

International Developments and Indian Laws for the Protection of Environment pollution

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Abstract: The environmental issues are of fundamental concern of the present era. Environmental problems are commonly regarded as local, regional or national and may have international or global issues which need political action. The concepts of Globalization have brought the world in close proximity and transform the whole world into a global village. Though earth is geographically demarcated, Man with his scientific and technical might could not demarcate natural environment and is common to entire universe. The principles of International law are intended to regulate the conduct of state towards safeguarding the environment, peace and freedom of international communities. The function of international law is to promote creative peaceful and harmonious world order.

Keywords: Indian Laws, International Developments, Environment pollution, Protection

I. INTRODUCTION

The environment and its protection are common issues to international communities. The sufferance is not confined to pollution originated country but spreads to neighboring countries. The biosphere is same to everyone. Similarly the existence of man in the biosphere is global one. Thus global environmental regulation has assumed much significance.

The international community is very keen and vigilant to protect the global environment. Therefore we can see many declarations and conferences time to time at international and national level. In this era environment is such an important issue that no Government can make any ignorance towards it. Therefore to save the mother earth India also took a huge responsibility by launching and implementing different programs and laws.

II. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

1. Stockholm Declaration-

First declaration of international protection of the environment held in Stockholm. Total 113 states were participated, including India and accepted such declaration. Stockholm declaration influenced all the governments and because of that they brought legislation on the environment. The main object of this declaration was to pass the mother earth to the coming generation in clean and healthy condition.

2. Convention on International Trade In Endangered Species Of Flora And Fauna-

Aim of this declaration is to control or prevent international commercial trade in endangered species or products derived from them. This convention does not directly protect endangered species rather reduced the economic incentive earned from it. India accepted this convention in 1976.

3. Nairobi Declaration 1982-

This declaration was adopted at Nairobi for celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Stockholm conference on human environment in 1972. This declaration aimed to continue the principal of Stockholm . Further it was stressed to refine those principles suited to present and the coming global environment.

4. Vienna Convention For The Protection Of Ozone Layer (1985)-

Main Object- "To provide the States International legal framework for working together to protect the stratospheric ozone layer". Vienna Convention 1985 was the starting point of the global co-operation for protection of ozone layer. Later Montreal protocol on substances that deplete ozone layer on 1987 was adopted.

5. Montreal Protocol 1987-

Protocol sets target for reducing the consumption and production of a range of ozone depleting substances. A multilateral fund was created into which developed countries could contribute funds that would be used to help developing countries achieve the control measures specified in the agreement. India ratified this protocol in 1992.

6. Basel Convention On Transboundary Movement Of Hazardous Wastes, 1989.-

This convention emphasis on reducing the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes, minimize the creation of wastes.

7. Earth summit 1992-

This summit attended by 150 countries. After the Stockholm and Nairobi declaration third declaration held at Rio-De-Janerio. This was the biggest declaration that's the reason it became famous from the name of Earth summit.

8. **Two Other Conventions Also Adopted-**

1.U.N Framework convention on climate change 1992- Stabilize great house gas emissions at level. But limitations/ reduction apply only to developed countries.

2.convention on biological diversity 1992- Areas dealt by convention are- Conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of biological resources and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their sustainable use.

9. **U.N Convention on Desertification, 1994-**

Aim of this convention was to tackle desertification through national, regional and sub regional action programmers.

10. **Johansburg Declaration 2002-**

Another earth summit held at Johansburg. Consequential follow up action of the decision of the earth summit 1992.

11. **Convention On Climate Change-**

This convention was adopted on Feb, 2005 for successfully achieving the challenges framed in Kyoto Protocol 2005 i.e., reduction of global warming and protection from depletion of ozone layer and other natural hazards.

Regarding this convention international environment policy was adopted on 15, Nov, 2006 and many other conferences were held by the parties to climate change convention to protect natural environment from climate change.

III. INDIAN LAWS

- The water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
- The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
- The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
- The National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995
- The National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997
- The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010

IV. CONCLUSION

The world is not environmentally uniform. Environmental resources, in terms of quality and quantity are not same in each and every country. In view of this, no single solution works everywhere to protect ecology. The global environment has been adequately protected through local, regional, national and International Laws, policies, Treaties and Conventions and maintained the ecological balance particularly in India. India has showed great respect to international treaties and conventions for protection of environment and ecology and has done a great job to implement the same through legislations and policies. But the this is not the end. Environment protection is a collective responsibility. Besides governmental initiatives each and every individual must endeavour to keep environment clean and safe which can be proved to be a decisive factor.