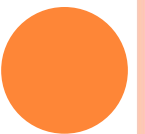




ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

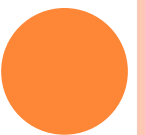
LAWS

- Wildlife Act (1972)
- Water Act (1974)
- Forest Act (1980)
- Air Act (1981)



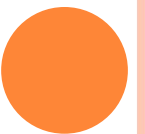
THE AIR ACT 1981

(PREVENTION & CONTROL OF POLLUTION)

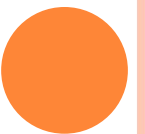


OBJECTIVES

- Protect & enhance the quality of air resources.
- Protect public health & welfare while fostering a beneficial productive capacity.
- Prevention, control & abatement of air pollution.
- Gives power to board for ensuring that there are proper systems for prevention of air pollution.

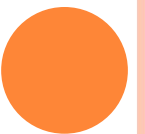


- Maximum achievable control technology to be adopted for both new & existing sources.
- Waste water treatment plants & air pollution control equipment.



SCHEME OF THE ACT

- The Air Act, 1986 has 54 Sections & it has been divided into four chapters relating to,
 1. Preliminary
 2. General Powers of the central Government.
 3. Prevention, Control, & Abatement of Environmental Pollution.
 4. Miscellaneous.



PRELIMINARY

- Section 1 & 2 – Preliminary information
- Section 3 & 15 – Central & state Boards
- Section 16 & 18 – Power & functions of Boards
- Section 19 & 31 – Provision & Control of air pollution.
- Section 32 & 36 – Funds, accounts & Audits.
- Section 37 & 46 – Penalties & Procedures.
- Section 47 & 58 – Miscellaneous provisions



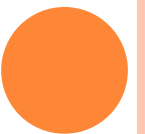
DEFINITIONS

- Sec.2 (a)- Air pollutant
- Sec.2 (b)- Air pollution
- Sec.2 (d)- Approved fuel
- Sec.2 (f)- Board
- Sec.2 (g)- Central Board
- Sec.2 (i)- Member



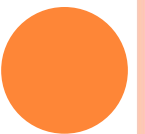
CENTRE & STATE BOARDS

- Authorized bodies to exercise the powers & performs the functions for the functions for the prevention & control of air pollution.
- Members
- Terms & conditions
- Disqualification
- Meetings



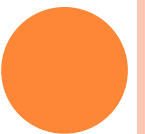
PREVENTION & CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION

- Area restriction
- Fuel selection
- Appliance selection
- Standards of emission
- Consents/ permission
- Control equipment
- Monitoring



THE WATER ACT 1974

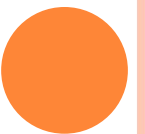
(PREVENTION & CONTROL OF POLLUTION)



- The water act was enacted by parliament act, 1974 purpose to provide for the prevention of control of water & the maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water. As on day, it is applicable in all the states of India.
- It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

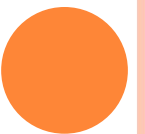


- Act having 64 sections
- Divided into 8 chapters.



DEFINITIONS

- Board
- Central Board
- Outlet
- Pollution
- Sewage effluent
- Sewer
- State board



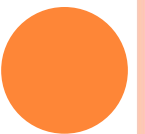
OBJECTIVES

- Prevention & control of water pollution
- Maintaining or restoring the wholesomeness of water
- Establishment of board for prevention & control of water pollution.
- An act to provide for the levy & collection of a cess on water consumed by persons carrying on certain industries & by local authorities.



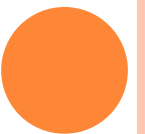
APPLICATION & COMMENCEMENT

- Pollution
- Sewerage Effluent
- Trade effluent
- Occupier
- Outlet
- Stream



CONSTITUTION OF CENTRAL BOARD

- Chapter 3 deals with Constitution of central Board
- The terms & conditions of the services of the members, disqualification, holding of board meetings & other committees.
- Members- Chairperson- Environment expert
- Officials not exceeding 5- nominated by Central Government
- Representative not exceeding 3- Agricultural, fishery, industry etc
- persons not exceeding 2- companies or corporations owned.



CONSTITUTION OF STATE BOARD

- Chapter 4 deals with Constitution of central Board
- The terms & conditions of the services of the members, disqualification, holding of board meetings & other committees.
- Members- Chairperson- Environment expert
- Officials not exceeding 5- nominated by state Government
- Representative not exceeding 5- local authorities functioning with state government.
- persons not exceeding 3- Agricultural, fishery, industry etc
- persons not exceeding 2- companies or coporations owned.



CONSTITUTION OF JOINT BOARD

- Two or more states or Union Territory or Union Territories can constitute a Joint Board with agreement for a specific period.
- Chairman
- Two Officials- Appointed by state government.
- One person- Local authority
- One representative- Agriculture, fishery, trade etc
- Two persons- companies or coporations owned.



FUNCTIONS OF CENTRAL BOARD

- The central board may establish or recognize a laboratory or laboratories to enable the Central Board to perform its functions under this section efficiently.
- Central Board may-
- Delegate any of its functions under this act generally or specially to any of the committees appointed by it
- Do such other things & perform such other acts as it may think necessary for the proper discharge of its functions & generally for the purpose of carrying into effect the purposes of this act



POWERS & FUNCTIONS OF CENTRAL BOARD

- Advice to central government for prevention & control of water pollution.
- Co-ordinate the activities of the state board & resolve disputes
- Provide technical assistance
- Plan & organize the training.
- Collect, compile & publish technical data
- Lay down the standards for a stream or well
- Establish laboratories.
- Plan & organize nation wide program for prevention & control of water pollution



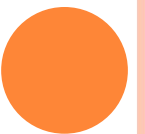
POWERS & FUNCTIONS OF STATE BOARD

- Plan comprehensive program for prevention & control of water pollution.
- Advice to State government
- Encourage, conduct & participate in investigations & research relating to problems of water pollution & prevention.
- Inspect sewage or trade effluents, works & plants for treatment.
- Lay down, modify or annual effluent standards for the sewage & effluents.
- Evolve economical & reliable methods of treatment for local conditions.



