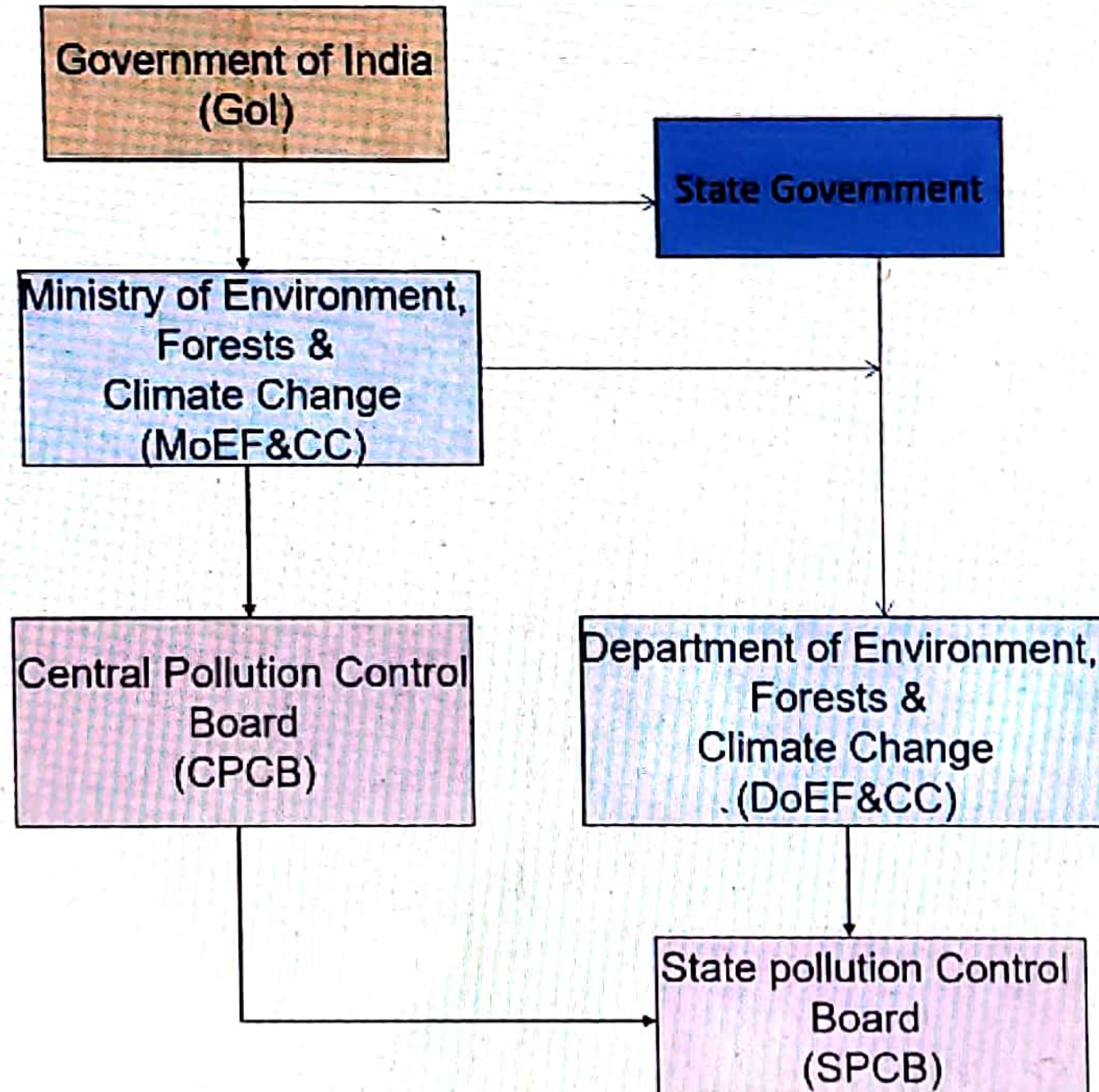


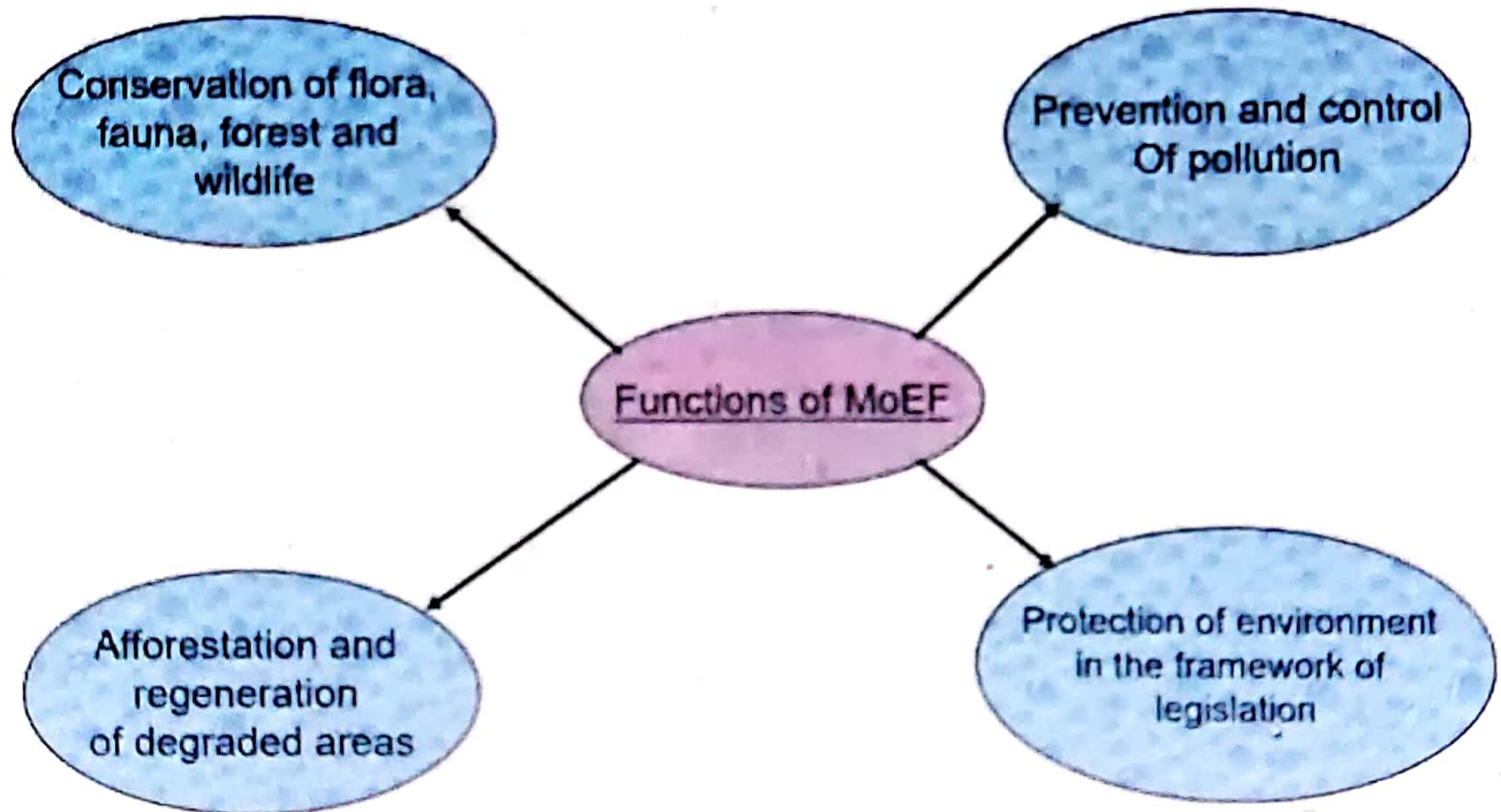
MACRO-Hierarchical Structure of Governmental agencies in India for environmental protection



Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF)

- ❖ The Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change is the nodal agency in the administrative structure of the Central Government, for the:
- ❖ Objectives of MoEF&CC;
 - To plan
 - To promote
 - To co-ordinate
 - To implement environmental and forestry programmes.
- ❖ Nodal agency in the country for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Functions of Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEF&CC)



MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATIONS IN INDIA


- Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act-1974
- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act-1981
- Environment (Protection) Act-1986
 - Noise Pollution (Regulation And Control) Rules, 2000
 - Municipal Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2016
 - Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016
 - Coastal Regulation Zone, 1991
 - Environment Impact Assessment of Development Projects, 1994
 - Chemical Accidents (Emergency planning, preparedness and response) Rules, 1996
 - Bio-Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998
 - Recycled Plastics Manufacture and Usage Rules, 2009

The main Acts and their Amendments framed after the year 1972 for the protection of Environment in India are as given below:

- (1) The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act – 1974
- (2) The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess Act – 1977
- (3) The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act – 1981
- (4) The Environment (Protection) Act–1986,

The Bhopal Gas tragedy in the year 1984 changed the scenario for India with respect to Environmental Legislation. It resulted in a comprehensive law, aimed at including all the components of the Environment viz. water, air, noise, solid waste, hazardous waste etc.

