

## HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AND POLLUTION CONTROL: A STUDY ON HARMONIZATION BETWEEN BOTH

---

Dr. Kailash Chandra Khandelwal\*

### ABSTRACT

*Today, we are concerned with a special reasonably threat that lurks on our surroundings. This threat is the direct results of massive industrialisation, mechanisation, motorisation and chemicalisation of agriculture. These processes have resulted in poisoning the air, the rivers and also the soil itself. Perhaps, the limitless demands of the person and his consumption patterns have made him to forget the very fact that human life is sustained by air, food and water. In fact, man is polluting his life sustaining supply of those necessities at a way faster speed. Today many of the world's cities are plagued with smoke or other reasonably pollution. Pollution which is sometimes related to industrial growth and urbanization is filling the air with poisonous gases, smoke, smog, and radiation. This not only endangers men and animal life but also seriously affect vegetation on earth. Major rivers and lakes in the world are so alarmingly polluted that these have rendered the standard of water unfit for human consumption and have also affected aquatic life. The excessive use of artificial fertilizers, poisonous sprays, insecticides, pesticides and weedicides haven't only contaminated and spoiled the standard of soil but have robbed vegetables, fruits and grains of life sustaining minerals and vitamins. We are indiscriminately cutting forests, denudating lands, destroying vegetation resulting changed weather, causing droughts, floods and extinction of rare species of plants, animals and birds. We are ruthlessly extracting minerals and indiscriminately processing our ores causing, except their depletion, air and pollution. We are damaging even the 'Ozone' layer which may be a vital protection of our earth. Thus, the environmental degradation has reached a stage that threatens to destroy not only the environment but the mankind together with it. With our air unfit to breathe, our water unfit to drink, several many species of animals and birds threatened with extinction and hundred more already destroyed, plant communities disrupted, forest cover shrinking, population exploding, environmental problems have assumed new dimensions. The study is undertaken to review the ecological disturbances and destroyers of the environment and endeavors which have been undertaken and can be undertaken to protect the environment. This study could help to government, and other environment protecting agencies in their efforts being used for protecting the environment.*

---

**Keywords:** *Pollution, Environment, Indiscrimination, Consumption, Population, Degradation, Protection.*

---

### Introduction

The right environment of the clean environment is necessary and closely related to health and wellness. It is a fundamental significance that is a strong relationship between the health of the environment and the way of living in the contact and / or environmental in this way. Clear air, breathing for drinking, is safe life and really novelty environment with quality life in life. Environmental pollution is one of the most pressured problems in front of this species. Due to continuous growing pollution, many people do not know about air and water washing and health problems. Pollution is the work of contaminating land, water, air or other parts of the environment and it is not suitable for safe or use. It can be done by presenting a contaminant in a natural environment, but the contaminant does not need to

---

\* Associate Professor in Geography, BND Government Arts College, Chimanpura, Shahpura, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

be solid. Read more to learn more about specific types of pollution. Keeping this in mind, it has been attempted to assess the effect of pollution on the environment. Studies have been implemented through intensive area work by analysing various literature and available materials and finally evaluating their impact on human health.

### **What is Environment and Pollution**

The environmental word means that the entire environment containing water, air and land, interacts with water, air and land, plants, animals and living organisms. This is a collective word and thus includes all living things including air, water, food etc., which are necessary for living things. It includes both nonliving and living in the earth, in addition, the fact that the earth's environment is the fact that everyone wants life. The concept environment is defined as external physical, but in the humans and other organisms, the biological mechanism is also a difficult with so many interactive components. Generally, the absolute components of an environment usually include its rocks, minerals, soil and water, its soil, its current and potential vegetation, its wildlife and its climate as well as the capacity of pet. Environmental pollution can be an important and growing issue in both industrial and developing industrial and developments in rural and urban areas. While natural events, such as the forest fire, some large amounts of pollutants leave in the atmosphere, the main contributors of pollution are human economic activities such as electricity production, vehicle usage and industrial operations, mainly in urban areas. Increasing population, worsen air quality, polluted rivers, congestive roads and environmental managers of all countries are facing risk. Professional and Environmental Problems Pollution is not only the number of pollutants left in the environment. Other factor such as topography, climate, time of time and pollutants and their interactive determines the level of pollution.

