



## ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS, MANAGEMENT AND LAWS

**Banasure S. R. and. Chore V. M**

Kala Wanjia Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Ballarpur, Chandrapur (M.S) India

Email: *ptelkhede@yahoo.in*

**Abstract:** Environment is the sum of all social culture, biological, physical and chemical factors which constitute the surrounding of human being who are both creator and molder of their environment. It is never constant; it is continuously changing slowly by nature, rapidly or drastically by all living beings specially humans. Since last decades global environment is passing through serious changes and challenges, viz, pollution explosion leading to scarcity of resources, drought, floods, earthquakes, natural or manmade disasters have seriously affected the life on our planet. Man has an important place in the Environment. With intelligence he plays a crucial role in the concept of Environment. With the help of scientific inventions, he has created various equipment of pleasure, took the help of Industrial revolution to fulfill the needs of increasing population.

**Keywords:** Environment, Decades

**Introduction:**

Environment is the sum of all social culture, biological, physical and chemical factors which constitute the surrounding of human being who are both creator and molder of their environment. It is never constant; it is continuously changing slowly by nature, rapidly or drastically by all living beings specially humans. Since last decades global environment is passing through serious changes and challenges, viz, pollution explosion leading to scarcity of resources, drought, floods, earthquakes, natural or manmade disasters have seriously affected the life on our planet.

Man has an important place in the Environment. With intelligence he plays a crucial role in the concept of Environment. He is a central point in it because he can use it in his own way. Man has developed from hunter to farmer. He used intellect and skill to make life happy and glorious. Human evolution and development became a history. He invented various new equipments and techniques. Its result is that, he is suffering by selfishness, power-wealth and strong desire to overcome the nature. With the help of scientific inventions, he has created various equipments of pleasure, took the help of Industrial revolution to fulfill the needs of increasing population. For this he has started to destroy the nature, by cutting forests made farms and after to build houses. On the victims of forests, huge

dams are constructed. He has started to dig earth to get fuel. He is destroying nature very rapidly. This process is going very rapidly since last 200 years. His approach towards nature has changed. He is assuming himself a sole consumer of nature, by creating and destroying weapons like atom bomb, he has started a war against nature; its effect is a lack of natural resources and pollution of air, soil and water.

**Environmental Problems:**

Litter along the road sides, trash on the beaches, heaps of refuse in the streets, pungent piles of rotting garbage are unpleasant reminders of untidy human habits. Thousands of backyards, vacant plots contain the remains of discarded machines, parts of vehicles', food wastes and so on. Open dumps scar the landscape. In some countries solid wastes are dumped in to the oceans. Growing mass of solid wastes produced annually the world over includes millions of tons of paper and paper products, plastics, billions of bottles, cans, tyres, junked machines' and discarded automobiles and millions of other appliances of different sizes and kinds. Probably the United States produces largest solid wastes. The city of New York produces the largest wastes around one tons each house hold per year. Around 15% of solid wastes from every house hold in an affluent society consist of food wastes. There is considerable loss of raw materials and

energy which goes in to the manufacturing of the material thrown away as solid wastes.

Increasing population, industrial revolution and human's unquenchable thrust of development creating an acute problem of pollution. The impact of human activities on the environment and climate change in particular are issues on growing concern confronting life on earth. Environmental problem is not limited to specific country or continent; it is a worldwide problem.

#### **Some events of Environmental Problems :**

On 6<sup>th</sup> august 1945 America destroyed Hiroshima of Japan with atom bomb, 1, 30,000 people were died. 90% city was destroyed. After Some days Nagasaki was also destroyed.

In 1956 (Japan) 1000 people were died, 3000 became blind due to Methail Mercury. In 1954, in India 2500 people were died and more than 20000 effected due to poisoned gas lickage from Bhopal Union Carbide Factory.

On 24<sup>th</sup> march 1989 America's 'Exon Waldez' Oil carrying ship cracked and many sea birds, fishes died. In the gulf war between America-Iraq (1991) many Oil wells were burned. Drinking water and environment became too much polluted. In England (1952) near about 5000 people died to smog.

In this way there are many incidents which shook the humanity. Each nation is facing the problem of pollution.

#### **History of Environmental Programme:**

Under the control of UNESCO a committee 'United Nations Environment Programme' [UNEP] has been established. It had 50 countries member. In 1975 'Belgrade Conference' had been organized by International Environmental Education Programme [IFEP]. In it each country decided the personal Environmental planning. 33% trees covered land can save the enviournment; 105 countries participated in Nairobi Environmental Conference.

#### **Environmental Planning in India:**

The following are the important Acts:

- 1) Damodar Valley Corporation (Prevention of pollution of Water) Regulation Act, 1948.