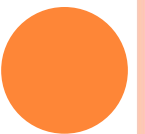
PREVENTION & CONTROL OF WATER POLLUTION

- Powers of entry and inspection
- Power to take sample and procedure
- Report preparation in triplicate.
- Use of well or stream for disposal is prohibited.
- Accidents in area, information should be carry to state board.
- Have powers to close, prohibit, regulate any industrial operation.



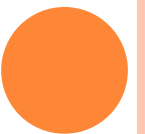
PENALTIES

- Person held guilty he is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months or fine up to 10000 rs. Or both.
- Any person disposes any polluting matter into any stream or well he is punishable for 6 years with fine.



MISCELLANEOUS

- Water testing laboratories.
- Appointment of analyst.



WILDLIFE ACT (1972)

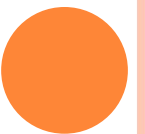


- The wild life protection Act, 1972 is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted on 9 Sept 1972.
- It provides for protection of wild animals, birds, plants and for matters connected therewith.
- It extends to whole India, except Jammu & Kashmir.
- It has six schedules which give varying degrees of protection.



DEFINITIONS

- Animal- Amphibians, birds, mammals
- Animal Article- Articles made from wild animal
- Hunting- Capturing, Killing, poisoning, trapping, injuring animals etc
- Trophy- Whole or part of animal which been preserved.
- Wildlife- Any animal, bees, butterflies, crustacean, fish & moths;



AUTHORITIES APPOINTED

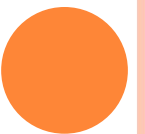
Central government may appoint

- A Director of wild life preservation.
- Assistant Directors of wild life preservation.
- Other officers & employees as may be necessary.



State government may appoint

- A chief wild life warden
- Wild life wardens
 - One Honorary wild life warden in each district
- Other officers & employees as may be necessary.



WILD LIFE ADVISORY BOARD

- The Act enforces & enables the state governments & the administrators of the union Territories to constitute a wildlife Advisory Board in each state & Union Territory.
- Areas to be declared as sanctuaries, national parks, or closed areas & their administration.
- Formulation of policy for protection & conservation of wildlife.
- Amendment of any schedule.
- Any other matter referred by State government.



HUNTING OF WILDLIFE ANIMALS

Hunting of wild animals is permitted in certain cases-

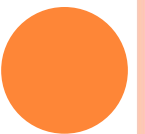
- If the animal has become dangerous to human life or beyond recovery.
- Killing or wounding in good faith in defense of oneself or any other person.



HUNTING OF WILDLIFE ANIMALS

Grant of permit for special purpose

- Education
- Scientific research, Scientific management.
- Collection of specimen for zoos, museums & similar institute.
- Derivation, collection or preparation of snake- venom for manufacture of life saving drugs.



PROTECTION OF SPECIFIED PLANTS

No person shall

- Willfully pick, uproot, damage, destroy, acquire, or collect any specified plant from any land & any specified area by Central government.
- Possess, sell, offer for sale, or transfer by way to gift or otherwise, or transport any specified plant whether alive or dead

Member of scheduled tribe residing in that district are prevented if it is for their personal use.



PENALTIES

- Imprisonment varying from six months up to seven years and/or ranging from rs. 500 upto not less than rs. 10000 depending upon on the nature or seriousness of the offence committed regarding the specified wildlife.

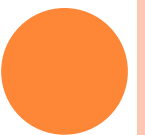


FOREST ACT (1980)



FOREST ACT (1980)

- This act extends to whole of India except the state of Jammu & Kashmir.
- Act is divided into 5 chapters.



MAJOR PROVISIONS

- Any reserved forest or any portion thereof, shall cease to be reserved.
- Any forest land or any portion thereof may be used for non-forest purpose.
- Any forest land or portion thereof may be assigned by way of lease or otherwise to any private person or non-government body

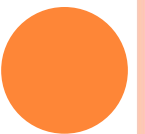


- Act puts restrictions on use of forest land for non forest purposes like cultivation of tea, coffee, species, rubber, palms, horticulture crops or medicinal plants.
- The activities like establishment of check post, fire lines, wireless communication, & construction of fencing bridges & culverts, dams, pipeline are excluded.



HUMAN RIGHTS

- Liberty of person & security of his dwelling & property.
- Freedom of conscience & the free profession & the practice of religion.
- Free expression of opinion & the right of assembly peaceably & without arms & of forming associations or unions.
- Free elementary education.
- Use of roads, public places, courts festive & the like.
- Equality before the law, irrespective of considerations of nationality.



- Right to livelihood.
- Right against inhuman, cruel & degrading treatment.
- Right to speedy trial.
- Right to provide legal assistance.
- Right to life & capital punishment.
- Right against environmental pollution.
- Right to privacy.
- Liberty to travel abroad.
- Right to be treated with humanity.
- Right of compensation in case of violation of right to life & personal liberty.

