Role of MPCB

Maharashtra Pollution Control Board was established on 7th September,1970 under the provisions of Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Act,1969. The Water (P&CP) Act, 1974 that is a central legislation was adopted in Maharashtra on 01/06/1981 and accordingly Maharashtra Pollution Control Board was formed under the provisions of section 4 of Water (P& CP) Act, 1974. The Air (P&CP) Act 1981 was adopted in the Maharashtra in1983 and initially, some areas were declared as Air Pollution Control Area on 02/05/1983. The entire state of Maharashtra has been declared as Air Pollution Control Area since 06/11/1996. The Board is also functioning as the State Board under section 5 of the Air (P&CP) Act, 1981.

**Some of the important functions of MPCB are:**

* To plan comprehensive program for the prevention, control or abatement of pollution and secure executions thereof,
* To collect and disseminate information relating to pollution and the prevention, control or abatement thereof,
* To inspect sewage or trade effluent treatment and disposal facilities, and air pollution control systems and to review plans, specification or any other data relating to the treatment plants, disposal systems and air pollution control systems in connection with the consent granted,
* Supporting and encouraging the developments in the fields of pollution control, waste recycle reuse, eco-friendly practices etc.
* To educate and guide the entrepreneurs in improving environment by suggesting appropriate pollution control technologies and techniques
* Creation of public awareness about the clean and healthy environment and attending the public complaints regarding pollution.

Role of CPCB

The **Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)**, statutory organisation, was constituted in September, 1974 under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Further, CPCB was entrusted with the powers and functions under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

It serves as a field formation and also provides technical services to the Ministry of Environment and Forests of the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Principal [**Functions**](https://cpcb.nic.in/functions/) of the CPCB, as spelt out in the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, (i) to promote cleanliness of streams and wells in different areas of the States by prevention, control and abatement of water pollution, and (ii) to improve the quality of air and to prevent, control or abate air pollution in the country.

**Air Quality Monitoring** is an important part of the air quality management. The [**National Air Monitoring Programme**](https://cpcb.nic.in/about-namp/) (NAMP) has been established with objectives to determine the present air quality status and trends and to control and regulate pollution from industries and other source to meet the air quality standards. It also provides background air quality data needed for industrial siting and towns planning.

Besides this, CPCB has an automatic monitoring station at ITO Intersection in New Delhi. At this station Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Ozone (O3), Sulphur Dioxide (SO2), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) and Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) are being monitored regularly. This information on Air Quality at ITO is updated every week.

**Water Quality Monitoring** is an important part of the Water quality management. Fresh water is a finite resource essential for use in agriculture, industry, propagation of wildlife & fisheries and for human existence. India is a riverine country. It has 14 major rivers, 44 medium rivers and 55 minor rivers besides numerous lakes, ponds and wells which are used as primary source of drinking water even without treatment. Most of the rivers being fed by monsoon rains, which is limited to only three months of the year, run dry throughout the rest of the year often carrying wastewater discharges from industries or cities/towns endangering the quality of our scarce water resources. The parliament of India in its wisdom enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 with a view to maintaining and restoring wholesomeness of our water bodies. One of the mandates of CPCB is to collect, collate and disseminate technical and statistical data relating to water pollution. Hence, [**Water Quality Monitoring (WQM)**](https://cpcb.nic.in/nwmp/) and Surveillance are of utmost importance.

##### Functions of the Central Board at the National Level

* Advise the Central Government on any matter concerning prevention and control of water and air pollution and improvement of the quality of air.
* Plan and cause to be executed a nation-wide programm for the prevention, control or abatement of water and air pollution;
* Co-ordinate the activities of the State Board and resolve disputes among them;
* Provide technical assistance and guidance to the State Boards, carry out and sponsor investigation and research relating to problems of water and air pollution, and for their prevention, control or abatement;
* Plan and organise training of persons engaged in programme on the prevention, control or abatement of water and air pollution;
* Organise through mass media, a comprehensive mass awareness programme on the prevention, control or abatement of water and air pollution;
* Collect, compile and publish technical and statistical data relating to water and air pollution and the measures devised for their effective prevention, control or abatement;
* Prepare manuals, codes and guidelines relating to treatment and disposal of sewage and trade effluents as well as for stack gas cleaning devices, stacks and ducts;
* Disseminate information in respect of matters relating to water and air pollution and their prevention and control;
* Lay down, modify or annul, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, the standards for stream or well, and lay down standards for the quality of air; and
* Perform such other function as may be prescribed by the Government of india.

