



ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ISSUES WITH LAWS AND POLICIES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

It is essential for a society to place a high priority on the development of environmental consciousness in order for it to be regarded ideal. To phrase it another way, an ideal society is one that places a high priority on conservation of the natural environment. The term "environmental awareness" relates to the concept that an individual need to be conscious of their surroundings in order to avoid causing disruptions. According to the dictionary, the term "environmental" refers to things, places, or circumstances that are in close proximity to it. The autonomous field of study that has evolved in recent years as a result of the interaction between the environment and human life is scientifically known as environmental science. The research that has been done on the subject asserts that interactions between people and the environment they live in trace back to the most distant reaches of human history. Additionally, it is sometimes interpreted as a sign that there is a disagreement between the two. Additionally, there have been occasions in which this bond has manifested itself as a form of civilized cohabitation. In spite of the fact that human history over the course of the last several millennia has been marked by continual growth in a variety of sectors, human mind and behavior have frequently shown to be extremely tempting when it comes to unraveling the secrets of nature. The fundamental concept that it entails is that it is of utmost significance to maintain the natural equilibrium that exists between the presence of humans and the environment. In order for all forms of life, including human life, to flourish, this is the most essential requirement. One of the most important contributions that this article will make is to provide assistance to the relevant government bodies in increasing the level of environmental awareness among Indian residents.

Keywords: Environment, laws and acts, awareness, punishment, responsibilities.

INTRODUCTION

The term "environment" comes with a lot of ambiguity. The scope of its use extends to a wide variety of occurrences. This statement is capable of describing not only a certain place but also the entire planet it is directed toward. It has a liveliness. The word "environment" can be interpreted in a number of different meanings depending on the context. There are a number of different definitions of the term that are provided by a variety of national and international legal sources.

In general, the resources, stimulation, and other external elements that an organism interacts with make up what is known as the organism's environment. The Preamble of the United Nations Declaration on Human Environment was adopted in Stockholm in June of 1972. It was comprised of the following words: "Man is both creature and molder of his environment, which gives him physical substance and affords him the opportunity for intellectual, moral, social, and spiritual growth."

It should come as no surprise that the environment is subject to a wide variety of threats, the majority of which are brought about by human activity. The development of methods that can redirect human behavior away from activities that are harmful to the environment and toward activities that are not harmful to the environment is absolutely necessary if we are going to address this problem. In a general sense, there are two sorts of approaches that can be used to change human behavior. These are disincentives and incentives. Law is important because it creates a structure that governs the operation of incentives and disincentives. This framework is what makes law so significant.

The law can be found anywhere. It is also possible to affect human behavior through other means, the majority of which are voluntary or discretionary. There are variable degrees of significance for the following factors: education, ethics, peer and familial pressure, and education. On the other hand, it is difficult to evade complying with the law. The "rule of law" is based on the principle that all members of a society are required to comply with the same rules at all times or in any circumstance.

Environmental law and policy

Common law legislation, treaties, conventions, regulations, and policies are the components that make up environmental law. The overarching goal of environmental law is to protect the natural environment from any damage that may be caused by human activities. Environmental law is a body of law that serves to protect the natural environment. Certain environmental laws, such as those that determine the levels of pollution that are considered acceptable or those that require permits for operations that could be considered hazardous, regulate the quantity and kind of the consequences that are caused by human activity. Certain legislation pertaining to the environment are of a preventative nature, with the objective of assessing the potential consequences of human acts before they take place.

The establishment of environmental law as a distinct legal framework in the main industrial economies occurred in the 1960s. A substantial and specialized area of the law is rapidly growing as a result of its rapid development. It is beginning to become clear that many of its tenets are incorrect. The remedies that are available under environmental law, on the other hand, are essentially procedural in character. Environmental law addresses substantive concerns. Over the past few years, environmental legislation has become increasingly significant as a valuable instrument for furthering sustainable development. A lot of environmental legislation reforms have been affected by policy ideas such as the polluter pays principle, environmental justice, public involvement, and the precautionary principle. This is because these ideas have been influencing environmental legislation. Within the context of the traditional "command-and-control" concept, a substantial amount of research has been carried out in order to discover environmental control mechanisms that are more effective. Negotiated agreements, tradable emission permits, voluntary standards such as ISO 14000, and eco-taxes are some of the innovations that have been implemented.

