

# Saarth

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**“Environment and Government Policies”**

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### **Introduction**

It is important to protect the environment because man-made disruptions 60 ecosystems can cause extinction, because pollution creates dangers for both animates and people and because mankind owes the natural world a moral obligation” Adequate, Also environmental. Protection helps to reduce the risk of related health problems, such as asthma and promotes a healthier environment in place where human live, work and learn.

So, we need to save the environment every second the earth is getting polluted by poisonous gases and fumes made by different vehicle.

The Government working to ported our environment by reducing pollution, reducing the amount of west sent to landfill, protecting areas of parkland wildlife reserves and marine biodiversity and air clean, We also help communities audio or recover from flooding and other weather related hazards.

### **❖ The Role of Government in environmental and heritage management.**

- Financial contributions.
- Capacity.
- Planning Future landscapes.
- Providing infrastructure.
- Managing natural resources.
- Preventing cultural her it age.
- Environmental Protection.
- Beyond statutory requirements.

### **❖ Regulatory Environment**

Regulatory Environment which is also known as political legal environment is discussed under the following sub heads.

- (1) Government Policies
- (2) Constitutional provisions
- (3) Industrial laws

### **❖ Government Policies**

Administrative and legal regulations have their basis on industrial resolution. Industrial resolution embodies policy of government in power government policy can be both positive and negative. Till 1991 Indian Govt. restricted freedom of industries in deciding what they produce. How much quantity, where to be sold and how to protect nature and human lives.

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In short, the process of identifying, predicating, biophysical, social and other relevant effects of development proposals prior to major decisions being taken and commitments made. "The purpose of the its to ensure that decision makers consider environmental impacts before deciding whether to proceed with new projects.

### ❖ **Environment Policy of India.**

Environment policies of the Govt. of India include legislations related to environment Some laws are as follows some.

#### **(1) Indian Forest Act (1927)**

The Indian Forest Act 1927 was largely based on Previous Indian Forest Acts implemented under the British. The most Famous one was the India Forest Act of 1878 Both the 1878 act and the 1927 one sought to consolidate and reserve the areas having forest cover, significant wildlife, to regulate movement and transit of forest produce, and duty leviable and timber and other forest produce It also defines the procedure to be followed for declaring and are to be a reserved forest, a protected forest or a village forest. It defines what is a forest offence, what are the acts prohibited inside a reserved forest, and penalties leviable on violation of the provisions of the Act.

#### **(2) Wild Life Protection Act 1972**

The Act provides for the protection of wild animals, birds and plants, and for matters connected there with or ancillary or incidental thereto. It extends to the whole of India, except the state of Jammu and Kashmir which has its own wildlife Act. It has six Schedules which give varying degrees of protection. The hunting to the Enforcement authorities has the power to compound under the schedule. Up to April 2010 there have been 16 convictions under this Act relating to the death of ligers

#### **(3) Environment Protection Act (1986)**

This Act is an Act of the parliament of India. In the Wake of the Bhopal Tragedy, the Govt. of India enacted the (EPA) of 1986 under Article 253 of the constitution. Passed in March 1986, it came into force on 19 November 1986, The Purpose of the Act is to implement the decisions of the united Nations Conference on the Human Environments they relate to the protection and impronments they relate to the protection and improvement of the human environment and the prevention of hazards to human beings, other living creatures, plants and property.

#### **(4) The Air prevention and control of pollution Act 1981**

An Act to provide for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution, for the establishments, with a view to carrying out of aforesaid purposes, of Boards for conferring on and assigning to Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected there with.

#### **(5) National Environment Tribunal Act 1995.**

An Act to provide for strict liability for damages arising out of any accident occurring while handling any hazardous substance and for the establishment of a national environment tribunal for effective and expeditious disposal for damages to

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personal property and the environment and for matters connected there with or incidental thereto.

Whereas decisions were taken at the United Nations conference on Environment and development held at Rio de Junerio in June 1992, in which India participated calling upon the state to develop national laws regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damages.

And where's it's considered expedient to implement the decisions of the aforesaid conference so far as they relate to the protection of environment and payment of compensation for damage to persons property and the environment while handling hazardous substances.

❖ **Prevention and control of pollution in India.**

The policy statement on abatement of pollution, adopted in 1992. Provides instruments in the form of legislation and regulation, fiscal incentives, voluntary agreements, educations programmers and information campaigns to prevent and control pollution of water, air and land since the adoption of the policy statement, the focus of activities has been on issues such as promotion of clean and law waste technologies, waste water minimization, recycling, improvement of water quality environment Act. Natural resource accounting, development of mass based standers institutional and human resource development.

❖ **Central pollution control Board.**

CPCB is the national apex body for assessment, monitoring and control of water and air pollution. The executive responsibilities for enforcements of the acts for prevention and control of pollution of water (1974) and Air (1981) named also of the water (cess) Act 1977 are carried out through the Board. Under this Act, effluent and emission standards in respect of 6, categories of industrial have been notified.

❖ **The pollution control Board has following measures for improvement of environment in the state.**

- Industrial pollution
- Automobile pollution
- Environmental monitoring

**Conclusion:-**

The above analysis of various contentions makes it clear that it can be held hereby that some of the very nice steps taken earlier by the Indian government in order to project environment from degrading and to pressure it for the future generation of mankind many lass and acts enacted by the British in our country proued out to be more useful for them when completed to us.

The Punishments prescribed under the laws were not very secures and strict and so the offender was very allowed to escape. These laws were one of the

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first lessons for the Indian to formulate new laws for the protection of the environment. In a modified form to save future generations of mankind from the scourge pollution and environmental degradation. "Nature is beautiful save the nature but don't destroy it". So said Mahatma Gandhi.

So, go ahead be really and also support to government for save environment.

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