##### Functions of the Central Board as State Boards for the Union Territories

* Advise the Governments of Union Territories with respect to the suitability of any premises or location for carrying on any industry which is likely to pollute a stream or well or cause air pollution; Lay down standards for treatment of sewage and trade effluents and for emissions from automobiles, industrial plants, and any other polluting source; Evolve efficient methods for disposal of sewage and trade effluents on land; develop reliable and economically viable methods of treatment of sewage, trade effluent and air pollution control equipment; Identify any area or areas within Union Territories as air pollution control area or areas to be notified under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; Assess the quality of ambient water and air, and inspect wastewater treatment installations, air pollution control equipment, industrial plants or manufacturing process to evaluate their performance and to take steps for the prevention, control and abatement of air and water pollution.

As per the policy decision of the Government of India, the CPCB has delegated its powers and functions under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 with respect to Union Territories to respective local administrations. CPCB along with its counterparts State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) are responsible for implementation of legislations relating to prevention and control of environmental pollution.

ISO Certification:

## What is ISO Certificate?

ISO certificate is a stamp of authorization by an independent body that an organization adheres to according to any of the standards created that are published by ISO (International Organization for Standardization). ISO is an independent, non-governmental, international organization that gathers experts to exchange knowledge and create international standards that encourage the development of new technologies and offer solutions to worldwide challenges.

ISO Certification confirms that a business or product is operating responsibly and in accordance with industry standards and management procedures. It is a global standard, and it is administered through an autonomous, non-government, international organization that has a membership of 163 national standards bodies, with the Central Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland. ISO certification can instantly build credibility with the employees, stakeholders, management representatives, consumers, and buyers.

**Types Of ISO Certificate**

ISO has initiated up to 22,521 International standards covering all industries from food safety to technology and service to healthcare and agriculture. But, ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 are the most general Standards certifications, and they can be applied to all kinds of businesses and industries.

**Here are the most popular ISO certification standards –**

**1. ISO 9001**

It is a well-known method for establishing, executing, and sustaining a “Quality Management Program’ that applies to a particular firm. It can be applied to any business size and capital. The most current and revised certification standard was issued at the end of 2015, and it has been in use from the beginning.

**2. ISO 14001**

This is a manual on what must be done to establish an environmental management system (EMS). It comprises processes, policies, strategies, procedures, and documents that outline the guidelines for how your business deals with the environment. ISO 14001 provides a structure and policies for creating an EMS for any business. The world has adopted the standards set in 2015.

**3. OHSAS 18001**

The standard outlines what is required to establish an occupational health and security management program. It comprises procedures, policies, practices, plans, and documents that outline the regulations regarding safety and health. The standards adopted in 2007 remain in force and are being adhered to by all organizations.

**4. ISO 45001**

The standard outlines what must be done to establish an occupational health and safety system. It consists of guidelines, operations, programs, procedures, Hazards Identification, Risk Assessment, and records that establish the guidelines concerning security and health. The standard was released in 2018 and is currently being implemented by a variety of industries.

**5. ISO 27001**

This is an information security standard, and it determines the management system designed to bring the security of information under the control of the management.

**6. ISO 22000**

This ISO certificate standard defines the guidelines for an effective food safety management system (FSMS). It permits any organization directly or indirectly involved with the supply chain to develop, implement, run, maintain, and improve an FSMS that provides items and products that can be considered safe according to their intended usage.

**7. ISO 50001**

ISO 50001 provides industries with an internationally accepted framework to help them enhance their energy efficiency. This ISO certificate manages documentation and reporting on energy usage and consumption. It also covers guidelines for procurement and design of equipment that uses energy and other aspects that affect energy performance that can be tracked and controlled by the company.

**8. ISO 20000**

This standard is about delivering an efficient IT Service Management of any organization. This is an essential requirement for any industry that is dependent on IT. It affects your company’s business and the manner in which you communicate. It’s an essential aspect of how you conduct business.

**9. ISO 31000**

It is a risk management program that provides information on the fundamentals and procedures to ensure safety and manage risks using an internationally accepted benchmark. ISO 31000 certification standard ensures a successful business. It is now a reliable guide for organizations to achieve their goals, recognize potential threats and opportunities and provide resources for risk-related treatment.

