



THE STUDY OF THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986 TO MAINTAIN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT:

The protection of environment is needed for sustainable development. The Industrial pollution, degradation of forests, depletion of ozone layer, the greenhouse gases results in global warming and climate which will have an adverse impact on environment and human health. There is a need for conservation of Biodiversity, protection of wetlands and prevention of environmental pollution, promotion of ecological balance enables sustainable development. There are several provisions provided in Indian Constitution for Protection of environment. There are certain legislations enacted viz. Environment Protection Act, Wildlife Preservation Act, Biodiversity Conservation Act, water and Air pollution prevention Acts etc The Judiciary playing a vital role in protection of Environment. Through Judicial Activism the Supreme Court can issue directions under writ Jurisdiction under Article 32 of Indian Constitution and to study to identify tools and techniques to implement the Environment Protection Act, 1986 to Maintain Sustainable Development.

Keyword: sustainable development, Indian Constitution, Environment Protection Act.

INTRODUCTION

A National Environmental Appellate Authority has been constituted to hear appeals with respect to rejection of proposals from the environmental angle. The objective is to bring in transparency in the process and accountability, and to ensure the smooth and expeditious implementation of developmental schemes and projects.

An Environmental Impact Assessment Authority for the National Capital Region has been constituted to deal with environmental protection problems arising out of projects planned in the National Capital Region (NCR). An Aquaculture Authority has been constituted to deal with the situation created by the Shrimp Culture industry in the coastal States and Union Territories. The Central Ground Water Authority for regulation and control of ground water management has initiated action regarding registrations for ground water pollution/depletion. It has also initiated a mass awareness programme. Besides this, different authorities have been created for dealing with specific problems in the States of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. The environmental consequences of rapid industrialization have resulted in countless incidents of land, air and water resources sites being contaminated with toxic materials and other pollutants, threatening humans and ecosystems with serious health risks. More extensive and intensive use of materials and energy has created cumulative pressures on the quality of local, regional and global ecosystems.

Before there was a concerted effort to restrict the impact of pollution, environmental management extended little beyond laissez-faire tolerance, tempered by disposal of wastes to avoid disruptive local nuisance conceived of in a short-term perspective. The need for remediation was recognized, by exception, in instances where damage was determined to



be unacceptable. As the pace of industrial activity intensified and the understanding of cumulative effects grew, a pollution control paradigm became the dominant approach to environmental management.

Two specific concepts served as the basis for the control approach, the assimilative capacity concept, which asserts the existence of a specified level of emissions into the environment which does not lead to unacceptable environmental or human health effects, the principle of control concept, which assumes that environmental damage can be avoided by controlling the manner, time and rate at which pollutants enter the environment.

Under the pollution control approach, attempts to protect the environment have especially relied on isolating contaminants from the environment and using end-of-pipe filters and scrubbers. These solutions have tended to focus on media-specific environmental quality objectives or emission limits, and have been primarily directed at point source discharges into specific environmental media (air, water, soil).

REVIEW OF LITERATURES

The trade policy components of the Indian reform process undertaken since July 1991 have been motivated by recognition of the important role that trade can play in promoting sustained economic growth in the context of sustainable development. The expanded scope for specializing in areas of comparative advantage is manifest in the improved growth performance of the economy. Furthermore, while exports have responded to the removal of the anti-export bias of a protectionist environment, domestic industry appears to have been stimulated by the expanded availability of imports and capital goods, and the challenge of competing in the international market place. The positive response of Indian industry to deregulation is amply demonstrated by the capital goods sector. The capital goods industry, which witnessed negative growth of 12.8% in 1991-92, registered an average growth of about 23% during 1994-96.

In an effort to remove the anti-export bias of existent policies, improve the efficiency of resource allocation as well as the competitiveness of domestic markets, India has made steady progress in eliminating quantitative restrictions, licensing, and discretionary controls over imports since 1991. Imports of capital goods, raw materials, and components have been de-licensed, tariffs on such imports have been reduced substantially, and tariff categories have been streamlined and simplified. As a result, all goods can now be freely imported and exported, except those belonging to two negative lists.

Indian companies have made investments in several countries all over the world including the neighboring countries in the Indian sub-continent.

Global Environment Facility through the World Bank, UNDP and UNEP: India is the second largest recipient of GEF funding. The salient feature of the GEF portfolio are: a diverse and varied portfolio comprising projects that are environmentally, socially and financially sustainable; projects involving a range of issues and approaches to address the questions of innovation, experimentation, demonstration, cost effectiveness and



replicability; projects that are country-driven, based on national priorities; capacity building, human resources and skills at the community level and into Government.

OBJECTIVE

To development of various tools/instruments and environmental law implementation

METHODOLOGY

For this research paper source of data collection applied as Secondary Source of data.

DISSCUSSION

In response to extensive evidence of the serious contamination associated with unrestricted management of waste, governments have established standards for acceptable practices for collection, handling and disposal to ensure environmental protection. Particular attention has been paid to the criteria for environmentally safe disposal through sanitary landfills, incineration and hazardous-waste treatment.

To avoid the potential environmental burden and costs associated with the disposal of waste and promote a more thorough stewardship of scarce resources, waste minimization and recycling have received growing attention. Here study provide a summary of the issues that are addressed in pursuing recycling as a preferred waste management strategy, and consider the potential worker exposure implications of this.

CONCLUSION

The impacts of pollution prevention planning on employment are hard to gauge and the Study of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to Maintain Sustainable Development. The explicit aim of pollution prevention initiatives is often to increase industrial efficiency and environmental protection at the same time and by the same set of measures. When this happens, the usual effect is to decrease overall employment within any given workplace (because of technological innovation) but to increase the skills required and then to increase job security (because there is planning for a longer-term future). To the extent that the use of raw materials and adjuncts is reduced, there will be decreased chemical manufacturing employment, though this is likely to be offset by the implied transition of feedstock to specialty chemicals and by the development of alternatives and substitutes. If we want our people should aware about our earth, we must make people environmentally educated and develop real sense of awareness among the people in society.

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