

## A STUDY ON POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD AND NGO IN PROTECTING ENVIRONMENT

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### ABSTRACT

Undoubtedly the whole world is facing irreparable damage to the mankind and the Environment due to the adverse Impacts of various Wastes including Hazardous wastes produced by several chemical & Explosive industries. These Hazardous wastes Contain significant Concentrations of Toxic elements & compounds; some of them are even Carcinogenic. On the other hand, several Acts, Rules and Regulations have been enacted by the Parliament under Article 252 of the Indian Constitution viz.<sup>3</sup> The Water (prevention & control of pollution) Rules 1974 & 1975, the Air (prevention and control of pollution) Acts 1981, The Environment (protection) Act, 1986; The Water (prevention & control of pollution) cess Act, 1977 and The Hazardous wastes (Management & Handling) rules, 1989. These Hazardous wastes have also been categorized according to their composition & toxic effects. In spite of several Rules & Acts enacted by the Indian Parliament and their implementation by Central pollution control Board, Delhi & state pollution control Boards, the quality of the Environment is facing severe degradation. Hence more effective steps need to be taken in dealing with major polluting industries at all levels so as to keep our Environment free from all types of pollution.

**Keywords:** Hazardous wastes, C.P.C.B., W.H.O., Environmental Acts & Regulations

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<sup>3</sup> A.K tiwari, environmental law in India, deep and deep publishers, New Delhi, 2006 pg.59

**HYPOTHESIS:**

H<sub>0</sub>: The pollution control boards have failed in their job to protect the environment.

H<sub>a</sub>: The pollution control board has the power not only to check on the activities of private bodies but also the government bodies in protecting the environment from pollution. The NGO's have played major roles in protecting the environment.

**Aim of the Study:**

To deal with the working of the pollution control boards and NGO's, To ascertain its functions, To understand its role in curbing pollution, To analyze the activities of central and state pollution control board.

**RESEARCH QUESTION:**

Whether the pollution control boards have made a significant change in protecting the environment?

**MATERIALS AND METHOD OF STUDY**

This paper "A STUDY ON POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD AND NGO IN PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT" is based on Doctrinal research. This study is collected from national journals, books and publication from various websites which gives a clear picture of the work of pollution control boards as well as NGOs in protecting the environment.

**INTRODUCTION**

The worry over irregularity surfaced first amid the 1950's with the production of a few articles and books. It was in 1960's that the west voiced its anxiety for natural issues out of the blue. True to life condition stayed as the principle centre in the 1970's. It was genuinely taken up in 1972 when universal gathering at Stockholm occurred. The there was U.N. Gathering on Human Environment around the same time. In 1972 itself, the world legacy tradition related with insurance and support of landmarks was likewise arranged. 1983 watched the arrangement of the United Nations Commission on Environment and Development (UNCED) otherwise called the

Brundtland commission.<sup>4</sup> In 1989, Intergovernmental board on environmental change (IPCC) was built up by UNEP and world meteorological Organization (WMO) Thereafter , in 1987 Montreal Protocol on substances which drain the Ozone layer went into compel in 1989 hosted 182 gatherings as of December, 2001 and It was certainly an effective wander. The UN gathering on Environment and advancement (UNCED) on the Earth Summit occurred in 1992 at Rio de Janerio (Brazil). The UN structure tradition on Climate Change (UNTCC) came into drive in 1994 and hosts 186 gatherings as of Dec 2001.[\(Calvert 1964\)](#) In 1994 the International meeting on populace and advancement was held at Cairo and in 1995 world summit for Social Development was held at Copenhagen. Albeit different issues identified with condition of developing concern have been all around perceived however the genuine reason in not extremely reassuring. To protect our condition, various Laws have been ordered at the National and International levels. India is among few creating nations to the custom-based law rules appropriate to natural issues, enactment on water, Air and commotion contamination and additionally the far reaching Environment (Protection) Act of 1986.<sup>5</sup>

