

Implementation of Law Pollution: A Study

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ABSTRACT

For instance, the manufacture of some commodities may benefit from the storing of enormous quantities of industrial gas in tanks; nevertheless, if that gas were to be allowed to escape into the atmosphere, it may put the lives of the people and animals that live in the region in danger. Even if this is not the case, the manufacturing process itself may cause damage to the atmosphere due to the emissions of smoke, dust, and other potentially hazardous compounds that come from factories as a result of the operation. This pollution might, however not in the immediate future, in the long run be a possible cause of health hazards; however, this might not happen for quite some time.

INTRODUCTION

The environmentalist movement combines a focus on nature's role in environmental conservation with a variety of policy measures. One of the key goals of this movement is the protection of natural resources, which is also one of its primary purposes. Environmentalists and environmental scientists have many of the same goals in mind for the environment. These goals consist of the following:

1. Lessen the reliance of the global community on fossil fuels
2. To reduce and clean up as much pollution as possible across all mediums (air, sea, river, etc.), with the end goal of there being no pollution at all.
3. We should give preference to energy sources that produce fewer greenhouse gas emissions.
4. Make careful use of limited resources, such as water and land, which are already at a premium.
5. The protection of existing species that are in danger of extinction

In order to make headway in the fight against climate change and the phenomenon of global warming, the first thing that has to be done is to make efforts towards the goal of reducing the consumption of fossil fuels all over the world. Carbon dioxide is emitted into the atmosphere as a byproduct of the combustion of fossil fuels; it is one of the gases that contribute to global warming. Utilisation of non-renewable fossil fuels is the principal contributor to the phenomenon of global warming, which has been attributed to this factor. In point of fact, if we want to be effective in our battle against global warming, the thing that is of the utmost importance for us to do is cut back on the amount of carbon dioxide that we emit into the atmosphere.

In addition to lowering pollution levels and cleaning up the environment, this is another extremely important responsibility. Every day, we learn from the news that there is a considerable amount of pollution in the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the seas and rivers we navigate. Pollution not only results in an unpleasant environment but also regularly sets off a wide range of diseases and other potentially detrimental consequences on one's health. The third goal stands out like a beacon in the dark. Because there is a considerable demand for energy on a global scale, we ought to be in possession of a variety of various alternative energy sources so that we can meet this demand while simultaneously reducing our dependency on fossil fuels. These alternative energy sources, such as wind energy, solar power, and hydro energy, each have a large amount of potential that has not yet been fully exploited, and they are also acceptable from an environmental point of view. Despite this, their utilisation is still insufficient on a global scale, and the use of fossil fuels remains the most important source of energy. Water is a precious resource, but it is also a finite one; therefore, it is absolutely necessary that it be preserved for use by subsequent generations. Therefore, it is essential necessary to manage water, land, and other resources in a sustainable manner if we want to ensure that there will be life on our planet in the future. The number of species that are currently in danger of becoming extinct has been steadily increasing at a startling rate over the course of the most recent years, and a great number of species have vanished entirely during the course of the most recent fifty years or so. The protection of endangered species is absolutely necessary for the continued health of a variety of ecosystems as well as the upkeep of the

planet's rich biological diversity. As a result of the fact that all species are interconnected in a circle that is perfectly balanced, and as a result of the fact that each species plays its own distinct part, biodiversity plays an enormously important function in ensuring that it is possible for life to survive on earth.

INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION

There are many different types of pollutants, each of which is capable of having a detrimental effect on human health and/or the environment if they are able to change the physicochemical or biological characteristics of the air, water, or soil in a given location or region. Pollution that is caused by industrial activity is referred to as "industrial pollution," while pollution that is caused by activities unrelated to industrial activity is referred to as "non-industrial pollution." To put it another way, according to estimates provided by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), industrial activity is to blame for as much as half of all pollution that occurs in the United States.

The level of pollution produced by thermal power plants, open cast mining, chemical and fertiliser factories, and factories that produce bicycles and diesel engines is significantly higher than that produced by the other industries. Despite the fact that all industries have a negative impact on the environment in a significant measure, the level of pollution produced by these industries is significantly higher than that produced by the other industries. In the modern world, the contribution of industries to environmental degradation is both readily seen and thoroughly comprehended.