OBJECTIVES

1. To study various environmental policies in India.
2. To study challenges in implementing environmental laws and policies in India

Environmental policies in India

India has a long history of creating legislation to address environmental challenges, and during the time that it was under colonial rule, various measures were implemented to address these issues. Some examples of these include the Indian Motor Vehicle Act, the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Act of 1905, the Merchant Shipping Act of 1958, the Indian Penal Code of 1860, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Factories Act of 1948, the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development Act) of 1952, and so on. These are just a few examples. Even after India gained its independence, several of these restrictions are still in effect in countries like India. In accordance with the Indian Penal Code 1860, it is in violation of the law to contaminate either the air or the water. Additionally, it is against the law to cause a disturbance to the general public. Due to the rapid updates that are made to these regulations and the ineffective administration of them, they are not effective in halting the destruction of the environment.

• Indian Constitutional Provisions Towards the Environment

India is an example of a country that successfully amended its Constitution in order to assist environmental progress and protection. It was in January of 1977 that the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution, which had been adopted in 1976, became operational. It is responsible for the organization of Article 48 A and Article 51 A (g), which are the two provisions that constitute the Directive Principles of State Policy collectively. Adding Article 48A to the Constitution was done with the intention of compelling the state to work toward the preservation and improvement of the nation's ecology, as well as its forests and wildlife. However, Article 51A (g) declares that every individual has a fundamental obligation to care for all living things, including woods, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, as well as to protect and improve the natural environment. This commitment includes being responsible for the natural environment.

Article 253 of the Constitution allows Parliament to adopt legislation and coordinate national laws that correspond to conventions and international accords. This authority is granted to Parliament by the Constitution. On the other hand, the Constitution does not contain any provision that would enable the federal government to enact national legislation on environmental issues that would be enforced in the same manner across all states. The federal government must seek some environmental items from the states since they are on the state list. As an illustration, Article 252 stipulates that a minimum of two state legislatures must pass resolutions in order to grant the parliament the authority to enact laws concerning water. Additionally, "Water" is included on the list of states. 1965 saw the introduction of the Prevention of Water Pollution Bill by the Ministry of Health, which had been the subject of extensive deliberation. Amendments were made to the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act in 1974, and it was ultimately approved. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was subsequently voted into law in 1981. The same regulatory body that was established under the Water (Prevention and Control) Act of 1974 was given the responsibility of carrying out the provisions of this act.

During the Stockholm Conference on Human Environment in 1972, there was a strong emphasis placed on the adoption of comprehensive laws for environmental issues that pose a threat to human health and safety

as well as the health and safety of flora and fauna. With this in mind, the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination (NCEPC) was founded with the objective of addressing concerns such as the appraisal of development projects, planning for human settlement, surveying various eco-systems, and promoting environmental education.

The Tiwari Committee on Environmental Issues was constituted by the Indian government in 1980. The Department of Environment (DOE) was created as a nodal organization for environmental preservation and conservation on November 1, 1980, based on its recommendation. It required efforts like as environmental assessments of development projects, legislation and monitoring of pollution, quality control of the air and water, and coordination between municipal, state, and federal authorities. It was an advising council, but, with little legal jurisdiction.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) was founded in 1985 with the purpose of resolving the shortcomings in environmental protection. It comprises of 18 departments and two independent institutions that are of paramount importance: the National Mission on Wasteland Developments and the Ganga Project Directorate. It advanced the original work done with the Department of Environment (DOE), which included monitoring and enforcing regulations, carrying out surveys and assessments of the environment, initiating promotional campaigns, and other operations.

The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, was a comprehensive piece of environmental law adopted by the Parliament in 1986. The central and state pollution control authorities were given the job of executing the new rules. Then, laws like the Atomic Energy Act and the Wildlife Protection Act that addressed certain environmental issues were passed. In order to incorporate environmental concerns into growth planning, MoEF finished its Environmental Action Plan in 1993. It pursued pollution abatement and prevention policies and used a variety of tactics, including the application of the "Polluter Pays" principle, water cessation, water consumption rates with an additional charge for excessive water use, technical aid to promote central effluent treatment plants, etc.

