



Environmental Policy

Govt. Madhav Science College Ujjain

(Policy Inspired and Framed in accordance to the State Environmental Policy)

Adopted

AUGUST 2008

Reviewed

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Reviewed August 2018

PREAMBLE

1.1 Life obtains its sustenance from the environment. The quality of life is linked with the quality of environment. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure that the demand on the environment does not exceed its present and future carrying capacity. Such a concept of environmental conservation has been an integral part of Indian culture since time immemorial.

1.2 Provision for environmental protection has been laid down in the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India by assigning the duties for the State and all citizens through Article 48A and Article 51A (g) which state that the 'State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife in the country' and 'to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes and rivers and wildlife, and to have compassion for the living creatures'.

1.3 The progressive pressure on the environment witnessed in the recent past has worsened the standard of living of the vast multitude of people who are directly dependent on natural resources. In this context, it is imperative to give a new dimension to the environmental conservation programme incorporating action plans in compliance of national and international commitments.

1.4 The State Environment Policy seeks to lay down guidelines that will facilitate development while ensuring environmental conservation yet without hampering the present and future development imperatives.

1.5 It shall be the endeavour of the State and its subordinate State agencies to implement the policy document being, enunciated.

Institution being subordinate state agency declares hereby to abide by the policy in totality as and when applicable to do so.

ACTION TAKEN: STATE ROLE

Consequent upon the enhanced awareness after Stockholm Conference on Human Environment in 1972, various regulatory and promotional measures have been taken for environmental protection and sustainable development in the country and in the State, the major ones of which are listed below. The responsibility of implementing most of the Central Acts lies on the State Government.

3.1 Policies

- i. The National Forest Policy, 1988
- ii. The National Water Policy, 1990
- iii. Indian National Policy Statement for Abatement of Pollution, 1992
- iv. National Conservation Strategy and Statement on Environment and Development, 1992
- v. Madhya Pradesh Industrial Policy and Action Plan, 1994
- vi. Madhya Pradesh Housing Policy, 1995
- vii. Madhya Pradesh Mineral Policy, 1995
- viii. Madhya Pradesh Tourism Policy, 1995
- ix. Madhya Pradesh Rehabilitation Policy (Guiding Principles of State Policy for Equitable and Sustainable Development), 1996.

3.2 Legal

- i. The Indian Forest Act, 1927
- ii. The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, amended in 1988
- iii. Factories Act, 1948, amended in 1987
- iv. The M P Public Health Act, 1949
- v. The M P Control of Music & Noise Act, 1951 MP State Environment Policy 1999
- vi. The M P Municipal Corporation Act, 1956; The Municipalities Act, 1961; and the M P Nagar Palik Vidhi (Sansodhan) Adhiniyam, 1995
- vii. Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1957, amended in 1986
- viii. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, amended in 1983, 1986 and 1991
- ix. The M P Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhiniyam, 1973 amended in 1994
- x. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, amended in 1988

- xi. The M P Slum Area (Improvement & Clearance) Act, 1976
- xii. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, amended in 1991
- xiii. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, amended in 1988
- xiv. The Air (Conservation) Act, 1980, amended in 1988
- xv. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, amended in 1987
- xvi. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- xvii. The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, amended in 1992
- xviii. National Environmental Tribunal Act, 1995.

3.3 Institutions

- i. State Environmental Council
- ii. Department of Housing & Environment
- iii. Environmental Planning & Coordination Organisation
- iv. Directorate of Town & Country Planning
- v. M P Pollution Control Board
- vi. Disaster Management Institute
- vii. Department of Forest MP State Environment Policy-1999
- viii. Department of Agriculture
- ix. M P Council of Science & Technology
- x. State Wildlife Advisory Board
- xi. Urja Vikas Nigam
- xii. Rajeev Gandhi Sanitation Mission
- xiii. Rural Development Department Development of Watershed Area & Wasteland
- xiv. Regional Museum of Natural History
- xv. Water and Land Management Institute
- xvi. State Forest Research Institute
- xvii. Department of Water Resources Development
- xviii. Department of Public Health Engineering

TRAINING, AWARENESS & OTHER ACTIVITIES (COLLEGE FOCUS)