- 2) River Board Act 1956.
- 3) Water reservation and Control of pollution, Act 1974 and 1977.
- 4) Atomic Energy Act, 1972
- 5) Radiation Protection rules, 1971
- 6) Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
- 7) Factories Amendment Act, 1987
- 8) Environmental Protection Act 1986
- 9) Central Motor vehicles' Rules, 1989
- 10) Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991

Above all, in 1977, a major step in this direction has been taken in the form of 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitution Amendment. Accordingly Article 48-A imposes a duty on the state "to protect and improve the environment and to safe guard the forest and wild life of the country ". Article 51A (g) imposes a duty, on citizens of India.

"To protect and improve the natural environment including Forests, Lakes, Rivers and wild life and to have compassion for living creatures"

#### **International Environmental Laws:**

International Environmental Laws is the body of international Law that comes on protection of the global environment.

The Key constitutional moments in the development of international environmental law are:

- 1) The 1972 United Nations conventions on the HUMAN Environment (UNCHE), Held in Stockholm, Sweden
- 2) The 1987 Brundt land Report, *Our Conmen Future* , Which coined the phrase "sustainable development"
- 3) The 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment Development (UNCED), Held In Rio-de Janeiro, Brazil.

#### **Sources of International Environmental Law:**

This law derives its contents from four main sources:

- International Agreements' ( Also called Treaties, Conventions, International Legal Instruments, Pacts, Protocols, Covenants)
- Customary international Law
- General Principles of Law
- Other / New sources (e.g. Court Decisions (case- law) resolutions ,

declarations, doctrine, recommendations given by WHO

#### **Environmental Programmes in India:**

From 1972 India is trying to control the pollution by implementing various active programs. India has founded a 'National Committee for Environmental planning and Coordination' [NCEPC] to discuss the issues related Environment. In 1980 central Government established a separate Environmental department. Latter some states also followed it.

Later NCEPC transferred into NCEP (National Committee for Environmental Planning). It put forth some crucial issues related to the Environment which cannot be ignored by India. Some are like -

- Control of Industrial pollution.
- Preservation of vanishing plants and animal species.
- Supply of pure drinking water.
- Management of land, water and trees in India.

Environmental department has made many planning to control the pollution. 'Water and Air pollution Control Act' also made by the Government. To save and preserve wild life many National Parks and Forest Centuries are declared. In 1973 'Project Tiger' was established. In 1982 two special Programmes were declared on national level.

- Ganga purification project.
- National Tree plantation project.

All these programs are running in India. Recently Maharashtra Government has successfully planted 2crore saplings in various parts.

#### **Environmental Audit :**

It refers to verification and assessment of environmental measures adopted by an organization. It is a management tool, which simply inspects the environmental management activities performed by the industries or organizations and make them aware of new cleaner technologies. It is an approach comprising of systematically documented, periodic and objective valuation of performance of the organization to protect environment.

#### **Process of Environmental Audit:**

Each audit programme involves having a team of individuals conduct field

assessment, gather information, analyze information and make judgments about the facility, environment compliance status and audit report findings.

Environmental audit approach has three different processes as given below.

- 1) Pre –audit activities
- 2) On –site activities
- 3) Post –audit activities

This will also give clues on how to conserve natural resources and minimize generation of waste to attain sustainable development on hand provide direct and indirect economic benefits to the environments. As a whole, environmental audit plays an important role in minimizing the environmental problems locally, regionally, nationally and internationally.

#### **Conclusion:**

In such Circumstances it has become the moral and Social responsibility of every one especially, Scientist, academicians, teachers, intellectuals and students to care and to nourish our mother earth by way of taking immediate steps such as conservation of biodiversity, Environmental awareness, abatement of pollution. Environmental research programmes, which specially deal with problems related about Air, Water, Soil, Plastic and e-wastes, development of suitable cost effective technologies for abatement of pollution, development of eco- friendly biological and other interventions for prevention of pollution and development of strategic/technologies/instruments etc. for control of pollution.

#### **References:**

- Mishra, Rajan (2009):** *A textbook on Environmental studies*, Laxmi Publications, .
- Pareek, Pankaj (2016):** *Environment Education*, Jain Prakashan Mandir,
- Singh, Vipul (2012):** *The Human footprint on Environment: Issues in India*, Laxmi Publications
- Rajgopalan, R. (2016):** *Environment and Ecology (a complete guide)*, Lexis Nexis Publisher,
- SyadAltafIqbal (2011):** *Pollution, The Ugly Face of Environment*. Discovery Publishing House PVT. LTD. ISBN 978-81-8356-810-4

\*\*\*\*\*