This resulted in the framing of The Environment (Protection) Act–1986, which is also known as an umbrella legislation.



The forest and wildlife wing of the Ministry consists of the following Divisions:


- (a) Forest Survey of Utilization.
- (b) Forest Conservation.
- (c) Forest Policy.
- (d) Forest Research (Education and Training).
- (e) Externally Aided Projects Division.
- (f) Wildlife Conservation Division.
- (g) Forest Fire Control and Air Operation Wing.
- (h) Regional Offices (HQ) Division.
- (i) Indian Forest Service.
- (j) Animal Welfare.
- (k) Forest Establishment Branch.
- (l) Forestry International Co-operation Division.

The MEF&CC Comprises of two wings

- A) Environment
- B) Forests & Wildlife

The Environment Wing consists of the following divisions:-

- (a) Conservation and Survey
- (b) Impact Assessment
- (c) Control of Pollution
- (d) Hazardous Substances Management
- (e) Research Division
- (f) Environment Education
- (g) Environment Information
- (h) Policy & Law
- (i) International Cooperation
- (j) Clean Technology
- (k) NGO Cell
- (l) Public Grievances Redressal Cell



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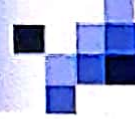
Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)

STRUCTURE:

- ❖ The CPCB shall consist of the following members, namely:-
 - a *full-time chairman* to be nominated by the Central Government
 - *members* nominated by the Central Government *to represent the Government*
 - *members of the State Pollution Control Boards*
 - members to represent the *interests of agriculture, fishery or industry or trade*
 - two persons to represent the *companies or corporations owned*
 - a *full-time member-secretary*, possessing qualifications, knowledge and experience of scientific, engineering or management aspects of pollution control

FUNCTIONS OF CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD:

- The CPCB was constituted in September 1974 under the Water Act-1974. All the 29 states of the Union have adopted the Act and respective State Pollution Control Boards have been set up.
- The work of setting and upgrading the environmental standards is looked after by the Pollution Control Unit of the Board.
- The environmental standards developed by the CPCB find its place in various schedules of the Environment (Protection) Rules-1986.
- The CPCB advises the Central Government in matters related to prevention and control of pollution.

- 
- The CPCB co-ordinates the activities of State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB) and provides them technical assistance and guidance.
 - The CPCB organizes training programme for prevention and control of pollution.
 - The CPCB collects, compiles and publishes technical and statistical data related to pollution.
 - The CPCB lays down standards for water quality parameters.
 - The CPCB establishes and recognizes laboratories for analysis of water, sewage or trade (industrial) effluent sample.
 - The CPCB plans and organizes comprehensive programmes on pollution related issues through mass media.

National Green Tribunal:

- ❖ Different countries have globally established separate “Green Courts” or “Green Tribunal” or “Environmental Courts” to deal with the environment related litigations.
- ❖ Perhaps, India is the third country after Australia and New Zealand to have a specialized environment court.
- ❖ India is one of the pioneers in establishing the green court among developing countries.
- ❖ In India, National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established in 2010 under “Article 21” of the Indian Constitution.

- ❖ The National Green Tribunal has been established on 18.10.2010 under the National Green Tribunal Act-2010.
- ❖ It is a specialized body equipped with the necessary expertise to handle environmental disputes involving multi-disciplinary issues.
- ❖ The Tribunal's dedicated jurisdiction in environmental matters shall provide speedy environmental justice and help reduce the burden of litigation in the higher courts.
- ❖ The Tribunal is mandated to make and endeavour for disposal of applications or appeals finally within 6 months of filing of the same.

❖ Structure of NGT;

- ❖ Principal Bench - New Delhi
- ❖ Central Zone - Bhopal
- ❖ Eastern Zone - Kolkata
- ❖ Southern Zone - Chennai
- ❖ Western Zone – Pune

❖ Composition of NGT; [Under Section-5]

- ❖ A full time Chairperson
- ❖ Full time Judicial Members, not less than 10 but subject to maximum of 20, as Central Government may specify.
- ❖ Full time Expert members, not less than 10 but subject to maximum of 20, as Central Government may specify.