• SUBJECT-ENVIRONMENT EDUCATION

- CODE -B.ED 216
 - UNIT-1

NATURE AND SCOPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

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ISSUES INVOLVED IN ENFORCEMENT OF **ENVIRONMENT LEGISLATION**



Environmental Legislation in India

Prep Smart. Stay Safe.

MAKE GIFS AT GIFSOUP COM

WHAT IS ENVIRONMENTAL LAW?

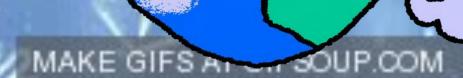
- a complex and interlocking body of statutes, common law, treaties, conventions, regulations and policies
- operate to regulate the interaction of humanity and the rest of the biophysical or natural environment
- purpose of reducing or minimizing the impacts of human activity, both on the natural environment for its own sake, and on humanity itself

AREAS OF CONCERN

- air quality and water quality
- global climate change
- agriculture

 biodiversity and species protection

- pesticides and hazardous chemicals,
- waste management and remediation of contaminated land
- management of public lands and natural resources



GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION

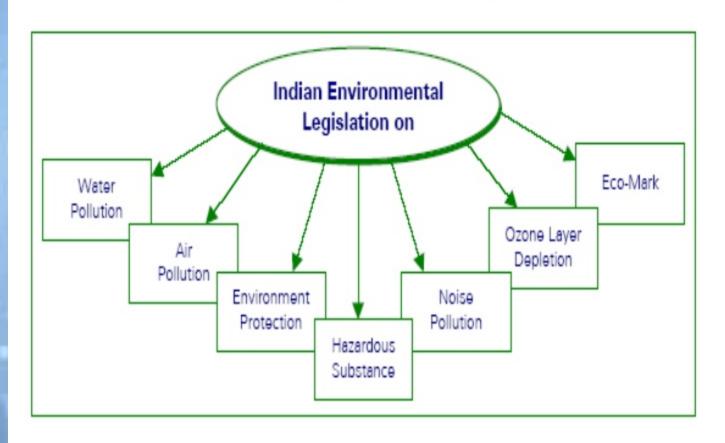
Environmental legislation is the collection of laws and regulations pertaining to air quality, water quality, the wilderness, endangered wildlife and other environmental factors.

Umbrella of environmental legislation covers:

- LAWS AND REGULATIONS
- INTERACTION B/W MAN AND ENVIRONMENT
 - THREATS TO ENVIRONMENT
 - PUBLIC HEALTH



Indian Environmental Legislation



SOME PROMINENT

ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS



Water

Water

- 1882 The Easement Act
 - Allows private rights to use a resource that is, groundwater, by viewing it as an attachment to the land. It also states that all surface water belongs to the state and is a state property.
- 1897 The Indian Fisheries Act
 - Establishes two sets of penal offences whereby the government can sue any person who uses dynamite or other explosive substance in any way (whether coastal or inland) with intent to catch or destroy any fish or poisonous fish in order to kill.

Air

Air

- 1948 The Factories Act and Amendment in 1987
 - First to express concern for the working environment of the workers
- 1981 The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution)
 Act
 - Enacted under article 253 of the Indian constitution.
 - Provides for the control and abatement of air pollution.



IS IT TOO LATE???

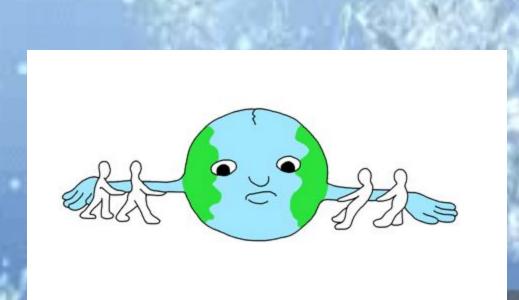






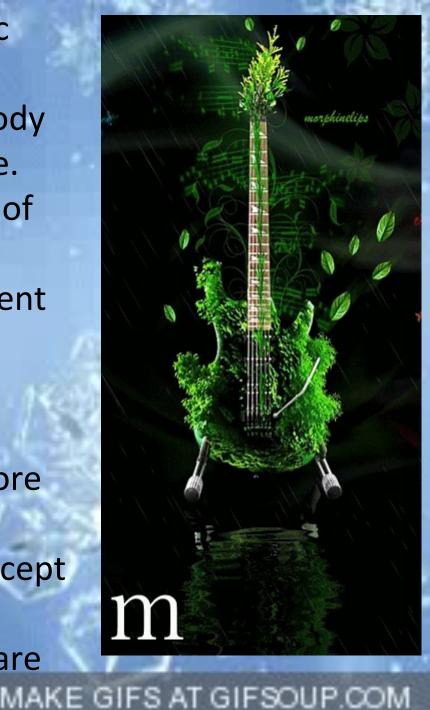






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- . Lack of political will and public awareness.
- No independent regulatory body for environmental governance.
- 3. Laws consider the superiority of human over ecosystem.
- 4. This leads to a lack of competent people.
- 5. Lack of funds to the Pollution Control Boards.
- 6. Environmental Litigation is more expensive.
- 7. Present mechanism fails to accept the polluter pay principle.
- There are certain laws which are not very elastic





Reward mechanism needs to be given to business, organizations etc. to detect violations and take action to address the issue.

Less political interference in the independent regulatory body.

NGO's can play a very important role in this.

Legislation for environmental protection.

Financial subsidies, cost sharing should also be promoted.





NEED OF THE HOUR (MASLOW'S PYRAMID)

SELF-ACTUALIZA-TION

morality, creativity, spontaneity, acceptance, experience purpose, meaning and inner potential

SELF-ESTEEM

confidence, achievement, respect of others, the need to be a unique individual

LOVE AND BELONGING

friendship, family, intimacy, sense of connection

SAFETY AND SECURITY

health, employment, property, family and social abilty

PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS

breathing, food, water, shelter, clothing, sleep

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CONCLUSION

Air Pollution kills around 1.2 million people annually in India.

New Delhi's air quality is 20 times above the safe limit.

70% of India's surface water and groundwater is contaminated and unfit for drinking.

By 2020 it is expected that 21 cities won't have any groundwater left.

• So it is very essential that environmental laws need to implemented strongly because by the looks of it India's future does not look bright.

LET'S HOPE FOR A BETTER ENVIRONMENT