Because "consumerism" is becoming more established in India, the ever-increasing needs of the country's enormous population will put even more pressure on Indian firms to expand their output, which will ultimately result in an even bigger increase in pollution. This will put even more pressure on Indian enterprises to expand their output, which will ultimately result in an even greater increase in pollution. To be able to live a life that is sustainable, in which the industries and the ecosystems in which they are located should be able to co-exist with one another in peace, it is vital that the negative affects of the industries be regulated and managed. Only then will we be able to live a life that is sustainable. In order to begin the process of locating practical solutions to the problem of pollution control, the first step is to locate the regions that are most negatively impacted by pollution as well as the particular reasons that lead to pollution. Surveys and researches on the most polluting sectors in the country have been carried out on a sporadic but continuous basis recently. Taking all of this into account, we focus on the research that was compiled by India's Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is a statutory organisation in India that was established under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and was further entrusted with the powers and functions under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The CPCB was responsible for carrying out the "Comprehensive Environmental Assessment of Industrial Clusters." The publication in December 2009 of an analysis of India's most polluted industrial areas makes possible the deployment of coordinated interventions at the national level as well as the central monitoring of the environmental components of these locations.

CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATION

The 'State' as well as the 'people' have a constitutional commitment 'to safeguard and improve' the natural environment. The constitutional provisions of the Indian government on the protection of the environment have been adopted by a number of other countries throughout the world. The elements of the Indian Constitution that relate to the protection of the environment had a significant impact on the people who drafted the South African Constitution, which was heavily inspired by those provisions. In light of this, they have followed suit and included clauses quite similar to those in their constitution. Following the modification to the constitution in 1976, both the Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties chapters made it abundantly obvious that the preservation and enhancement of the natural environment is a fundamental obligation of the entire nation.

When it was finally ratified in 1950, the document that would become known as the Constitution of India did not address the topic of "Protection of the environment" as a distinct

area of legislative concern. In addition, it did not include any particular provisions that would have embodied India's commitment to the safeguarding and maintenance of the environment. However, the Indian Constitution did not remain completely silent in this regard, as its constitutional structure for the division of legislative powers included (and continues to include) a number of topics that were directly relevant to this issue. Consequently, a number of legislative topics, including forests, wild animals, population management, public health, and sanitation, are discussed here. The Constitution previously made provisions for things like fisheries, agriculture, land, water, atomic energy, oilfields, mining, and interstate rivers, among other things. It wasn't until 1976 that the government of India decided it was important to get the Indian Constitution altered in order to clearly provide for the protection of the environment by putting a few specific clauses into the Constitution. This was done in order to ensure that the constitution would continue to be valid. As a direct consequence of this, the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976 was passed, which established an unambiguous constitutional commitment to protect the environment across the nation.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

PK. Goel's publication titled "Industry Environment and Pollution" from 2012 offers a comprehensive analysis of the fundamental ideas that underpin the process of treating wastes generated by industrial processes. They have also discussed the consequences that industrialization has had on the environment, as well as the technological advancements that have been made to clean up the environment. In addition, they have discussed the effects that industrialization has had on the economy.

N. Hanley and S. C. Bhatia, the authors of "Pollution Control in Chemical and Allied Industries"(2010), have offered the broad principles for Engineering considerations in their work. They have provided an in-depth explanation of the pollution that is created by various industries as well as the steps that can be utilised to use to reduce such pollution. The information that they have supplied can be found here.

The author P.S. Jaswal discusses the broad norms and concepts that have formed on a global level for the goal of protecting the environment in his work titled "Environmental Law" (2009). In addition to this, he offered a thorough presentation on the laws that the government of India has passed in order to address issues over the environment. The restrictions that are described in the Environment Protection Act of 1986, the Water Protection Act of 1974, the Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules of 1989, the Air Act of 1981, and the Water Cess Act of 1977 have been the subject of conversation.

Article 48A of the Constitution of India contains a provision for the principle of conserving the environment and preventing environmental pollution, as was pointed out in "The Constitution of India" (2014), which was written by Narendra Kumar. This provision was mentioned in reference to the fact that the Constitution of India contains a provision. The Constitution's Part IV includes the Article, which is a directive concept that has been established there. It lays out the guidelines that the state is required to follow in order to protect ecology and the environment from being polluted in any way. This notion is in line with the Right to Life that is written in Article 21 of the Constitution. That provision declares that it is a fundamental right of every individual to have the opportunity to live in an environment that is free from both sickness and pollution. This notion is consistent with that provision. The article that declares it is a fundamental duty of every citizen to safeguard the natural environment was added to Article 51 A (g) of the Constitution in 1976 as a result of an amendment that took place in 1976. This duty includes protecting forests, lakes, rivers, and many types of wildlife.