The previous five decades have seen the troublesome issues experienced in giving social insurance administrations to our destitute individuals, the lion's share of who live in the greater part a-million towns and in the multiplying ghettos of our urban areas. Magnanimous and intentional associations since time immemorial have been contributing fundamentally towards the social insurance of the group. With the progression of time, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have prepared themselves sufficiently and come up eagerly in giving administrations like alleviation to the visually impaired, the debilitated and burdened and helping the legislature in mother and kid human services, including family arranging programs. Subsequently, all concerned have understood the capability of NGOs and their impressive legitimacy contrasted with people in general/private wellbeing areas as a result of their staff's

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<sup>4</sup> Shravya K. Reddy, water pollution and the law, indian judicial review, Vol 1, 2004. P.194

<sup>5</sup> P.S jaswal and nishthajaswal, Environmental law, Allahabad law agency, faridabad third edition,2009 p.201

inspiration, commitment and sensitivity for the denied segments of our general public and their customized approach towards the arrangement of issues. ([1956; Calvert 1964](#))

**The National Population Policy (NPP) 2000 and National Health Policy (NHP) 2002**, states that there ought to be more noteworthy contribution of NGOs in the usage of various wellbeing and family welfare programs in the nation. In acknowledgment of the critical pretended by them, Government of India began conceding monetary guides to NGOs for different plans. The imperative pretended by the different national and territorial level NGOs is quickly recorded in the 'Reference book of Social Work in India – 1968', where uncommon say has been made of such associations like All India Blind Relief Society, Family Planning Association of India (FPAI), Indian Medical Association, Indian Red Cross Society, National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Sent Parmanand Blind Relief Mission, T.B. Relationship of India, Bombay Mothers and Children Welfare Society; to give some examples. ([Bolton and Nash 2010](#)) More prominent parts for the NGOs supposedly ensured Health though through the essential wellbeing couldn't care less approach. Their part was additionally considered as most significant to interpret the idea of 'Individuals' Health in People's Hands' energetically.

### **Requirement for Environmental Legislation**

A dangerous atmospheric deviation, exhaustion of the Ozone layer, transfer of poisonous and Nuclear squanders in the powerless territories of the planet ,the loss of woodlands and of arable soil at a disturbing rate are a couple of the various worldwide ecological changes that will antagonistically influence the survival of the present and who and what is to come.

### **The United Nations Conference on Human Environment (1972) Proclaimed that :**

"The insurance and change of human condition is a noteworthy issue, which influences the prosperity of individuals and financial advancement through the world and it is the obligation of all administrations and individuals, when all is said in done, to apply basic endeavors for the conservation and change of human condition for the advantage surprisingly and their successors". <sup>6</sup>Numerous nations have along these lines acquainted control component with rebuff

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<sup>6</sup> Sukantananda "Environmental law, central law publications, Allahabad, third edition, 2013 p.108

the mindful undertakings damaging the earth. The Japanese law for the discipline of wrongdoings identifying with natural contamination was the principal such advance. Corrective codes of the government Republic of Germany, Hungary, Portugal, Spain and Brazil tailed it soon. U.S. based U.S.E.P.A. (Joined States Environmental Protection Agency) has taken genuine endeavours is this course. India was the main nation to force a sacred commitment on the State and nationals to protect and enhance the earth as one of their Primary obligations.

**Article 48 A of the Indian Constitution gives :**

"The State should try to secure and enhance the earth and to protect woodlands and untamed life of the nation. Whereas Article 51A gives "It might be the obligation of each national of India to secure and enhance the common habitat including timberland, lakes, streams and untamed life and to have empathy for living animals."

Along these lines the constitution of India has expansive arrangements to make strict condition enactments. Thus a few laws have been sanctioned by the Indian parliament and Published in the Gazette of India viz. <sup>7</sup>

**Rundown of Acts Enacted by The Indian Parliament**

- The natural life (Protection) Act 1972.
- The water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- The water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1975.
- The water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess act, 1977.
- The timberland (Conservation) Act, 1980
- The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- Hazardous squanders (administration and Handling) Rules , 1889.
- The Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
- The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

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

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<sup>7</sup> Sairam Bhat, natural resources conservation law , sage publications India pvt. Ltd. New Delhi,2010 p.134

The water Act, 1974 characterizes water contamination, recommends different levels of punishments and builds up a managerial hardware, called the Water Pollution Control Boards at the Central and State level so as to control and avoid water contamination.

