farming is not so popular today, we may have to consider it for our better tomorrow, keeping all our exhaustive resources in mind. We must consider it as a win-win situation, as it is beneficial for the customers, the farmers and the ecosystem as well. Due to its multi-dimensional benefits to the farmers, society as well as the ecosystem, organic farming will certainly rule the agricultural industry in the days to come.



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- <https://yourstory.com/socialstory/2019/06/venkat-iyer-techie-ibm-organic-farmer-maharashtra/amp>
- <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/agriculture/india-has-the-highest-number-of-organic-farmers-globally-but-most-of-them-are-struggling-61289>

Come forth into the light of things. Let Nature be your teacher.

- William Wordsworth

NGT UPDATES: THE RISING AIR POLLUTION OF AHMEDABAD

By-Ranak Majmudar, Sem– VII

The National Green Tribunal has given two directions, one on 8.10.2018 and the other on 14.3.2019 regarding the rising Air Pollution and the State's and Union Territories responsibility towards it. According to the direction of 8.10.2018 *"All the States and Union Territories with non-attainment cities must prepare appropriate action plans within two months aimed at bringing the standards of air quality within the prescribed norms within six months from date of finalization of the action plans."* The Central Pollution Control Board under Section 16 [2 (b) (d) (g) and (j)] of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, has the mandate *"to execute nation-wide programme, provide technical assistance and guidance to the State Boards for prevention, control or abatement of air pollution; collect compile and publish technical and statistical data relating to air pollution control and abatement of air pollution and perform such other functions as may be prescribed."* Because of these two directions Gujarat government was catalysed to put Comprehensive Air Action Plan (CAAP) for Ahmedabad on fast track. After Ahmedabad, the state government plans to execute a CAAP for Surat City as well. The CPCB has identified 102 cities which exceed air pollution measures, of which Ahmedabad ranks on No. 20 and Surat on No. 19.

The Municipal Commissioner Vijay Nehra will lead the execution body in Ahmedabad, while two committees, regional and state level, will be headed by the additional chief secretary, forest and environment and the chief secretary, respectively.

The Comprehensive Air Action Plan, it's Focus and Deadline:

- ⇒ Phasing out 15 year or older diesel vehicles (deadline-1 yr)
- ⇒ To achieve air quality standards for PM 2.5 and PM 10 (deadline- 1 yr 2020 end)
- ⇒ Connect PUC with RTO centres to avoid bogus certificates and keep real time audit (deadline-2 yrs)
- ⇒ Promoting clean fuels like CNG and PNG and e-vehicles (deadline- 2 yrs)
- ⇒ Vehicle fitness check mandatory (deadline- immediate)

Recently, chairperson of the National Green Tribunal Adarsh Kumar Goel, on June 5 had said that some 50,000 people in Gujarat died due to air pollution last year. This number will only grow in the coming years if stringent, efficient and time bound measures are not taken to stall this deadly march of particulate matter pollution.

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Water Crisis

-By Utsav Shukla, Semester –III



Image Source: timesnownews.com

In recent times due to various human activities, environment is recognized as a great priority. One of those highly polluted components includes water. Water is one of the main reasons why we are alive and is used for several purposes like irrigation, cooking etc.... Hence the main objective of World Water Council is to create awareness regarding the water issue. The water crisis have resulted in Agricultural crisis , water withdrawals for irrigation represent 66% of total withdrawals. According to World Water Council around 1.1 billion and more than two out of six lack adequate sanitation.

Within next forty years the world population will increase by another 40 to 50%, this population growth along with increased urbanization and industrialization will demand more water supplies. A book named “*Water for Sale*” written by Fredrick Segerfeldt is an excellent book on management of humankind’s most valuable natural resource , it explains the reason for water scarcity in developing countries because of poor management and not because it is in short supply although industrialization, urbanization are resulting in water pollution .

Reference:

<http://www.worldwatercouncil.org/en/water-crisis>

Water is the Driving Force of All Nature. – *Leonardo da Vinci*

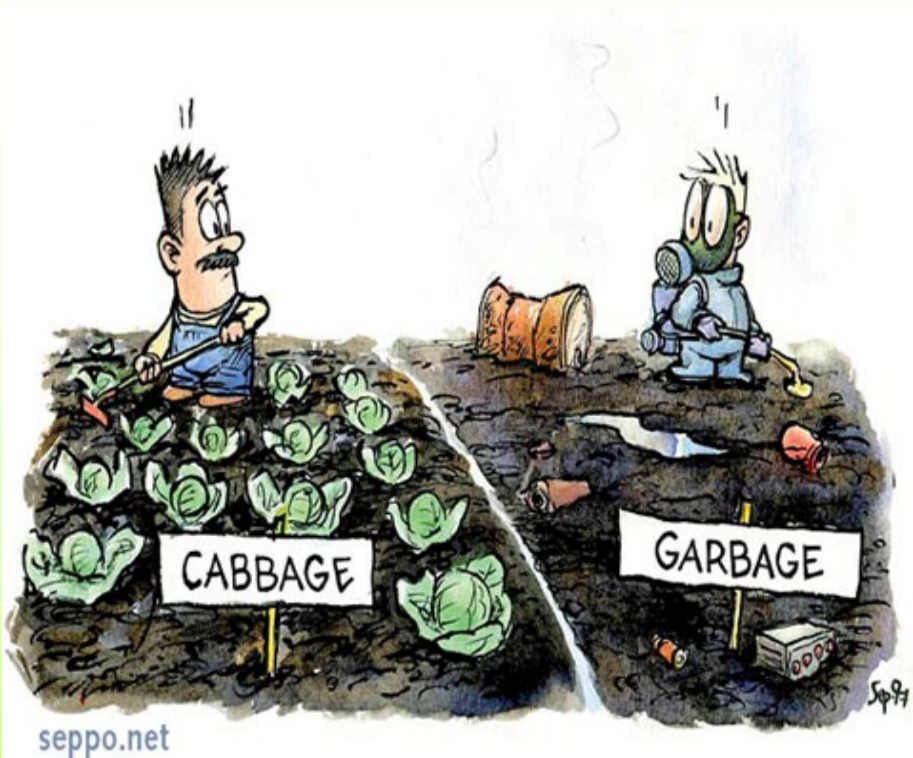
**International Conference
on
Green Justice: Contemporary Challenges of Environment &
Sustainable Development**

February 29 – March 1, 2020
Ahmedabad, India



GLS Law College shall be organizing the International Conference on the theme “Green Justice: Contemporary Challenges of Environment & Sustainable Development to be held from 29th February to 1st March 2020. The Proposed Conference would be of multidisciplinary nature where there would be a great opportunity for all stakeholders of environmental domain i.e lawyers, academicians, activists, social scientists, regulators, engineers and technocrats, Management professionals, economic experts, health professionals, students and researchers as well to present their views and exchange their experiences from respective field saving a co-relation with the core

UPSIDE DOWN !!!



[Image Source: http://www.seppo.net/cartoons/displayimage.php?pos=-913](http://www.seppo.net/cartoons/displayimage.php?pos=-913)

ECOBUZZ, is an ecological news letter composed, presented and shared for creating environmental sensitization and awareness among our local community. All the relevant sources referred are duly acknowledged as per best of our knowledge.



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