We are quite aware of the current environmental issues, a major portion of which are caused by humans. Environmentally friendly practices pertaining to the maintenance of humans, animals, plants, and other species need to be administered and regulated. It is a well-known truth that the environment's ability to support sustainable development is crucial to life's survival. The nation has lawfully implemented a number of regulatory and promotional initiatives in appreciation of environmental protection. Let's have a quick discussion of these constitutional provisions.

- **The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972**

The increase in the number of people living on the planet has led to an excessive amount of strain being placed on the land. As a consequence of this pressure, forests are being cut down in order to make room for human settlement. All things considered, it results in a decrease in the number of habitats that are available for species. There has been a negative influence on animals as a result of the ever-increasing consumerism that has led to a rise in the desire for luxury and vanity products. It is not only the government that is obligated to take on the challenging obligation of safeguarding wildlife, but it is also the responsibility of the general population to take on this duty. In accordance with the Constitution, it is our duty to protect the natural environment, which encompasses areas such as woods, lakes, rivers, and the animals that live in these

environments. It has become clear that the Ministry of Environment and Forests of the country is the major agency that is accountable for the administration and implementation of environmental rules in the context of environmental development and management.

When the Wildlife Conservation Act of 1972 was passed, it placed a focus on the preservation of wildlife within the context of a more all-encompassing ecological perspective. The term "wildlife" is going to be defined as "any animal, bees, butterflies, crustacean, fish, and moths; and aquatic or land vegetation that forms a part of any habitat." This definition is going to be in conformity with the Act. Additionally, it prohibits the shooting of some animals that belong to rare species and transmits this prohibition to state governments for the goal of safeguarding forests and wildlife. This particular prohibition is intended to conserve the wildlife and forests. According to this Act, it was prohibited to select, uproot, damage, or harvest any plants that were specified in Schedule VI from any forest or any place that was designated by a notification from the central government. This prohibition applied to any forest or area that was designated by the central government. As a result of the amendment, a number of locations were classified as National Parks or Sanctuaries in order to protect and preserve the species that are found in those particular regions. The State Government has the ability to proclaim an area that is not a preserved forest to be a Sanctuary with restricted entrance if it determines that the area is of significant ecological, floral, natural, or zoological significance for the purpose of protecting or developing wildlife. This declaration can be made under the condition that the area is of sufficient significance. There is a Central Zoo Authority that is responsible for establishing minimum criteria for the housing, maintenance, and veterinary care of animals, as well as the purposes of zoos. This authority is located within the context of zoos. The wildlife is the property of the government, and if a person is discovered to be in possession of an animal or item that is regarded to be wildlife, they are compelled to hand it over to the government. It is forbidden the law to engage in the trading of wild animals and animal goods such as ivory, taxidermy, trophy animals, captive animals of their meat, and other economic operations that are comparable to each other. The officials have the authority to search the premises, land vehicles, vessels, open bags, and other things for any prohibited or unlawful possessions if they have a reasonable suspicion that they are in possession of something illegal or prohibited.

- **The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974**

Water is an essential element for the existence of life. To ensure the preservation of ecosystems and the environment, it is necessary to give sustainable management of water resources more importance. It is important for individuals and businesses across the country to adhere to the water management rules that are already in place. On the other hand, natural water bodies such as ponds, lakes, rivers, estuaries, and seas are susceptible to contamination when waste water is discharged on a regular basis. The term "pollution" is defined by the Act as any action that contaminates water, affects its physical, chemical, or biological features, or releases sewage, trade wastewater, or any other sort of liquid, gaseous, or solid material into water (whether directly or indirectly). This definition applies to any activity that contaminates water. These actions have the potential to constitute a nuisance or endanger public health and safety, as well as household, commercial, industrial, agricultural, or other legitimate uses of the water, as well as the lives and health of aquatic organisms, plants, animals, or plants. Additionally, these activities have the potential to endanger the health and lifestyle of aquatic organisms. When it comes to topics concerning water contamination, this Act covers a significant amount of ground. Sewage effluents are an umbrella term that include effluents from open drains, sewage disposal facilities, and trash from sewerage systems. The term "industrial effluent" refers

to any water, gaseous, or solid substance that is discharged from a location that is used for commercial or industrial purposes, with the exception of sewage from residential areas.

