

A black and white photograph of a wind farm. Several wind turbines are visible, with one prominently in the center foreground. The turbines are situated in a field of low-lying vegetation, possibly a field of wildflowers or a similar natural landscape. The sky is overcast with soft, diffused light. The overall mood is serene and eco-friendly.

# Presentation on Environmental Protection Act

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# Introduction

- An Act to provide for the protection and improvement of environment.
- Whereas the decisions were taken at the United Nations Conference on the human environment held at Stockholm in June,1972,in which India participated, to take appropriate steps for the protection and improvement of the human environment.
- The environment(Protection)Act 1986 was introduced after the Bhopal gas tragedy during Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister of our country.



# Objective

- Providing for the protection and improvement of the environment.
- Preventing environment pollution in all its forms.
- To tackle specific environmental problems that are peculiar to different parts of the country.
- Establishing environmental laboratories.
- To protect the forest and wildlife in the country.
- To appoint environment officers to check environment pollution.





# Air (Prevention And Control Of Pollution) Act, 1981



# Introduction

- The Air(prevention and control of pollution)Act, 1981 is a central Act of parliament, which provides for the prevention and control of air pollution and maintaining the good quality of air.
- It also provided for the establishment of the Central and State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution.
- It is applicable to whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir.

# Objective

- To provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution.
- Creating Boards of the above purposes.





# Functions Of The Authorities

- To advise, plan and execute national wide programs
  - Provide technical assistance and guidance to carry out investigations and organize the training of persons
  - To collect , compile and publish technical and statistical data.
  - To prepare manuals, codes or guides regarding prevention , control or abatement of air pollution.
  - Lay down standards for quality of air
  - To establish or recognize laboratories for the above purpose.
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# Power Of The Authorities

- Power to declare air pollution control areas.
- Power to give instructions to authorities under the motor vehicle act, regarding standards for automobile emissions.
- Restrict industrial operations in air pollution control areas.
- Power to take air or emission samples for analysis.



# Penalties

Imprisonment which may extend to 3 months or fine up to Rs.10,000 or both. In case of continuing offences Rs. 100 for everyday.



Water(Prevention And Control Of Pollution)Act,1974

# Introduction and Objective

A thick yellow horizontal bar spans the width of the slide, with a vertical yellow bar extending downwards from its right end.

- The Water Act was enacted by Parliament Act, 1974 purpose to provide for the prevention of the control of water pollution and the maintaining or restoring of the wholesomeness of water.
- Establishment of board for prevention and control of water pollution.

# Functions

- Advises the central government in matters related to preventing and controlling water pollution.
- Prepare manuals for treatment and disposal of sewage.
- Lay down standards for water quality parameters.
- Organizes programs on pollution related issues through mass media.

# Powers

- Every industry has to obtain consent from the board.
- Power to enter and inspect any plant, record , register, document and conduct search of a place if the authority has reason to believe that an offence under this Act has been committed
- Power to monitor the discharge of sewage or industrial effluents and to impose conditions with regard to discharge (establish CETPs).



# Penalties

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- Imprisonment for a period extending to 3 months or fine up to Rs.5000 or both . In case of continuing violations . An additional fine extending to Rs.1000 per day of violation.

A photograph of three polar bears in a tundra landscape. One bear is standing in the background, looking towards the camera. Two other bears are in the foreground, one sitting and one lying down, both looking towards the camera. A large, weathered log lies in the foreground. The background is a flat, open landscape under a cloudy sky.