The scope of this demonstration is very exhaustive in that it incorporates, streams, rives, conduits, Inland water, underground water and in addition the Sea and tidal executioners under state Jurisdiction. The State and Central contamination control sheets have been given thorough forces to prompt, organize and give specialized help with the aversion and control or decrease of water contamination.<sup>8</sup> More essential highlights are that these Pollution Control Boards are depended with the undertaking of setting down gauges of allowable and shocking levels of contamination parameters at their own particular level keeping in see the different dirtying enterprises working in a specific state. ([Calvert 1964](#))

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

The Air demonstration was passed in 1981 to principally direct and control outflow from vehicles and mechanical units . the focal board for the anticipation and control of water contamination (C.P.C.B.) is approved to entirely execute and implement this demonstration too. U/S 19 of this Act, the Central Board is given powers principally to coordinate the exercises of the State Boards. After meeting with the state sheets, the state governments may proclaim any region inside the state as " contamination control territories" and deny the utilization of any fuel other than those endorsed fuel in the territory causing air contamination. Further, no individual might work any modern plant including businesses indicated in the calendar without the past assent/Environment leeway from the separate State contamination control board. ([Bolton and Nash 2010; Genç and the Abdullah Gül University ...](#))

#### **The Environment (Protection) Act**

The ecological (Protection) Act was Passed by the Indian parliament on 23rd May, 1986. This Act alludes to the Stockholm meeting of 1972 and depends on Article 253 of the constitution By ethicalness of this Act, the association Govt. has equipped itself with significant forces regarded fundamental for the aversion, control and decrease of natural contamination.

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<sup>8</sup> Vinay N. Paranjape, Environmental law, central law agency, Allahabad, first edition,2013 p.126

These forces incorporate co-appointment of activities by states, arranging and execution of across the country ecological projects, setting down natural quality gauges, especially those overseeing emanation or release of ecological contaminations, setting limitations on the area of businesses and so on. The forces vested in the demonstration are without a doubt far reaching; the scope incorporates treatment of dangerous substances, counteractive action of Environmental mischances, working together natural research, examination of contaminating mechanical units, Establishment of contamination control labs, scattering of informations and so forth.

On the off chance that actualized in letter and soul, this demonstration will change over the MOEF into a super service controlling the whole extent of modern and other formative exercises bringing about contamination free clean condition.

### **Destinations of NGO's**

#### **General Objectives**

To depict and talk about the basic attributes of wellbeing framework working in the given financial, socio-social, political and natural settings

To feature and outline significant components in charge of the wellbeing division changes and to attempt, as the most difficult undertaking, viable and effective wellbeing administration and quality human services benefit arrangements in the group

The principal objective is to go about as an impetus in realizing neighborhood activity and group cooperation in general change in personal satisfaction. <sup>9</sup>

#### **City and Environmental Objective**

This goes for creating city and ecological awareness among the general population. Association of metro courtesies and sterile offices on a self improvement premise, establishment of reasonable enactment for the advancement of urban gauges, natural security is a few means by which a cleaner and more beneficial condition can be accomplished.

#### **Administration Objective**

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<sup>9</sup> S.ShanthKumar, Introduction to environmental law, Wadwa and company, Nagpur, second edition, 2005 p.125

This was figured to give administration to all fragments of the general public like poor people, ladies, youngsters and youth through different plans like medication and liquor habit software engineers, association of energizes against tyke work, therapeutic camps, blood gift camps, and so forth. This additionally incorporates the security and protection of nature, untamed life, authentic and legacy landmarks.

### **Exercises Undertaken by NGO's**

#### **Strong waste administration**

This incorporates both city strong waste and bio-therapeutic squanders.

Metro Exnoras play a noteworthy part in helping the Municipal Corporation in the accumulation of waste from singular families and the affidavit of the same in optional gathering focuses by selecting road beautifiers in the concerned zones. With its experience throughout the years, Exnoras has understood this was only a migration of waste as opposed to administration of strong squanders.<sup>10</sup>

#### **Zero waste administration**

NGO's have now began concentrating its endeavors on the idea of Zero Waste Management, by which essentially all squanders can be changed over into riches through reusing. