



**M.L.B ARTS AND COMMERCE COLLEGE
GWALIOR (MP)**



ENVIRONMENT POLICY



कार्यालय प्राचार्य, महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई कला एवं वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, ग्वालियर (म. प्र.)
(शासकीय स्वशासी उत्कृष्ट महाविद्यालय)

NAAC द्वारा मूल्यांकित 'A' ग्रेड, दिसम्बर 2014

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Environment Policy

Government colleges in Department of Higher Education Madhya Pradesh are increasingly adopting environmental policies to promote sustainability and ecological responsibility. These initiatives often align with national and state environmental strategies, reflecting a commitment for creating green campuses and fostering environment awareness among student and staff.

The environment and human activities have close interaction with each other. In order to understand environmental problems and to find their solution, to create a favourable atmosphere for sustainable progress of the society, environmental policy is necessary. Planning with vision and implementation with dedication are the essential parts of environmental policy this college has its own policy. Objective of Environmental Policy is to provide clean and green environment in this institution

This Policy includes:

- Energy conservation
- Water Conservation
- Plantation Drive
- Plastic-free campus
- Waste Management

Energy conservation

Energy conservation in government colleges is essential for reducing operational costs, promoting sustainability, and setting an example for students and the community. Here are some key strategies.

- Installing Solar Panels: College has
- Efficient use of Electricity by using LED Bulbs
- Architecture of college allows good flow of sunlight which reduces use of electricity
- Students are sensitized to switch off fans and bulbs at the end of their classes



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Water Conservation

Waste water management and water recharging of MLB College focuses on judicious use and conservation of water by checking overflow and leakage of water. It also has seven water harvesting units in its campus which collect and store rainwater for non-potable uses. workshops and awareness program for students are organize.

Plantation Drive

A plantation drive in MLB Arts & Commerce College is a great initiative to promote environmental awareness and sustainability. It involves students, faculty, and staff in planting trees and greenery on campus.

Objectives

- To increase green cover
- To Raise Awareness. College organizes awareness programmes lectures, poster making completion
- To reduce carbon footprint. For this vehicles are parked 200 mts away from the college building

Plastic-free campus

Creating a plastic- free campus in college is a great initiative to promote sustainability and environment responsibility. Here's how you can implement it effectively.

For this

- College has taken initiative to ban single use plastic
- College organizes awareness programs for students.
- NSS volunteers are help in picking plastic bags seen in campus
- Staff has sanitize to use plastic in there to ban plastic in campus

Waste Management

For waste management college encourages composting

By following all this college policy helps to protect environment, control pollution, manage waste and limit the loss of natural habitat.



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College Garden Beautification Committee:

1.	Dr. R.K. Gupta	Coordinator
2.	Dr. Sushil Kumar	Member
3.	Dr. Arvind Sharma	Member

Professor R.C. Gupta

Principal

Environmental policy of India

Environment policies of the Government of India include legislations related to environment.

In the Directive Principles of State Policy, Article 48A says "the state shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country"; Article 51-A states that "it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures."^[1]

India is one of the parties of the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) (CBD) treaty. Prior to the CBD, India had different laws to govern the environment. The [Indian Wildlife Protection Act 1972](#) protected the biodiversity. It was amended later multiple times. The [1988 National Forest Policy](#) had conservation as its fundamental principle. In addition to these acts, the government passed the [Environment \(Protection\) Act 1986](#) and Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act 1992 for control of biodiversity.^[2]

Statutes



Monsoons scrub India's air, bringing its natural diversity in better view.



Himalayan peaks in eastern India on a day without haze.

Since about the late 1980s, the [Supreme Court of India](#) has been pro-actively engaged in India's environmental issues. In most countries, it is the executive and the legislative branches of the government that plan, implement and address environmental issues; the Indian experience is different. The Supreme Court of India has been engaged in interpreting and introducing new changes in the environmental jurisprudence directly. The Court has laid down new principles to

protect the environment, re-interpreted [environmental laws](#), created new institutions and structures, and conferred additional powers on the existing ones through a series of directions and judgments.^[3]

The Court's directions on environmental issues goes beyond the general questions of law, as is usually expected from the highest Court of a democratic country. The Supreme Court of India, in its order, includes executive actions and technical details of environmental actions to be implemented. Indeed, some critics of India's Supreme Court describe the Court as the *Lords of Green Bench* or *Garbage Supervisor*. Supporters of India's Supreme Court term these orders and the Indian bench as pioneering, both in terms of laying down new principles of law, and in delivering [environmental justice](#).^[3]

The reasons for the increasing interjection of India's Supreme Court in governance arenas are, experts claim, complex. A key factor has been the failure of government agencies and the state owned enterprises in discharging their Constitutional and Statutory duties. This has prompted civil society groups to file public interest complaints with the Courts, particularly the Supreme Court, for suitable remedies.

