



Unit - 05

Environmental Protection

Environment Policy :-

An environmental policy is a statement about an organization's environmental position and values. In 1980 the government established the department of environment. It became the ministry of environment and forest in 1985. This ministry initiates and oversees the implementation of environmental policy, plans, laws and regulation.

विधान Legislation (Environmental Act) :-

There are legislations present in India for environmental protection.

- (i) Wild life Act 1972
- (ii) Forest Act 1980
- (iii) The water Act 1974
- (iv) The air Act 1981
- (v) The environmental Act 1986.

The environmental Act 1986 :-

The environment protection Act 1986 is an act of parliament of India. It was enacted in 'May 1986' and came into force on 19 November 1986. It has 26 sections and four chapters. The Act is widely



consider to have been a response to the Bhopal.

The act cover all forms of pollution air, water, soil and noise. It provide the same standered for the presence of various pollutant in the environment.

"The environmental act 1986 is an umbrella legislation under which various rules and notification have been framed an issued to take care of the different diamention of environmental challenge."

Object :-

- (i) Protection and improvement of environment.
- (ii) Maintain the relationship b/w human being and ^{their} environment.
- (iii) Prevention of hazards to all living creatures (human, plants and animals).

Rules :-

Under the environmental rules 1986 the state pollution control Boards have to follow the guide lines provided under schedule VI, some of which are as follow -

- (i) They have to advise the industries for treating the waste water and gases with the best available technology to achieve the prescribed ^{निम्न} standards.
- (ii) The industries have to be encouraged for



- recycling and reusing the wastes.
- (iii) While permitting the discharge of effluents and emission into the environment, the state boards have to take into account the assimilative capacity of the receiving water body.
 - (iv) They have to encourage the industries for recovery of biogas energy and reusable materials.

Water Act 1974 [Prevention and Control of Pollution] -

One of the important provision of the water act 1974 is to maintain and restore the wholesomeness of our aquatic resources. Under water act 1974, sewage or bodies including lakes and it is the duty of state pollution control board to intervene and stop such activity.

Objectives :-

- (i) Prevention and control of water pollution.
- (ii) Maintaining or restoring the wholesomeness of water.
- (iii) Establishment of boards of the prevention and control of water pollution.
- (iv) The act has provisions for funds budgets account of control and states pollution control board.
- (v) The Act makes provisions for various penalties for the defaulter and procedure for the same.



Functions of the central pollution

control Board [CPCB]-

According to under section 10-A the following are functions of the central pollution control Board (CPCB).

- (i) Organizes training programs for prevention and control of pollution.
- (ii) Collects, compiles and publishes technical and statistical data related to pollution.
- (iii) Prepares manuals for treatment and disposal of sewage and trade effluents.
- (iv) Lays down standards for water quality parameters.
- (v) Organizes programs on pollution related issue through massmedia.
- (vi) It advises the central government in matters related to prevention and control of water pollution.

Functions of state pollution central

Boards [According to section 7(A)]-

1. The board suggests efficient methods for utilization treatment and disposal of trade effluents.
2. To collaborate with the central board for



training personnel for handling water pollution programme and organising related mass education programmes.

3. Evolving economical and reliable methods of disposal, treatment and reuse of waste water.
4. Inspecting trade effluents and waste water treatment plants.

Forest ACT 1980

The forest act of 1980 is an act by the parliament of India which ensures conservation of forest and its resources. It was enacted by the parliament of India in order to control the on going deforestation of the forest of India. It came into effect on October 25, 1980 containing five sections. The five sections are -

Section-1

Title and scope.

Section-2 - Restrictions on dereservation of forest and its non-forest use.

Section-3 - Advisory committee

Section-3(A) - Penalties

Section-3(B) - Offences by authorities and government officers.

Section-4 - Rule making power

Section-5 - Repeal

Rules :-

- (i) Any illegal non-forest activity within a forest area can be immediately stopped under this act.



2. It makes provision for conservation of all types of forests and for this purpose there is an advisory committee which recommends pending for it to be central government.

3. The state government has been empowered under this act to use the forests only for forestry purposes. If at all it wants to use it in any other way, it must have to take prior approval of central government, after which it can pass orders for declaring some part of reserve forest for non forest purpose or for clearing some naturally growing trees and important trees.

Objectives :-

This act has been passed to serve the following objectives.

- (a) Protection and conservation of forest.
- (b) To insure judicious use of forest products.

Initiatives by non-Governmental Organisation

A non-governmental organization is a group that functions independently of any government.

Need of NGO'S for pollution control -

- (i) The task of pollution control in India.
- (ii) A comprehensive approach involving the NGO'S for pollution control is required.
- (iii) The NGO'S are required to educate the public about pollution control measure to be taken.



Role of NGO's in Environmental protection -

- (i) Non-governmental organizations play an important role in affecting public perception in the field of environment.
- (ii) NGO has a great potential to be efficient and effective in the delivery of programmes and projects.
- (iii) Environmental education and awareness among children and people, environmental pollution control protection of forest wealth, wild life conservation and sustainable developments are some of the objectives of NGO's.
- (iv) NGO can be considered as a real force for the protection of environment in any community.
- (v) This may be attributed to the growing awareness of the people about the depletion of natural resources.

Functions of NGO -

- (i) The success of India's environmental programmes depends greatly on the awareness and consciousness of the people. NGO's can help in achieving this goal.
- (ii) NGO's can organise environmental awareness campaign to sensitise people to the environmental problems through audio visual programmes, seminars, training programmes etc.
- (iii) NGO help in creating environment awareness.
- (iv) NGO's helps to disseminate (प्रसार) information on environmental issues.



(v) NGOs can involve the local people to play an active role in preventing poaching, deforestation and environmental pollution.

NGO's working in India -

(i) Assam Science Society -

The society was established in 1953 and has 75 branches all over the country.

It imparts environmental education and training through camps for teachers and students and conducts surveys pertaining to environment issue.

(ii) BAIF Development Research foundation

Kamdhenu -

This was set up in 1967 wuli Kanchan in Pune district of Maharashtra with an aim to improve the quality of life through regeneration of degraded resources such as land livestock, water and vegetation.

(iii) Centre for Environment education -

Centre for environment education was set up in 1984 at Ahmedabad with branches all over the country.

It conduct wide spread environmental education and training programmes through its vast network.



(iv) Indian Association for environment

management -

This was set up in 1963 at Nagpur. Indian Association for environment management promotes conservation of environment and also undertakes dissemination of environmentally sound practices.

Environmental Education

Environmental education refers to organized efforts to teach about how natural environments function and particularly, how human beings can manage their behavior and ecosystem in order to live sustainably.

Objectives of Environmental Education -

- (i) To promote environmental education and training among the people.
- (ii) To control the over population and over consumption of the resources.
- (iii) To recycle and reuse the waste materials.
- (iv) To balance the ecosystem.
- (v) To maintain the environmental quality.
- (vi) To help understand the biotic and abiotic environment.
- (vii) To follow the sustainable development.

scope of Environmental Education -

Following are the scope of environment education.

- (i) Natural resources like forest, land, water, their conservation and management.
- (ii) Biodiversity and its conservation.
- (iii) Environmental pollution and its control.
- (iv) Human population and environment.
- (v) Social issue and environment.