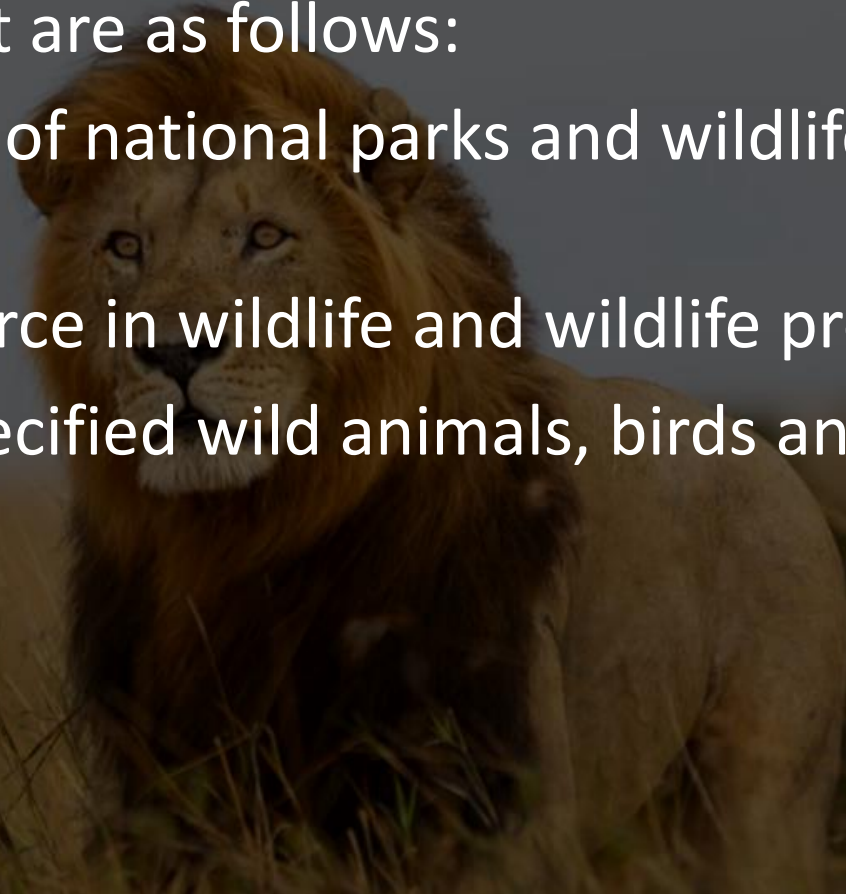
# Wildlife Protection Act

# Introduction To Wildlife

- The Wildlife Protection ACT, 1972 is an Act of the parliament of India enacted on 9<sup>th</sup> September, 1972.
- It provides for protection of wild animals, birds and plants ; and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto.
- It extends to whole of India, except Jammu and Kashmir.
- It has six schedules which give varying degrees of protection.

# Objectives

- The main objective of the act are as follows:
- Setting up and management of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.
- Control of Trade and commerce in wildlife and wildlife products....
- Prohibition on hunting of specified wild animals, birds and plants.





# Salient Features of Wildlife Protection Act

- The Act provides for the formation of wildlife advisory boards, wildlife wardens, specifies their powers and duties, etc.
- It helped India become a party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (**CITES**).
- The Act created **six schedules** which gave varying degrees of protection to classes of flora and fauna.
- The **National Board for Wildlife** was constituted as a statutory organization under the provisions of this ct.
- The Act also provided for the establishment of the **National Tiger Conservation Authority**



# Protected Areas under the Wildlife Protection Act

There are five types of protected areas as provided under the Act. They are described below.

- **1. Sanctuaries:** “Sanctuary is a place of refuge where injured, abandoned, and abused wildlife is allowed to live in peace in their natural environment without any human intervention.”
- The **Chief Wildlife Warden (who is the authority to control, manage and maintain all sanctuaries)** may grant permission to persons for entry or residence in the sanctuary for the study of wildlife, scientific research, photography, the transaction of any lawful business with persons residing inside, and tourism.
- **National Parks:** “National Parks are the areas that are set by the government to conserve the natural environment.”
- The landscape, fauna, and flora are present in their natural state in national parks
- Species mentioned in the Schedules of the Wildlife Act are not allowed to be hunted or captured.
- They cannot be downgraded to the status of a ‘sanctuary’.

# Protected Areas under the Wildlife Protection Act

- **3. Conservation Reserves:** The State government may declare an area (particularly those adjacent to sanctuaries or parks) as conservation reserves after consulting with local communities.
- **4. Community Reserves:** The State government may declare any private or community land as a community reserve after consultation with the local community or an individual who has volunteered to conserve the wildlife.
- **5. Tiger Reserves:** These areas are reserved for the protection and conservation of tigers in India. They are declared on the recommendations of the National Tiger Conservation Authority.

# Schedules Of The Wildlife Protection Act

- **Schedule I**

- This **Schedule** deals with endangered species.
- Tiger, blackbuck, Himalayan Brown Bear, Brow-Antlered Deer, Blue whale, Common Dolphin, Cheetah, Clouded Leopard, hornbills, Indian Gazelle, and other animals are examples.

- **Schedule II**

- Animals on this list are also afforded high protection, with trade prohibited.
- Schedule II animals include the Assamese Macaque, Pig Tailed Macaque, Stump Tailed Macaque, Himalayan Black Bear.

- **Schedule III and Schedule IV**

- Schedules III and IV contain non-endangered species.
- Schedule III animals include – Chital (spotted deer), Bharal (blue sheep), Hyena, Nilgai, Sambhar (deer), Sponges

# Schedules Of The Wildlife Protection Act

- Schedule IV animals include – Flamingos, Hares, Falcons, Kingfishers, Magpies, Horseshoe Crabs
- **Schedule V**
- Schedule V animals are referred to as “**vermin**” and can be hunted.
- Schedule V includes only four animals: **mice, rats, common crows, and flying foxes (fruit eating bats).**
- **Schedule VI**
- It regulates the cultivation of a specific plant and restricts its possession, sale, and transportation.
- Plant cultivation and trade are only permitted with the prior approval of a competent authority.
- Schedule VI plants include the:
  - Beddome's cycad (Native to India)
  - Blue Vanda (Blue Orchid)
  - Red Vanda (Red Orchid)
  - Kuth (Saussurea lappa)

# Powers

- Power of cancellation of license.
- Power of entry.
- Power of search.
- Power of Arrest.
- Power of Detention.



# Penalties



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- Person violating any provision of the act shall be punished with imprisonment for three years or fine of Rs.23000 or both.