Implementation of National Environmental Awareness Campaign in the Institute

- ii. Training programmes, workshops and seminars for building up professional competence and for creation of awareness
- iii. Constitution of Paryavaran Vahinis and Environmental Conservation Corps as voluntary action groups
- iv. Surveys and Research
- v. Preparation of Environmental Status Report / audits of the Institute periodically
- vi. Preparing volunteers with enough knowledge resource to create awareness and work for Conservation of sensitive areas around historical monuments
- vii. Promotion of Nonconventional energy through spreading awareness by dedicated task force created from teachers and student volunteers
- ix. Introducing Environment as one of the compulsory paper in UG program

GOAL

Integrated conservation and improvement of environment to ensure sustainable development.

AGENDA

- i Each sectoral policy will promote the cause of environmental conservation and no sectoral policy will be in conflict with the State Environment Policy.
- ii Development projects will ensure environmental conservation.
- iii Promote positive intervention through public awareness and participation.
- iv Encourage Research and Development in ecotechnology and environmental conservation.
- v Develop manpower and appropriate organizational structure for integrated environmental management.
- vi Integrated management of ecosystem to ensure conservation of biological diversity, genepool and other resources, viz., land, air and water.

STRATEGIES FOR ACTION

Check on Demographic Growth

Promotion of family welfare and female literacy programmes with emphasis on environmental sanitation, health, hygiene and social status of women.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION

(Life Support System)

WATER

Encourage recycling of waste water and optimise conjunctive use of ground and surface water.

ii. Spreading Awareness about Water budgeting for rational allocation for domestic, agricultural, industrial and other uses; and for rural and urban populations.

iii. Spreading awareness about Measures against over exploitation of surface and ground water.

iv. Building of a network for assessment and monitoring of surface and ground water quality.

v. Conservation of wetlands and spreading awareness about the same for ensuring sustainable ecological and economic benefits.

vi. Ensure a system for integrated management of water resources.

vii. Measures against inflow of chemical hazardous laboratory waste and pesticides into the water bodies.

viii. Encourage and improve traditional methods of rainwater harvesting and storage

ix. Maintenance of green buffer zone at the fringe of water bodies and spreading awareness about the same

LAND

i. Adoption of a rational land use policy.

ii Improvement of waterlogged and saltaffected lands and command area by knowing the soil health

iii. Spreading awareness to ensure public participation in landuse planning, wasteland regeneration, afforestation, soil conservation programmes etc.

iv Awareness about measures to ensure sustainable use of community land.

v Restoration and reclamation of degraded areas including ravines, weed infested areas, mined areas, overgrazed lands and degraded forests

BIOMASS & BIODIVERSITY

i Inventorisation of ecosensitive zones, biological resources and ethnobiological systems on campus and creating awareness about the same in the society

ii Creation of protected area network on campus, maintenance of green corridor on campus and proper maintenance of green cover on campus.

iii Regulatory protection of genetic resources with emphasis on indigenous, threatened and endangered species

iv Discourage monoculture practices and restrict introduction of exotic species without adequate investigation.

viii Research and Development for improvement of biological productivity, both terrestrial and aquatic and for development of alternatives to reduce dependence on wood.

IX Encourage research on conservation, propagation and use of generic plants like Neem.

x Participation in biological conservation programme under Convention on Biological Diversity. xi Spreading awareness about ecotourism in protected areas.

ATMOSPHERE

i Active participation in national programmes under Convention on Global Climate Change.

ii Rigorous regulatory control on the emissions from vehicles on campus.

iii Extensive plantation on campus and in neighbourhood urban and industrial air polluted zones

2018 REVIEW

In continuation following points should be taken care of :

College should execute good audit practices like environmental audit, energy audit and green audit

Use of Renewable clean energy should be promoted on campus, Institute should adopt society awareness programmes and research programmes based on renewable energy

Energy saving devices like LED, Sensor based power saving devices and sensor based water flow devices should be used in the campus.

Equipment should be properly maintained and under Annual Maintenance contract to reduce Carbon footprints caused by such equipment.

College should switch to solar power generation and should utilize this clean power to conserve the environment.