In order to accomplish the goals of the Act, the legislation authorized the establishment of Central and State Pollution Control Boards at both the federal and state levels. There are also state pollution control boards. Judicial authority has been bestowed upon the Boards, and it is against the law to violate this authority. Among the responsibilities of the Central Board are:

- Coordinate the activities of state boards and manage their disagreements;
- Ensure that technical assistance and direction are provided;
- Streams and wells should be held to certain standards.
- In particular, provide advice to the central government for the prevention of water pollution;
- Establish state boards for environmental awareness and environmental protection in the union territories; and
- You should encourage research and look into the issues around water pollution.

The State Board has the following functions:

- Pollution in wells and streams, whether it be prevented, controlled, or reduced.
- Including municipal plants that are responsible for the treatment of sewage or trade effluent, the inspection of sewage or industry effluent falls under this category.
- It is necessary to establish guidelines for the discharge of sewage and industrial effluent.

According to the Water Act, that no industry or operator process or any treatment and disposal system can be established without the consent of the State Board. Additionally, the Water Act states that no industry or process can discharge sewage or trade effluent into a stream or well or sewer or land in excess of the standards and without the consent of the Board. In the event that any polluting industry continues to disobey the Board's directives, the Board has the authority to force the closure of the industry and the disconnection of the electrical supply. Moreover, it is provided with the ability to file an appeal against the decisions made by the Board.

- **The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977**

Following the passage of the Water Act in 1974, the Water Cess Act of 1977 was enacted in order to assist in supporting the Central and State Pollution Control Boards in meeting their financial obligations. The purpose of this is to impose and collect a cess on the amount of water that is utilized by individuals who are engaged in specific businesses as well as by local authorities. In the event that any individual or local authorities create a sewage or trade effluent plant, they are eligible to get a thirty-five percent return on their expenses. The Act, on the other hand, is restricted to wells and streams, and therefore does not address

essential sources of water contamination, such as ground water pollution. It was determined that all of the governmental agencies and local authorities, such as municipalities, that were responsible for the handling of residential garbage were exempt from any liability. The penalty structure that was established by the Act was not realistic in terms of the cost defiance for industries who polluted the environment. Under this act, no individual could file a lawsuit against any polluting agency. To take legal action against the polluter is the responsibility of the board.

- **The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act,1981**

The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was passed by the government in 1981 with the purpose of ensuring the prevention, control, and reduction of air pollution throughout the nation. This piece of legislation defines "air pollutant" as any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance (including noise) that is present in the atmosphere in such concentrations that they may be or tend to be harmful to human beings or other living animals or plants, as well as property or the environment. In the context of the atmosphere, the term "air pollution" can refer to the presence of any undesired substance. Any solid, liquid, or gaseous pollutants that are coming out of any chimney, as well as dust from any other outlet, are considered to be components of the emission category. It is imperative that the companies adhere to all of the rules and regulations in order to keep their emissions at the specified level. In accordance with the regulations set forth by state pollution control boards, industries are required to get approval. Standards for the quality of the air that is present in the environment vary from one location to another and are imposed on the basis of the location. The degrees of noise also differ depending on the zones that it is located in, such as residential, commercial, industrial, and silent. The Air Act also includes provisions for the prevention and management of air pollution, as well as fines. One of the primary roles that the boards play is to:

- Assist the Central government in addressing concerns over air pollution; Establish criteria for the quality of the air;
- The formulation and implementation of strategies by which air pollution can be prevented, controlled, and reduced;
- The formulation of plans and the coordination of all actions carried out by state boards in order to settle disputes, offer technical help, and conduct research on pollution; and
- Create educational programs that raise awareness about environmental concerns.

