

Answer: Q-10

Judicial Activism

A judicial philosophy, which motivates judges to depart from the traditional precedents in favour of progressive and new social policies.

→ upholding the rights of citizens and preserving the constitutional and legal system of country.

Need :

- When Legislative machinery fails to update the laws at the desired speed, the
- Government machinery fails to discharge its functions.
- To uphold the value of the democracy.

Methods :

1. PIL (Public Interest Litigation)
2. Judicial Review
3. Constitutional Interpretation.
4. Supervisory power of the higher courts on the lower courts.

→ Judicial activism is necessary for ensuring proper discharge of duties by other organs.

→ PIL can be filed for long term benefit to form permanent policy solution.

→ Using Article 32 & Article 226 gives power to judicial activism or PIL.

### Q-3 Answer

#### Polluter Pays Principle :

The absolute liability for harm to the environment extends not only to compensate the victims of pollution but also the cost of restoring the environmental degradation.

- The polluter bears the cost of health hazards caused to the public as well as the cost of restoration of the environment.
- It is defined under Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), 1972 & 1974
- It is a sound principle to protect environment.
- Once actor is proved to be guilty, he is liable to compensate for his act regardless of the fact that whether he is involved in development process or not.

#### Example Case Laws -

- Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum vs Union of India & Ors.
- Bhopal Gas Leak Tragedy
  - by the escape of deadly chemical fumes from the appellant's factory.



Q-1 : AnswerSustainable development

sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.

→ The term was coined in Stockholmes Conference 1972 organized by United Nations.

Goal Objectives

→ To balance our economic, environmental and social needs, allowing prosperity for now and future generations.

Goals :

- Affordable and Clean energy
- Clean water and sanitization
- Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure
- sustainable Cities and Communities
- Responsible Consumption and Production.

Features

- Inter-Generational Equity
- The Precautionary Principle
- Polluter Pay principle
- The Object of Environment Protection.

Q-2 AnswerEco-Mark

- A scheme for labelling environment friendly product
- The Ecomark scheme falls under the ambit of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and climate change.
- It is issued by Bureau of Indian standards (BIS) as a certification mark for the products which are ecologically safe conforming to the standards.
- Ecomark identifies eco-friendly products in the helps in market.
- Issued in 16 categories like food, medicines, chemicals, paper, lubricating oils, etc.

Objectives

- To provide incentives to the manufactures.
- To reduce adverse impact on environment.
- To improve the quality of environment.
- To encourage sustainable management of resources.



## Q-8 Answer

### Greenhouse effect

→ The greenhouse effect is a natural process that warms the Earth's surface due to which life exists on the Earth.

### Process :

1. Solar radiation reaches the Earth's atmosphere some of this is reflected back into space
2. The rest of the Sun's energy is absorbed by the land and the ocean's, heating the Earth.
3. Heat radiates from Earth towards space
4. Some of this heat is trapped by greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, keeping the Earth warm enough to sustain life.
5. Human activities such as burning fossil fuels, agricultural clearing are increasing the amount of greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere.
6. This is trapping extra heat and causing the Earth's temperature to rise.

### Examples of Greenhouse Gases :

Carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, CFC, etc.

### Causes of Greenhouse effect

Burning of Fossil Fuels, Industrial wastes, deforestation etc.

### Effect : Global warming, depletion of ozone layer,

smog and air pollution, acidification of water bodies.

### Q-7 Answer

#### Ozone Layer Depletion :

Ozone layer depletion is the gradual thinning of earth's ozone layer in the upper atmosphere caused due to presence of chemical compounds containing gaseous chlorine or bromine released from industries or other human activities.

#### Effects of Ozone layer depletion. on

##### → Human Health :-

- creates skin cancer
- development of malignant melanoma.
- damage of immune system.

##### → Plants :-

- adverse effect on plant growth
- Decreased crop yields.

##### → Marine Ecosystem :-

- reduction in survival rates of ~~these~~ creatures living in water

##### → Environment :-

- smog formation
- change in biological cycles, eg climate, rain, etc.



### Q-9 Answer

#### Reserved forest :

Any forest land to which government has ownership.

- These forests are restricted as Government has proprietary rights over the land.
- It is defined in Section 3 under chapter II of Indian Forest Act, 1927
- The use of the reserved forests is prohibited to the local people unless they have permission by the government.
- The area of land is declared to be a reserved forest when the Government issues a preliminary notification under Section 4
- This notification declares that such a land is constituted as a reserved forest.
- The Forest Settlement Officer settles all the rights either by admitting or rejecting them.

#### Prohibited Activities in Reserved Forests:

— Grazing, burning, hunting, etc. 1

→ Imprisonment, Punishment : Imprisonment upto 2 years & fine. 5000

Q-6 Answer

Objects of Water Act [Under Water Act, 1974]

- To maintain wholesomeness and purity of water.
- To provide for the prevention, control & abatement of water pollution.
- To provide for the establishment of central and state boards, with a view to implement the aforesaid purpose
- To provide for conferring on such board, powers and assigning to such board functions relating thereto.
- For matter connected therewith.



Q-5 Answer

Hazardous waste :

Any waste which by reason of its physical, chemical, reactive, toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive characteristic causes danger or likely to cause danger to the health or environment, whether alone or when in contact with other waste substances

→ It is the waste listed in Column (3) of Schedule(I)

→ waste listed in Schedule (2)

→ waste listed in 'A' and 'B' of Schedule(3)

Q-4 Answer.

### Objects of Environment Protection Act

[Under Environment Protection Act, 1986]

→ ①

→ To protect and improve the environment and environmental conditions.

→ To take strict actions against all those who harm the environment.

→ To enforce laws on environment protection in the areas that are not included by the existing laws.

→ To give all the powers to the central Government to take strict measures in favour of environmental protection.

→ To implement the ~~conditions~~ decisions made in UN Conference, Stockholm in 1972.