Public interest litigation and judicial activism on environmental issues extends beyond India's Supreme Court. It includes the High Courts of individual states.

India's judicial activism on environmental issues has, some suggest, delivered positive effects to the Indian experience. Proponents claim that the Supreme Court has, through intense judicial activism, become a symbol of hope for the people of India. As a result of judicial activism, India's Supreme Court has delivered a new normative regime of rights and insisted that the Indian state cannot act arbitrarily but must act reasonably and in public interest on pain of its action being invalidated by judicial intervention.^[4]

India's judicial activism on environmental issues has, others suggest, had adverse consequences. Public interest cases are repeatedly filed to block infrastructure projects aimed at solving environmental issues in India, such as but not limiting to water works, expressways, land acquisition for projects, and electricity power generation projects. The litigation routinely delays such projects, often for years, whilst rampant pollution continues in India, and tens of thousands die from the unintended effects of pollution. Even after a stay related to an infrastructure project is vacated, or a court order gives a green light to certain project, new issues become grounds for court notices and new public interest litigation.^{[5][6][7]}

Judicial activism in India has, in several key cases, found state-directed economic development ineffective and a failure, then interpreted laws and issued directives that encourage greater

competition and free market to reduce environmental pollution. In other cases, the interpretations and directives have preserved industry protection, labour practices and highly polluting state-owned companies detrimental to environmental quality of India.^[8] Proactive measures should be taken to conserve the depleting environment.^[9]

The Indian government tried to stop Greenpeace [freedom of expression](#) in 2015.^[10]

List of laws

Source:^[2]

Legislation	Year	Domain	Protected areas	Use of other natural resources
Indian Forest Act	1927	British India	Developed procedures for setting up and protection of reserved forests , protected forests, and village forests	Regulation of movement and transit of forest produce with duties on such produce. Special focus on timber
1st Five Year Plan	1951			
2nd Five Year Plan	1956			
3rd Five Year Plan	1961	Almost the same but with added deer conservation acts		
4th Five Year Plan	1969			
Wildlife Protection Act	1972	India except J&K	Formalisation of national parks , wildlife sanctuaries , <i>conservation reserves</i> and <i>community reserves</i> . Protection to habitat and wildlife within premises of such protected areas. Development of <i>National Board for Wildlife</i> and <i>State Boards for Wildlife</i> for identification of future protected areas.	Penal codes for animal poaching , and trade in products derived from protected animals
National Wildlife Action Plan	1973			

5th Five Year Plan	1974			
6th Five Year Plan	1978			
7th Five Year Plan	1980. Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (with Amendments Made in 1988) (https://web.archive.org/web/20110721163118/http://forest.and.nic.in/fca1980.pdf)	environment protection act 1986 [1] (https://web.archive.org/web/20020613044316/http://envfor.nic.in/legis/env/env1.html) (23 May 1986)	I it is a legislation which signifies the central governments determination to take effective steps to protect the environment.	<p>stating that: No State Government or other authority shall make any order directing-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (i) that any reserved forest shall cease to be reserved; • (ii) that any forest land or any portion thereof may be used for any non-forest purpose; • (iii) that any forest land or any portion thereof may be assigned by way of lease or otherwise to any private person or to any authority, corporation, agency or any other organisation not owned, managed or controlled by Government; • (iv) that any forest land or any portion thereof may be cleared of trees which have grown naturally in that land or portion, for the purpose of using it for reforestation.
Environment (Protection) Act	1986			
National Forest Policy	1988			
Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act	1992			
8th Five Year Plan	1992			
9th Five Year Plan	1997			

10 Five Year Plan	2002	National Environmental Policy,2006		
11th Five Year Plan	2007			

See also

- [Environmental issues in India](#)
- [Environmental policy of Narendra Modi](#)
- [Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education](#)

Notes

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- Wildlife Legislations, including - "The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act" from the Official website of: Government of India, Ministry of Environment & Forests (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100420182128/http://envfor.nic.in/legis/legis.html#R>)
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