

Simplified Notes - Unit IV: Government's Role in Environmental Protection

Government ka Role Environment Protection Mein

Environment Protection kya hai?

Government kuch rules, laws aur policies banata hai taaki environment ka protection ho sake - jaise ki pollution kam ho, jungle aur wildlife safe rahe.

India ka First Step:

India duniya ka pehla country hai jiske Constitution mein environment protection ka provision dala gaya.

5 June 1972 ko United Nations ki ek meeting (Stockholm) mein environment par pehli baar discuss hua, tab se 5 June ko World Environment Day manaate hain.

Important Global Issues jinke liye Government ka Role Zaruri hai:

- Global warming
- Ozone hole
- Biodiversity ka loss
- Jungle ka katna (deforestation)
- Ecological imbalance

Constitution ke Provisions (42nd Amendment se add hua):

- Article 48 A: Government ko forests aur wildlife ko protect karna chahiye.
- Article 51 A(g): Har citizen ka duty hai ki woh environment ko protect kare.

Government Policies:

- Population growth 30% tak kam karna.
- Gaadiyon se zyada pollution par fine lagana.
- Ozone layer bachane ke liye CFC alternatives use karna.
- Renewable energy sources (solar, wind) promote karna.

Important Environmental Laws (Acts):

1. Water Pollution Act (1974)

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2. Air Pollution Act (1981)
3. Environment Protection Act (1986)
4. Forest Conservation Act (1980)
5. Wildlife Protection Act (1972)
6. Motor Vehicle Act (1988)
7. Biological Diversity Act (2002)

Environment Protection Act (1986):

Yeh act environment ki quality ko improve karne ke liye bana tha.

Central Government ke Powers:

- Pollution ke standards banana (air, water, soil)
- Dangerous chemicals handle karne ke rules
- Industry kaha allowed hai decide karna
- Accidents se kaise bachna, uska solution dena
- Laboratories banana aur research karwana

State Government ke Roles:

- Industries ko waste treat karne ko kehna
- Clean technology promote karna
- Pollution ko control karne ke liye permission dena

Air Pollution Act (1981):

Objectives:

- Air pollution control karna
- Air ki quality maintain karna

Central Government ke kaam:

- Program plan karna
- Public awareness banana (TV, radio)
- Air quality standards fix karna

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State Government ke kaam:

- Polluting industries identify karna
- Air quality check karna
- Rules follow ho rahe hain ya nahi dekhna

Water Pollution Act (1974):

Goals:

- Pani ko saaf rakhna
- Central & State Boards banaye gaye control ke liye

Wildlife Protection Act (1972):

- Hunting/trapping ban
- Rare species ki protection
- National Parks, Sanctuaries banaye gaye
- Wildlife trade pe control

Forest Conservation Act (1980):

- Forest ko sirf forest purpose ke liye use karna
- Non-forest purpose ke liye Central Govt. ka permission lena padta hai

NGOs ka Role (Non-Government Organizations):

NGOs ground level par kaam karte hain - logon ko educate karte hain, awareness badhate hain.

Popular NGOs:

- Kalpavriksh - research
- CSE (Centre for Science & Environment) - Citizen Reports
- BNHS - wildlife protection
- WWF-India - training, conservation
- Green Peace - international level par kaam

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Environmental Education:

Objectives:

- Awareness
- Knowledge
- Skills
- Participation

Levels:

- Primary: Importance batana
- Secondary: Problem identify karna
- College: Sustainable development sikhaana
- University: Research aur technology focus

Non-formal Education:

Adult education, tribal awareness, workshops, museum activities, ecodevelopment camps etc.

Women Education:

Women specially poor women zyada impact hoti hain environmental problems se. Isliye unhe environment ke baare mein educate karna bahut zaruri hai.

Examples:

- Gaura Devi - Chipko Movement
- Thimmakka (Karnataka) - Pedh lagaye
- Rashida Bee & Champa Devi - Bhopal Gas Tragedy ke liye ladayi
- Marina da Silva - Green Belt Movement, Kenya