P. Leelakrishnan's "Environment Law Case Book," in which he examines the design and execution of the doctrines in the judicial process for the preservation of the environment, is a key milestone in the development of environmental law in India. This book was written by P. Leelakrishnan. It is fascinating to take note that each of these incidents was brought to the attention of the public in the first place. It is possible to counteract the disproportionate influence of political heavyweights who are responsible for actions that are detrimental to the environment. A local jurisprudence that was not influenced by the Anglo-Saxon concept of

guilt was established in order to provide victims of environmental assaults with compensation. This was done in order to protect the environment.

INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION AND PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT: INTERNATIONAL SCENARIO

When it comes to humanity, there is no separation, as Justice Krishna Iyer so eloquently put it. The same may be said about peace and safety. The barbaric acts that civilised man has committed against nature have opened our eyes to the fact that, like mankind, ecology cannot be divided. If we are mindful of ecological ethics, we are the only ones who can bring about salvation and peace on earth.¹ He then goes on to cite Yuri Sinyakov from his book "Today and Tomorrow," who has very appropriately brought attention to this global dimension: "The fact that ecological questions have become one indivisible global problem is a prominent feature of our time." The issue has reached a global scale, which introduces a fresh facet into the realm of international relations. Because it represents the desire of every country to safeguard the environment and the health of its people, which may be damaged by the anti-environmental acts of other nations, the phrase "ecological security" has become an established and timely word in current international vernacular. This is because ecological security has become a timely established term. In light of the fact that the reach of man's economic activities has expanded to the point where they now have an impact on the natural environment in a number of different nations, it is now essential to establish ecological ethics.

It is now being discussed all across the globe whether or not the relationship between man and nature should be considered the primary concern of everyone. Therefore, in order to stabilise the threat to the ecological order of the world, which is posed primarily by the technological goals of modern civilization, and in order to establish global harmony, the member states have got a greater role to play. They can do this by developing consciousness all over the world about the possible impact that man will face with the evolution of nature. Therefore, rather than taking the collision path, we need to learn how-to live-in harmony with nature so that human civilization may exist in peace and stability. This would allow for more room for innovation and creativity. As Professor Richard Falk properly pointed out, the first thing that has to happen is that people all over the world need to have their awareness raised about the factors that are contributing to their suffering. Men, above all else, need to have a fundamental comprehension of their dependency on the natural world. The political society of the future is going to have to strive towards establishing and preserving harmony not just between people and environment, but also amongst people themselves.

INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION – LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN INDIA

India has a long-standing commitment to environmental preservation. A multitude of ancient taboos were established with the purpose of conserving the natural environment. Tree felling was forbidden. Rivers were appeased. The mountains were revered, while the clouds and rain were regarded as divine entities. The sun, moon, planets, and animals were revered as gods. Ceremonial prayer was performed to acknowledge the arrival of seasons and climatic changes. The taboos and interdicts that prohibited the disturbance of the natural environment were social norms that had greater validity in enforcing communal regulations than the local norms.

Upon examining historical literature, one will discover compelling proof that the culture of ancient times placed a greater emphasis on environmental preservation than our contemporary society. It was the moral obligation of every person in the community to save the environment. The individuals venerated the natural thing. In ancient times, the trees, water, land, and animals had significant prominence. For instance, specific penalties were mandated for inflicting harm to vegetation.

The historical and political dynamics of our nation precipitated substantial population displacements and migrations. The woods experienced extensive deforestation, resulting in significant land degradation and even desertification in some regions due to excessive resource use. The recognition of the need for comprehensive legislation to safeguard natural resources and the environment emerged throughout the 19th century.

PUBLIC AWARENESS AND NGOS' ROLE IN ENFORCEMENT

The vast majority of the construction projects and industrial infrastructure that have been constructed in the past have been done so with little regard for the environment. Specifically, this was due to the fact that environmental awareness was present. This was primarily due to the fact that at that time, understanding of environmental effect and technology for impact assessment had not yet reached its level of complete development. Consequently, a number of different sectors and development initiatives created a significant amount of negative influence as a consequence of this. There was a catastrophe that occurred at Union Carbide Chemical Plant, which was located close to Bhopal, on the evening of December 3, 1984. The consequences of this catastrophe have not yet been determined. The environmental and human life were both severely harmed as a result of the devastation. With regard to their larger social, ethical, and environmental duties, corporate houses have, up until very recently, been less than responsible. This circumstance is progressively shifting as a consequence of greater understanding among the populace, increased laws, higher engagement of non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and increased awareness among customers. Business houses are not only being compelled to adopt more environmentally friendly practises, but they are also being pressured to modify their behaviour by citizens, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and customers. Changes of this kind are essential and essential to the continuous existence of life on the planet, as well as to the continued well-being of life.