In addition, the State Boards were entrusted with the responsibility of planning, carrying out, providing advice, and disseminating information concerning the enhancement of air quality quality. An evaluation of the pollutant levels is carried out at a suitable time, and standards for the discharge of air pollutants are established. The Act provides that no one is permitted to establish any industry in the sectors of mining and ore processing, iron, steel, and non-ferrous metal foundries, petroleum, petrochemical, power and boiler, and other related fields without first obtaining the prior authorization of the State Board. It is within the authority of the state government to designate areas for the management of air pollution, and authorities have the ability to enter and examine businesses in order to ensure that the Act is being followed. Following the modification that took place in 1987, the penalties and punishments for offenses have been increased.

- **The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980**

In 1980, the Forest (Conservation) Act was passed with the intention of putting an end to the practice of diverting forest areas for activities other than conservation. The act's overarching goals are to regulate the indiscriminate diversion of forest lands for purposes other than forestry and to maintain a reasonable balance between the requirements of development and the preservation of natural heritage. According to the terms of the Act, prior consent from the central government is required for the diversion of forest lands to non-forestry uses. These non-forestry objectives include construction and transportation projects, cash crops such as tea, coffee, spices, rubber, medicinal plants, and horticultural plants, among other things. The Act, on the other hand, does not include any work that is related to or ancillary to the conservation and management of forests and wildlife. This includes the construction of checkpoints, fire lines, wireless communications, and fencing, bridges, and culverts, as well as water holes in dams, trench marks, boundary marks, pipelines, and other purposes.

Due to the fact that the Act imposes obligation on authorities, in the event that they are negligent, they may also be subject to imprisonment. It is necessary to divert forestland in order to fulfill the requirements of development projects such as those involving drinking water, irrigation, railway lines, roadways, mining, power and transmission projects, and so on. There are a variety of measures that the government takes in order to alleviate the negative consequences of projects of this nature. These measures include compensatory afforestation, rehabilitation, wildlife enhancement plans, catchment area treatment plans, and other similar measures. In order to ensure that compensatory afforestation is carried out in an efficient manner, the Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) was established at the national level. The Ministry of Environment and Forests established a monitoring cell with the purpose of monitoring proposals and ensuring that user agencies comply with the requirements outlined in the forest clearances legislation.

The Ecosystems of India are Very Diverse. Tropical forests, subtropical forests, temperate forests, and alpine forests are the four primary classifications of forests that have been identified. The overexploitation of forests makes the land in the surrounding area more susceptible to natural disasters like droughts and floods. In order to safeguard both human life and the forest, it is extremely important to prioritize the preservation of ecological balance, the quality of the environment, the prevention of soil erosion and floods, the conservation of water, and the maintenance of a balance between oxygen and carbon dioxide. The National Forest Policy of 1952 suggested increasing the amount of land covered by forests to encompass up to 33 percent of the entire land area of the country. The policy was primarily revised with the following goals in mind when the National Forest Policy was implemented in 1988:

- Preserve the natural heritage of the country while also ensuring the preservation of the ecosystem;
- Put a stop to the removal of soil and monitor the movement of sand dunes;
- Social forestry should be used to increase the quantity of land that is covered by forests.
- Provide the firewood, fodder, and timber that the people living in rural areas require;
- The productivity of forests should be increased in order to satisfy the growing demands of the nation.

- Take advantage of forest products in a more effective manner; and
- Establish widespread awareness.
- **Environmental Protection Act, 1986**

In the wake of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy (1984), the Environment Protection Act (EPA) was created in 1986 in accordance with Article 253 of the Constitution. A framework for the central government to coordinate the actions of several federal and state authorities that were established under prior laws, such as the Water Act and the Air Act, is provided by this umbrella legislation, which is aimed to offer a framework for the central government. "Water, air, and land, as well as their relationship with human beings, other living creatures, plants, and microorganisms," which is what the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines as the environment. There are many different areas of the management of hazardous substances, garbage, germs, and other things that are declared by the Act. What are the most important aspects of the Act?