### **Environmental Pollution in India**

Environmental problems in India are increasing rapidly. Industrial pollution, geological processes, deforestation, fast industrialization, urbanization and land erosion are all problems. The overloaded resources of a country are his land or water and therefore the resource environment has resulted in a result of the process of industrialization. The cost of environmental damage in India will be 4% permission in the country's gross domestic product. MOEF recognizes the need to balance between the development and environmental protection in the administration and implementation of environmental laws and policies. Although this amendment was very low force because it was said that it cannot be implemented by any court. India is the first country of Earth to protect the environment by passing a revision in its constitution. This was meant to be widely released to the poisonous chemicals in the environment, the poisonous gases in the air, chemicals in rivers and pesticides in the soil. In the last ten years, most industries have experienced increasing growth in development. Four reasons for pollution are emissions with vehicles, heating power plants, industries and refineries. There is a lot of attention on the issue of indoor pollution in the slums of rural areas and concrete. Coal supplies more than half of the energy needs of the country and is used for almost three-quarter power generation. As the primary energy source, the dependence on coal has increased nine times in car furnished in the last forty years. The government is estimated that in the recent years, the cost of environmental erosion is running at 4.5 percent of GDP. Low energy efficiency of coal burning power plants can be a serious pollution contributor factor. India's coal plant is old and major modern pollution does not seem to be consistent. Given the lack of production capacity and lack of public funds, these old coal-based plants will remain on for some time. To give the spice of the plants, the result of the energy efficiency efforts to be given to the modernization, sub-transmission and deposit deficit, and the new law has been cited as part of energy efficiency efforts. The government has announced its environmental steps. Deal with problems. , Until now, all power plants required the use of washed coal.

### **Legal Aspects for Environment Protection**

Today, most discussions on environmentalism in our country start from the Stockholm Conference of 1972. However, some ancient texts tell us that our society has more attention than our imagination on different periods. In the last twenty years, the Indian judiciary has promoted an intensive and innovative approach to environmental rights in the country. Therefore, new environmental law is considered as the legal entrance of quick and cheap legal measures. In the absence of any specific relationship of direct violation of the original rights, the national expansion of the right of life has been recognized. In short, the Indian right-wing rule has made the right culture in the very short time to the right of the right time. An interdisciplinary approach to environmental protection is also another excuse for healthy environment, which is done in international environmental treaties and conferences, national legislative measures and judicial reactions.

- **Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:** The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (after referred to as the Environment Act) is the first law which is widely dealt with the environmental problem. The Environment Act gives the right to determine the standards of security and the measures for determining the standards for air emissions or environmental pollutants, from different sources based on the standard and structure of emissions, which can provide environmental pollution and provides. Therapeutic remedy for such accidents restricts any activity that can disrupt or eradicate any environmental pollutants more than the prescribed standards. The Environment Act also provides a duty on the author and responsible person of the place to prevent or reduce the emissions of any environmental pollutant over any prescribed standards due to an accident or other unexpected tasks. Help and named Nominated officials about such incident.
- **Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981:** Parliament has passed a special law under Article 253 of the Constitution of India (referred to as the Air Act) Act, 1981 (after the Air Act), the air (pollution prevention). It was made to implement the United Nations. In June 1972, the announcement of the human environment was announced in the Stockholm Conference. The main quality of air quality and the control of pollution is the central theme of the act. In this, the establishment of central and state boards has been hypothesized for the prevention and control of pollution. Similarly, the state board works in pursuing the objectives of the legislature and gives the authority about the suitability of any premises or place for the establishment of any industry, which may cause the pollution.
- **Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:** An unexpected result of the regulatory provisions of Khan and Minerals (Development) Act, 1957, is an indirect cover for the protection of environmental erosion and pollution due to mining. . The rule made by the operating act and its preventing any persons from any prospecting or mining tasks in any area without receiving lease license on such terms and conditions. 52 Failed to do so, it can be punished for imprisonment that can be for 1 year or penalty which can be up to Rs 500, or for both. Or other waste generated or generated by mining or metallurgical operations. Thus, the act is silent on the issue of environmental pollution but in theory uses these powers to the government. Under the Act, renowned mines are reviving. Overall, these regulatory laws are in the secondary position only in the secondary position. There was no notice on handling the matters of primary importance. Accordingly, a broad law addressing pollution on purpose and subject was enacted in 1981.
- **Indian Penal Code:** However, in recent days, environmental and other pollution problems have been in front, the need to stop the functions of environmental pollution is being made long, and therefore the Indian Legal Code has given the environmental penalty. Health of a person Although regulatory fines can provide a careful preventive for polluting activities of the provisions, but there is very little attention to the employment and enforcement of this provision. As this provision is related to voluntary acts, unknowingly or accidentally done tasks will not be covered. Given the severity of crime, it is only a slight sentence; therefore, there is a need to revise the provisions for creating any preventive effects. Under this penal provision, there are only few tests. Explanation involves difficulty in the proclaimed with the criminal process as well as the initiatives with the effect of pollution. Apart from this, during such a lawsuit, personal cooperation is almost absent because it only punishes the accused and does not compensate to the suffering.
- **Pollution Checks through Local Bodies:** The local authority formed under the municipal act, are mainly empowered by the purpose of high management of the local community; But these powers have the effect of controlling the danger generated from some pollution to some extent. These powers can sometimes be sufficient for municipal bodies to prevent pollution by some industries if enough steps are taken.