The 42nd Amendment to the Constitution of India placed basic obligations under Article 51A(g) on every citizen of India, with the intention of arousing people's concern about the environment. These duties were to "protect and improve the natural environment." At this time, there are around 900 non-governmental organisations (NGOs) operating in various regions of India to improve the environment. There has been a significant contribution made by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in general, and environmental NGOs in particular, to the propagation of the movement for the preservation of the human environment. The establishment of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) is an example of an organised reaction by the civil society, particularly in those regions that the state has either failed to reach or has done so in an insufficient manner.

The significance of public awareness and the participation of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in environmental conservation is recognised all over the globe. In 1992, at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), often known as the Rio Conference, this issue was brought to the forefront of discussion. NGO participation was supported by UNCED in a level that had never been seen before.

SUGGESTIONS

Everyone should take personal responsibility for the success of the environmental protection programmes that our community has implemented by working together and actively engaging in the process of making the atmosphere pollution-free and assisting in the prevention of pollution, which should begin right away. On an individual level, we are able to contribute to the fight against pollution in our local surroundings; but, law is the most effective means of instituting effective control. In light of this, the majority of nations have already taken action to address the problem by enacting some kind of pollution control measures.

The first and most straightforward preventative measure that might be taken to address the issue would be to stop pollution from occurring in any region, whether it be on land, in the water, or in the air. Because of this, it is necessary for the people to make a conscious effort to acquire good practises or habits, for the government to create and properly enforce relevant regulations, and for possible industrial polluters to comply with these laws in a stringent manner. No pollution will occur if there are no contaminants present in the environment. In spite of this, it is far simpler to say than to accomplish. To a certain extent, some undesirable behaviours have been ingrained, and the rise of industrialization in some way bears with it the weight of pollution. This rather straightforward preventative strategy is made more complex and more difficult to put into action due to the financial burden it places on businesses and the commercial implications it has.

CONCLUSION

The right to a clean environment and personal liberty are inextricably linked. The necessity of

protecting one's right to personal liberty has been recognised in several environmental legislation. The Indian Supreme Court has further broadened the scope of this right to include the unrestricted enjoyment of clean air, sweet water, and an environment free from pollution. This, therefore, is fundamental legal jurisprudence.

Environmental pollution and development are inherently antagonistic. However, growth and development cannot be completely disregarded. So, it's important to strike a balance between environmental restrictions and sustainable growth. Both the federal government and state governments have implemented several environmental development programmes.

Regulations have been created for the notification of hazardous chemicals and the management of their manufacturing, storage, transportation, and disposal in accordance with the Environment (Protection) Act of 1986.

Launched in 1985, the Ganga Action Plan aimed to clean up the river and improve the quality of the water for an estimated 292 crores. A total of 259 crores have been approved for the cost of 262 programmes, which aim to treat wastewater and avoid contamination of the river. Ex-servicemen's eco task groups were sent to Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Jammu & Kashmir to restore the ecosystems via soil conservation and afforestation. Through the help of NGOs and the general public, youth eco-development camps were established.

Located close to Almora (UP), GovindBallabh Pant Himalaya Parayavaran Evam Vikas Sansthan was founded in 1988 with the goal of coordinating research to create integrated sustainable development methods. The Indian government's Ministry of Environment and Forests funds research studies on any topic linked to the environment and analyses the findings for potential application.

The National Museum of Natural History was founded in Delhi in 1978. The National Environment Awareness Programme was established in 1986 as an annual event. Over 200 NGOs run the campaign, which uses all forms of media to target various demographic groups. In order to provide curriculum and instructional materials, the Ahmedabad Centre for Environmental Education was founded in 1984. Under the direction of the gifted environmentalist Professor Priya Raranjan Trivedi, the Indian Institute of Ecology & Environment was founded in New Delhi in 1986.

A significant amount of science is needed for all environmental protection activities, including forestry, wildlife protection, assessing the effects of global warming and ozone depletion, pollution control, ecological restoration of degraded areas, planning environment management plans, and conserving land, soil, and water.

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