

SHREE DEV BHOOMI INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CLASS- B.Sc. Agriculture 3rd year 6th sem

SUBJECT- ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

Date- 18-05-2020

Topic- Ecomark

Ecomark. or **Eco mark** is a [certification mark](#) issued by the [Bureau of Indian Standards](#) (the national [standards organization](#) of India) to products conforming to a set of standards aimed at the least impact on the ecosystem. The marking scheme was started in 1991. One of the purposes of the mark is increasing awareness among the consumers towards reducing environment impact. The mark is issued to various product categories and the development of standards for more products is in progress.

Ecomark



The Ecomark logo.

Certifying agency	Bureau of Indian Standards
Effective region	India
Effective since	1991
Type of standard	Quality Mark

The objective of the Eco-mark scheme

1. To provide an incentive for manufacturers and importers to reduce adverse environmental impact of products.
2. To reward genuine initiatives by companies to reduce adverse environmental impact of their products.
3. To assist consumers to become environmentally responsible in their daily lives by providing information to take account of environmental factors in their purchase decisions.
4. To encourage citizens to purchase products which have less harmful environmental impacts.
5. To improve the quality of the environment and to encourage the sustainable management of resources.

Criteria for awarding Eco-mark

The criteria are based on the cradle-to-grave approach, i.e. From raw material extraction to manufacturing and to disposal. The basic criteria cover broad environmental levels and aspects but are specific at the product level. A product is examined in terms of the following main environmental impacts

1. that they have substantially less potential for pollution than other comparable products in production, usage and disposal.
2. that they are recycled, recyclable, made from recycled products or bio-degradable, where comparable products are not
3. that they make significant contribution to saving non-renewable resources including non-renewable energy sources and natural resources compared with comparable products

The Government of India has notified the final criteria for the following 16 product categories

1. Soaps & Detergents,
2. Paper
3. Food Items
4. Lubricating Oils
5. Packaging Materials
6. Architectural Paints and Powder coatings

7. Batteries
8. Electrical/Electronic Goods
9. Food Additives
10. Wood Substitutes
11. Cosmetics
12. Aerosol Propellants
13. Plastic Products
14. Textiles
15. Fire-extinguisher
16. Leather

Reasons

1. The industry belief that the use of ecomark will not provide it with any competitive advantage in the market.
2. The feeling that the cost and complicated procedure of taking Ecomark are not justified by potential advantages in terms of increased profitability and market share.
3. Manufacturers are required to pay for the application, testing, licensing fee and renewal costs involved in the certification. It increases production costs.
4. The feeling that the linking of ecomark with BIS's quality standards has significantly added to the cost and complexity of obtaining ecomark.