- a) The Act gives the Central Government the authority to take actions that it deems necessary in order to safeguard and improve the quality of the environment, as well as to prevent, control, and aid in the prevention of environmental contamination.
- b) The Central Government has the authority to impose limits on a certain region, specifically a class of industries or operations, as well as any industry, operation, or process that is prohibited from being carried out in that region. In the event that certain precautions are in place, they might be allowed.
- c) The Act grants the Central Government the authority to issue directives that may result in the closure, restriction, or regulation of any industry, operation, or process. It has the authority to directly suspend or regulate the supply of any service, including electricity, water, or any other service, without first obtaining a judicial order.
- d) It has been determined and notified that standards for emissions and effluent have been developed and implemented for 61 different kinds of industries.
- e) The government has been granted the authority to collect samples of air, water, soil, and other substances as proof of violations carried out in accordance with the Act.
- f) When it comes to the handling of dangerous substances, a specific method may be implemented.
- g) The norms with regard to pollutants are to be accomplished within a period of one year from the date of their notice, particularly with regard to those businesses that have been classified as being extremely polluting.
- h) A private citizen has the ability to register a complaint, provided that they provide the relevant authority with a notification that is at least sixty days early.

Administration and enforcement are specified for the Department of Environment and Forests and Wildlife, which is under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. It contains standards for the location of industries and mining areas, as well as regulations for permitting or prohibiting companies in environmentally sensitive

areas, laws for coastal zones, and environmental impact evaluations of development projects. The right to launch an action against factories that do not comply with regulations is extended to private persons as well. The board has the ability to restrict or prevent industries from breaking pollution regulations, as well as block new industrial operations or the extension of current industries. According to the regulations, the industrial plants will have a year to comply with the emission or effluent criteria that have been established from the beginning.

- **New environmental policy of India (2006)**

The economic, social, political, cultural, and environmental dimensions are all areas in which we are confronted with a multitude of issues. In order to ensure the stability of livelihoods and the provision of ecosystem services that are essential to life, natural resources play an essential role. When it comes to the progression of growth, each and every one of us needs to have the understanding that we should strive to preserve the equilibrium between sociocultural-economic ideals and the environment. India is continuously growing as a part of international initiatives with respect to the natural environment, as you have understood from the sections that came before this one. As part of India's commitment to a clean environment and to making a constructive contribution to worldwide efforts, the national environment policy is one of the policies that the country has in place. Both Article 48 A and Article 51 A (g) of the Constitution have been enhanced as a result of judicial interpretation of Article 21, which acknowledged that it is the obligation of each and every citizen of the country to ensure that the environment remains healthy. India's new environmental policy, often known as the NEP, was put into effect in the year 2006. In accordance with the relevance of the principles, the feasibility of the application in relation to the expenses, and the technical and administrative issues of the application, this policy establishes a group of general principles. Concerns regarding sustainable development, the right to development, environmental protection, the precautionary approach, economic efficiency, equity, legal liability, and the establishment of environmental standards are some of the principles that are outlined in this policy.

The following are the primary goals of the NEP (2006):

- a) To safeguard and preserve vital ecological systems and resources, as well as the priceless natural and man-made heritage, which are indispensable for the maintenance of life, the development of livelihoods, the expansion of the economy, and a comprehensive understanding of human well-being are all important.
- b) To guarantee that all segments of society have quality and equitable access to environmental resources, and in particular, to guarantee that low-income communities, which are the most reliant on natural resources for their means of subsistence, have access to these resources in a safe and secure manner.
- c) To ensure that environmental resources are used in a responsible manner in order to fulfill the requirements and goals of both the current generation and the generations to come.
- d) To include environmental issues into economic and social development strategies, plans, programs, and projects in order to achieve an integrated approach.

- e) In order to minimize negative effects on the environment, it is necessary to guarantee that environmental resources are utilized effectively, which means reducing the amount of resources that are used for each unit of economic production.
- f) To be able to apply the principles of good governance, which include transparency, rationality, accountability, reduction in time and costs, participation, and regulatory independence, to the management and regulation of the use of environmental resources.

To ensure higher resource flows for environmental conservation through multi-stakeholder partnerships that are mutually beneficial between local communities, public agencies, the academic and research community, investors, and multilateral and bilateral development partners. These resource flows include financial resources, technological resources, management skills, traditional knowledge, and social capital.