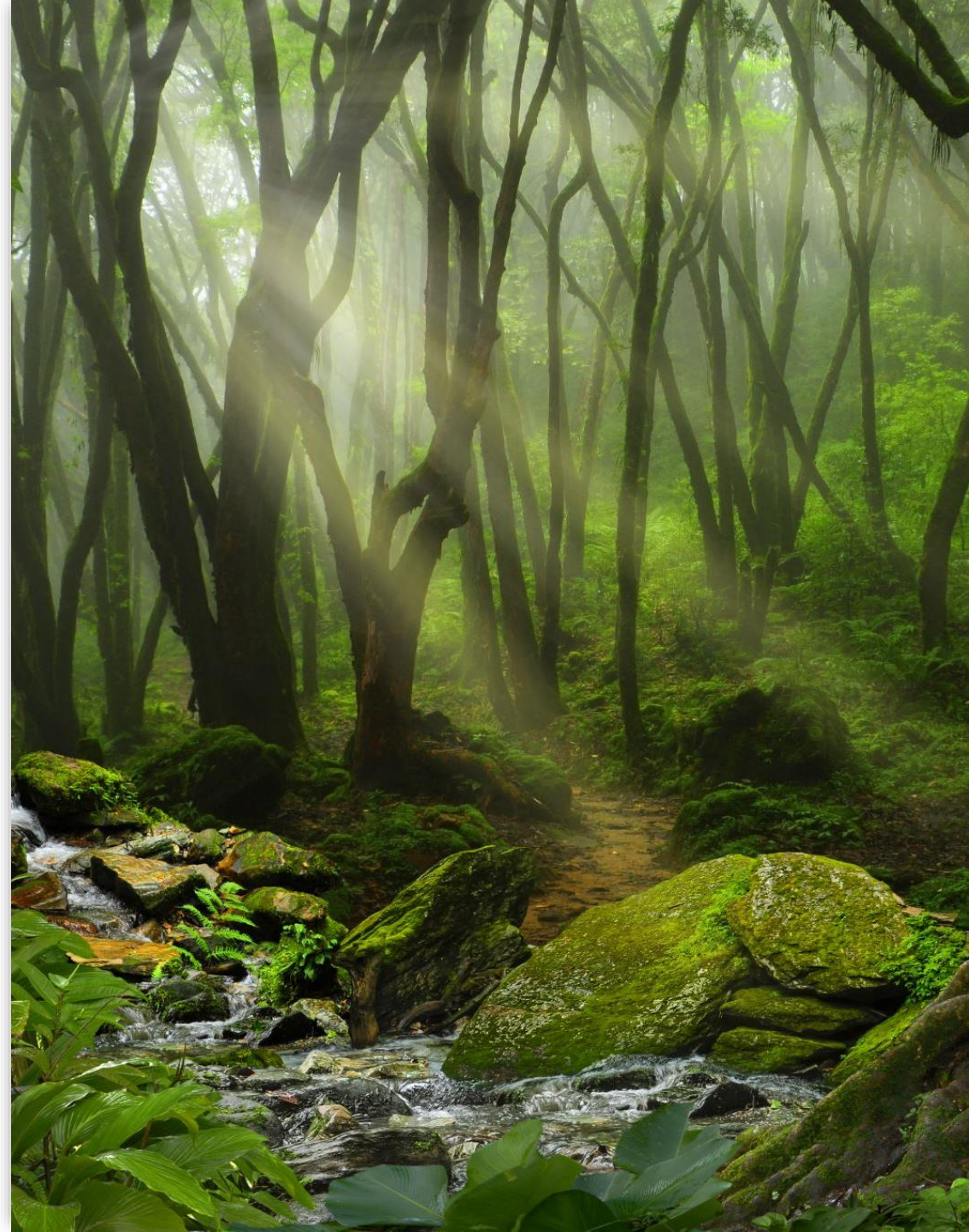
# Forest Conservation Act





# Introduction

- This Act may be called the forest(Conservation)Act,1980.
- It was enacted by parliament in the Thirty- first Year of the republic of India.
- The act came into force on 25<sup>th</sup> oct 1980.
- It extends to the whole of the India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir.





# Objectives And Penalties

- Protect forests and prevent deforestation.
- Amendments were made in 1988 and these include
  - ❖ Prohibition of diverting forest land.
  - ❖ Forest trees are not to be destroyed.
- Punishments
  - ❖ Jail term of a maximum of six months.
  - ❖ Fine of Rs 500.

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## Role Of Citizens To Conserve Forest

- Plant trees.
- Water and care them
- Create awareness
- Be in touch with local
- NGO'S





# Case study on Bhopal gas tragedy

- **Bhopal disaster, chemical leak in 1984 in the city of Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh state, India. At the time, it was called the worst industrial accident in history. On December 3, 1984, about 45 tons of the dangerous gas methyl isocyanate escaped from an insecticide plant that was owned by the Indian subsidiary of the American firm Union Carbide Corporation. The gas drifted over the densely populated neighbourhoods around the plant, killing thousands of people immediately and creating a panic as tens of thousands of others attempted to flee Bhopal. The final death toll was estimated to be between 15,000 and 20,000.**



## CONCLUSION

If we think right now we can minimize the  
pollution  
while you are thinking about yourself , think  
about our environment and **GO GREEN.**





THANK YOU