



ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT 1986

It is a general legislation law to rectify the gaps & laps in above acts.

- This act empowers the Central Govt. to fix the standard of quality of air, water, soil & noise.

Objectives

- To protect & improvement of the environment
- To prevent hazards to all living creatures & property
- To maintain peaceful relationship between humans & their environment

Important Features of Environment Act

- Empowers safeguard measures to Prevent accidents which cause pollution.
- Gives remedial measures if accident occurs.
- The Govt. has authority to close or prohibit or regulate any industry & its operation.
- One who violates the act will be punishable with fine upto one lakh.
- If the violation continues, an additional fine of Rs. 5000/- per day is imposed.
- The act empowers the officers of Central Government to inspect the site / plant / machinery for preventing pollution.
- Collects samples of air, water, soil or other material from any factory / its premises for testing.

AIR (prevention and control of pollution) ACT 1981

Enacted in the Conference held at Stockholm in 1972.

- Deals with problems related to air pollution, quality of air etc.

Objectives of air act

- To prevent, control & abatement of air pollution
- To maintain the quality of air

Important features of air pollution

- The Central Board settle disputes between state boards provide technical assistance & guidance to State board.
- The State Board verifies the emissions of air pollutants from industrial / automobile units.
- The State Board Collect information about air pollution
- SB examines the standards of manufacturing process & control equipment
- SB can advise State Government to declare the heavily polluted areas & advice to avoid burning of waste products.
- Operation of industrial unit is prohibited in a heavily polluted area Violation of law is punishable with imprisonment & Fine

WATER (prevention and control of pollution) ACT 1974



- This act provides for maintaining & restoring the source of water
- Provides for preventing & controlling water pollution.

Objectives

- To protect water from all kinds of pollution
- To preserve the quality of water
- Establishment of Central & State Boards for preventing water pollution
- Restrain any person for discharging sewage/effluent into any water body
- Any contravention of the standards leads to prison for 3 to 6 months
- Requires permission to set up an industry which discharges effluent.

State pollution Control Board

- Take step to establish any industry, disposal system, extension/addition in industry, discharge of effluent into river.
- Use any new / altered outlet for discharge of sewage.
- Begin to make any new discharge of sewage.

Punishment

- Stoppage of supply of electricity, water / any other services
- Imprisonment for 1 years to 6 years & Rs. 5000/- fine.

WILDLIFE (protection) ACT 1972

Aimed protect & preserve wildlife.

- Wildlife refers to all animals & plants
- It is declining due to human actions for wildlife's skins, furs, feathers, ivory etc.

Objectives

- To maintain ecological process & life supporting system
- To preserve biodiversity
- To ensure a continuous use of species.

Important Features

- Covers the right & non-rights of forest dwellers
- Provides restricted grazing in sanctuaries & prohibits in national parks
- Prohibits the collection of non-timber forest.

FOREST (CONSERVATION (or) PRESERVATIVE)ACT,1980

- Provides conservation of forests & related aspects.
- Arrest deforestation

Objectives

- To protect & conserve the forest
- To ensure judicious use of forest products



Important Features of Forest Act

- Forests are not diverted without the prior permission of the Central Government
- Land registered for forest may not be used for non-forest purposes
- Any illegal activity in a forest area can be stopped immediately
- Clearance of forest land for re-forestation is forbidden
- One who violates the forest law is punishable.