The challenges of putting india's environmental rules and policies into practice

When it comes to the implementation of environmental regulations in India, the most significant obstacle that arises is the lack of coordination that exists between the many government departments. However, according to Manda and Ben Dhaou, the capacity of the institutions is also inadequate, and the government does not manage their instruments, technologies, or arrangements. In addition, the government does not monitor the arrangements.



Fig. 1: The reasons behind the challenges encountered in the enforcement of environmental laws and policies in India

Additionally, there is a problem with corruption among ministers with high designations. Industrialists are not adhering to the standards that govern their company, and they are not being punished for being in violation of environmental laws. On the other hand, it is possible to make a critical statement that difficulties in putting legislation into effect are also being caused by a lack of awareness and education among the general public, as well as by the desire for money. The only thing that people are thinking about is the present

moment; they are not considering the more immediate future. The primary problems that exist in India are a lack of financial resources, a lack of fear, and a lack of education that prevents people from knowing what is ahead in the future.

The Adverse Effects of the Difficulties in Putting Environmental Laws into Practice

A list of problems is being compiled in India as a result of the difficulties that are encountered when putting environmental legislation into effect. It has been observed that India is the third largest country in terms of the amount of carbon that it emits into the atmosphere, which amounts to 2.65 billion metric tons. Air pollution is the most significant problem that is now being created. According to the opinions of Abalansa and colleagues, the air and water across the world have been contaminated to such an extent that seventy percent of the water that is found at the surface level is unfit for human use. In addition to it, the weather balance has been developed. Too much heat during the summer and too much rain in a short period of time can contribute to problems. In a great number of locations, there are heat waves and problems. In addition, flooding has been a problem on multiple occasions as a consequence of deforestation and the cutting down of trees. Due to the fact that rules and environmental standards are not being followed, agricultural regions are experiencing droughts. This is the only reason for this situation.