### Conclusion

The results of environmental erosion are very large. Adverse effects are universal effects on social and economic, the adverse effects on the safety of human health and organic life, adverse effects on the ecosystem, the pattern of weather and the beauty of the environment. The results are short-term to long-term effects that cannot be immediately clear. The damage caused by many adverse effects cannot be assessed in monetary context. The long-term body is absorbed in the body, it is very difficult to measure the deadly impact or cumulative effect due to the low-level pollution. About the adverse

effects of environmental decline and many pollutants, intervals and uncertainties make our work and a work and establishment of standard establishment. Despite the existence of environmental policy, the constitutional order of environmental protection, the administrative framework for the announcement and implementation of the laws, the fact is that the problem of environmental pollution remains the subject of a well-defined concern in our country. The continuous decline in the quality of the environment reflects the failure of the legislative and administrative initiatives to increase or preserve environmental policy and environment. After 20 years of adopting environmental protection measures, the failure to achieve the desired results reflects the incompatibility of policy concepts and legal mechanisms. The prudent environmental management is taking time. Sound environment management, which is necessary, selective allocation of limited resources between different potential uses, so that it is not so complicated that suggesting a specific solution will not be durable. However, some suggestions for planning and legal correction can also be given here such as the enforcement mechanism, which is operated if proven can be appropriate and practical to reduce the problems of pollution.

### References

1. Agoramoorthy, Govindasamy and Minna J. Hsu (2005), China's battle against escalating environmental pollution: *Current Science*, Vol. 89, No. 7, October 10th, pp. 1073.
2. Babar, Md (2007), Meeting Report on the National Conference on "Environmental Pollution, Disaster Management and Mitigation", *Current Science*, Vol. 92, No 4, pp 421.
3. Chandrasekar, N., Kumaresan, S. and Vetha Roy, D. 2000. Distribution of phosphorus and nitrogen in the sediments of Tambraparani estuary, south east coast of India. *Indian J. Environ. & Ecopla.*, 3: 715 – 723.
4. Dhaneshwar, R.S. 1972. Approach for pollution abatement in lower Damodar Valley. *Proc. All. India. Conf. Abate. Environ. Poll.*, Jadavpur University, Calcutta, India, pp 24 – 40.
5. Energy Information Administration (EIA) (2006), International Annual Energy Report Available at <http://www.eia.doe.gov/iea/carbon.html> visited on January 22, 2009.
6. Iyyappan, K., Mohan Rao, A., Mathivanan, V. and Karpagaganapathy, P.R. 1998. Fish kills in the Uppanar estuary: and indication of abnormal aquatic pollution. *Proc. Seminar. Expos. Environ. Status of Tamil Nadu*, Department of Environment, Govt of Tamil Nadu, pp 4 – 7.
7. Jalpa Rohit Pate (2014) "Importance of Environmental Education in Global Warming" *Indian Streams Research Journal* Vol. 4, Issue 11, December 2014, ISSN 22330-7850 (online), Pg.1-9
8. Jain, S.M., Meenakshi Sharma and Ramesh, T. 1996. Seasonal variations in physicochemical parameters of Halali reservoir of Vidisha district, India. *J. Ecobiol.*, 8: 181-188.
9. Manjappa, S. and Puttaiah, E.T. 2004. Qualification of metal accumulation in the sediments of Bhadra river near Bhadravati town. *Indian J. Environ. Protect.*, 24: 173-176
10. Natarajan, A.V. 1989. Environmental impact of Ganga basin development on gene pool and fisheries of Ganga River system. *Can.Spec. Publ.Fish. Aquat. Sci.*, 106: 545 – 560.
11. Parida M., Jain S.S., Amar Kumar D.S.N.V.and Mittal Namita, "Metropolitan Traffic Noise and Abatement Measures", *Proceedings Codatu 11, "Towards more attractive urban transportation"* held at Bucharest, Romania, (2004).
12. Snigdha Panda (2015) "Environmental Problems: A Review", *Scholars Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences* 2015; 3(2A) ISSN 2347-5374 (Online) Pg.410-414,
13. T.S.N Sastry (2012) "Relationship Between Human Rights & Environment" *Journal the Legal Analyst*; Volume II No.01, Jan-June 2012, ISSN 2231- 5594(Print) pg.5-11.