**How to get ISO Certification in India?**

**Here are some of the prerequisites that you should know before initiating the process of ISO certification –**

**1. Select the ISO Certificate Type**

The first step is to decide on the type of ISO certificate required for your company. There are a variety of ISO certificates we have discussed above, and you should choose the most appropriate ISO certificate for your business.

**2. Choosing an ISO Certification Body**

It is important to know that ISO is not the only body that provides certification for businesses. External bodies handle certification. It is crucial to select a recognized and reliable certification body.

**When choosing an ISO registrar, take note of these things:**

* Examine a variety of ISO Certification service providers.
* Make sure they’re adhering to what are the CASCO standards. CASCO is an ISO committee that deals with matters related to agreement checks.
* Find out if it’s certified or not. Accreditation isn’t mandatory; however, it must be in compliance with the standards of ISO Accreditation organizations.

**Step-by-step Process of ISO Certification in India**

**Step 1. Create an application or contract papers**

The registrar of the organization and the person who is applying should sign the terms of a contract. The contract typically defines the rights and obligations for each party and covers the issues of confidentiality, liability, and access rights.

**Step 2. Reviews of Documents**

The ISO Auditor will examine all the quality standards and documents related to different policies and procedures in place by the organization. The review of the work done can assist the ISO auditor in finding potential gaps in compliance with the specifications set forth within ISO standards.

**Step 3. Create An Action Plan**

After your ISO auditor has completed their audit of the current gaps within your association, the preparation of an action plan is mandated. Make a checklist of the tasks to be completed to get the desired changes to your company. Perhaps you need to offer training to your employees to be efficient as they adapt to new procedures. Inform all employees about the ISO standards to productivity and quality standards accordingly.

**Step 4. Certification Audit**

**It is classified into two types, Phase 1 and Phase 2.**

**Phase 1 –**

The modifications will then be examined by an ISO auditor within the company. Then, they will determine the potential nonconformities within your procedures and systems to the ideal quality management system. They can then divide the infractions into major and minor non-conformities. The applicant should carefully evaluate every non-conformity and then make sure that they are aligned to the quality standards desired by adjustments to the techniques and procedures used by the company.

**Phase 2 –**

When the necessary changes have been made within the company, the ISO auditor will conduct their final audit. The auditor will verify whether all violations were eliminated or not, as per ISO quality guidelines. If the ISO auditor is fully satisfied, they will draft an official ISO audit report and forward it to the registry.

**Step 5. Complete ISO Certificate**

Once all violations are resolved and all findings are included in the auditing process, the registrar or owner will award an ISO certificate.

**Step 6. Surveillance Audits**

It is primarily carried out to verify whether the ISO quality standards are being followed in place by the company or not. It is carried out periodically depending on the requirement.

**Benefits of ISO Certificate**

ISO Certificate benefits businesses in various ways; here are some benefits are as follows:

**1. Customer Satisfaction**

ISO standards make your company processes clearer, and the quality becomes constant. It will help you focus more on meeting the demands of your customers through your services and products. This will improve satisfaction with your customers and put you up closer to your competitors in the marketplace.

**2. Worldwide Recognition**

ISO is an internationally recognized organization recognized for its high standards of quality. If you get accredited as a member of ISO certification, businesses will be engraved and accepted worldwide.

**3. Better Business Options**

When you are certified with ISO certification, you will increase your product’s quality and efficiency. Customer satisfaction will rise to high, and costs for products will decrease. All of these will unlock the possibility and assist in expanding sales in both existing and emerging markets across the nation.

**4. Consistent Quality and Performance**

You’ll be aware of what is required and guidelines you must adhere to finalize business procedures. Regular processes aid in avoiding duplicates, determining issues that arise in the process, and providing efficient and compelling solutions to address them quickly.

**How to Check ISO Certificate Validity Online?**

You can easily check your ISO certificate online just by following a few steps:

* Visit the IAF website and then go to the drop-down menu labeled IAF Signatures and Members.
* Select the country you’re looking for by clicking the country. A new screen that provides the information of the accreditation body for the country appears. If the accredited body’s name listed in the ISO certificate isn’t on the index of accredited organizations for the country, it is not valid.

**What is the Cost of ISO Certificate in India?**

ISO certificate prices vary based on the number of employees of the company and the other different parameters on which business is currently managed with regard to procedures and processes. For more information regarding the cost, procedure, and process of ISO certificates, you can contact **[MSMEx](https://www.msmex.in/)** for expert advice and mentoring.

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