

LEGAL ASPECT OF ENVIRONMENT

IT CAN BE CONSERVE BY DIRECT ACTION SUCH AS FOLLOWS:

- a) Protection of grazing land.
- b) Biosphere reserves and conservation of the ecosystems.
- c) Checking further degradation of land, water and air through waste land management.
- d) Protection of andangerous species.
- e) Monitoring of the development projects through E.I.A.

a) Central Pollution Control Board (C.P.C.B.):

- a. It advices for the central government in matter related to prevention and control of pollution.
- b. Organize Training programs for prevention and control of pollution.
- c. It collects the complaints the data related to pollution and published that.
- d. Lays down the standards for the quality parameters.
- e. Prepare manuals for treatment and disposal of sewage and wastes and factory discharge.
- f. Establish the laboratories for analysis of pollution.

b) State Pollution Control Board (S.P.C.B.):

- a) It performs same function as Central Pollution Control Board.
- b) It advices the state government with respect to the location of any development activity.
- c) The board suggests the efficient method for the utilization, treatment and disposal of factory discharge.

LEGISLATIVE MEASTRURES OF ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

For this the government makes more 200 central and state acts the protection of environment. Water prevention and control of pollution act (1974) The silent features and provisions of this act are as follows:

- 1. It provides maintenances and restoration of all type surface and ground water.
- 2. It provides establishment of Center and State Pollution Control Board.
- 3. It confirms the power and functions of pollution control board.
- 4. Center and State Pollution Control Board are provides the techniques for prevention and control of water pollution.
- 5. The act has provision for funds, budget, accounts and audit of central and state pollution control

6. Act makes provision the various penalties for defaulters.

Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act 1981: This act provide for prevention and control of air pollution

- a. Air pollution has been defined as any solid, liquid or gaseous substances including noise in the atmosphere is more desirable limit may be harmful for human being.
- b. The act provides procedure for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution.
- c. Noise pollution has been inserted as air pollution act in 1987.
- d. It organizes the training programs for Prevention and control of pollution.
- e. It collects the data and published them.
- f. Prepare the manuals for treatment and emission of air pollutants from industries and automobiles.
- g. Just like water act, the air act also has provision for defining the constitution, power and functions of pollution control board with funds, penalties and procedures.
- h. "Section 19" the state government may be declared an area within the sate as an air pollution control area and government can prohibit any pollution causing activity.
- i. "Section 20" of this act has provision or insuring the emissions standard form automobiles.

Forest Conservation Act [1980]:

This act deals the conservation of forest except "J & K. with following provisions:

1. It conserves all type forest in India.
2. Any illegal activity in the forest can be immediately stopped under that.
3. Forest management which can protect the forest.
4. Some forest activity. E.g. fencing, water bodies, check post and wireless communications.
5. Establishment of Wild Life centuries, National parks and Biosphere by following action.
6. Collection of tea, coffee, spices, gum, resin and other essential plants are including under non forest activity.
7. Plantation of mulberry's, mining, forest trees, oil yielding plant, medicinal plants are non foresting activity.
8. Removal of stones, bajree, sands from rivers bank locating within forest area and also include in non forest area.
9. The above facts have made great provisions for protection of forest or control deforestation.

Wild Life Protection Act [1972]

Indian Board of Wild Life (IBWL) was created in 1952 with following aspects:

1. It provide the appointment of wild life advisory Board, Warden, powers & duties.
2. Under this act poaching and hunting of in dangerous species including plants and animals both is strictly prohibited.
3. Act provide the constitute of central zoo authority, this act has provisions for the trade of some commercial uses of wild life with license for sale and transfer
4. It provides the legal powers for the forest officers and punishment for the defaulters.
5. It provides breeding program for an-dangerous species of animals

Environment Protection Act [1986]

It includes the water, air and soil and inter-relationship in between them and human being this act includes the following rule

- 1) Standard for the Air, Water and Soil with maximum permissible limits.
- 2) Restrictions on pollution causing industries.
- 3) The procedure and safe guard for the prevention of the accident which may cause environment pollution as well as disaster.
- 4) This act also has provision for environmental audit.

Water Act (1974)

Sewage or pollutants cannot be discharged into water bodies including lakes and it is the duty of the state pollution control board to intervene and stop such activity. The Act prohibits disposal of any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter to the flow of water in a stream.

1. Water Act 1974 aims to prevent and control water pollution.
2. The Act provides for maintenance and restoration of quality of all types of surface and groundwater.
3. It provides for the establishment of Central and State Boards for pollution control. The Act assigns powers and functions to these Boards to control pollution.
4. The Central and State Pollution Control Boards are given comprehensive powers to advise, coordinate, and provide technical assistance for the prevention and control of water pollution.
5. The Act has provisions for funds, budgets, accounts, and audit of the Central and State Pollution Control Boards.
6. Under Water Act 1974, Sewage or pollutants cannot be discharged into water bodies including lakes and it is the duty of the state pollution control board to intervene and stop such activity.

7. The Act prohibits disposal of any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter to the flow of water in a stream. However, dumping of any material into a stream for the purpose of reclamation of land is not considered an offense.
8. The Act provides for severe and deterrent punishments for violation of the Act which includes fine and imprisonment. Anyone failing to abide by the laws of under is liable for imprisonment under Section 24 & Section 43 ranging from not less than one year and six months to six years along with monetary fines.
9. One of the important provisions of the Water Act, 1974 is to maintain and restore the 'wholesomeness' of our aquatic resources.