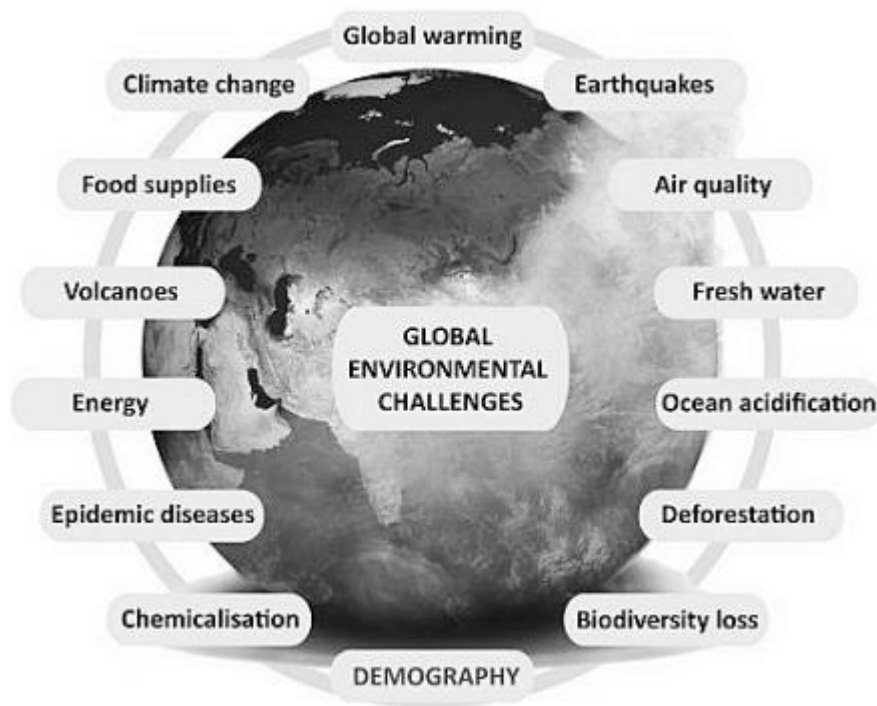


Fig. 2: Negative effects of breaking the law on the environment

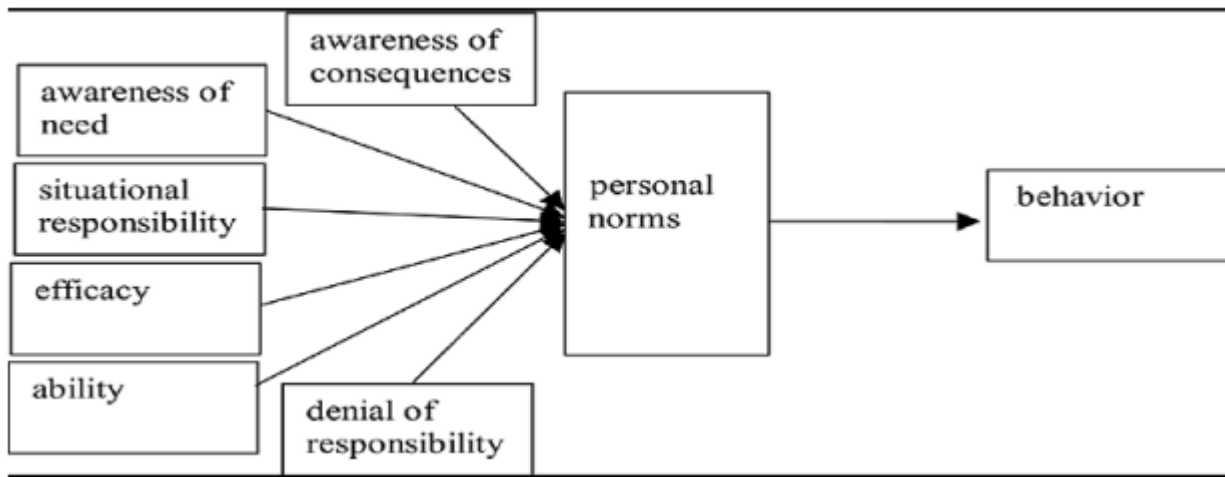


Fig. 5: Norm Activation Model

Strategies may help mitigate the laws and rules or policies related to the environment

Therefore, the government ought to be more stringent, and there ought to be no corruption in order to make it possible for rules to be implemented immediately. According to the findings, the government ought to take actions that are in violation of the laws and regulations governing the environment. A greater amount of environmental education should be made available to the general public so that they can also take part in this endeavor. Increasing people's awareness of the future of the next generation should be accomplished through the implementation of programs and workshops. It is important for people to have an understanding of the fundamental factors that lead to natural disasters. On the other hand, people ought to be supportive of the management of the difficulties, and industrialists ought to take steps to reduce their desire for money, which is the primary cause of all forms of pollution.

For the purpose of effectively managing the problem as a whole, pollution control boards ought to be more stringent. It is possible that the implementation of environmental restrictions could be aided by the maintenance of rules and regulations, as well as the punishment of those who violate the rules. The right education that is provided in schools and colleges should assist pupils in developing a greater awareness of the natural world. This should be done with the assistance of non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

In the end, the initiative to plant trees ought to be carried out at whatever cost and included into the routine activities of the people being addressed.

CONCLUSION

As a conclusion, the trip that India is taking towards sustainable development is intimately connected to its capacity to triumph over the myriad and complicated problems that are associated with the implementation of the plan. The obstacles, which include political instability and regional inequities in addition to bureaucratic red tape and financial constraints, call for an approach that is both broad and collaborative. In order to effectively address these difficulties, it is necessary to not only make strategic policy reforms, but also incorporate a cultural transformation that places an emphasis on adaptation, community engagement, and transparency. It is of the utmost importance for India to construct a governance structure that is both efficient and flexible, so that it can successfully negotiate the complexities of plan execution. Important

actions include bolstering administrative procedures, improving the mobilization of financial resources, and fostering political stability. Furthermore, in order to guarantee the inclusiveness and long-term viability of development projects, it is critically important to cultivate public awareness, encourage community participation, and make investments in human resources. In the process of working toward the achievement of its developmental objectives, India must regard problems as opportunities for innovation and business expansion. In addition to propelling the nation toward sustainable development, the implementation of successful ways to overcome these obstacles will serve as a model for other regions that are confronted with complications that are comparable to those confronted by the nation. India has the potential to set the way for a future that will be characterized by inclusive growth, environmental sustainability, and enhanced quality of life for its diverse population provided it cultivates an approach to plan implementation that is both robust and adaptable.

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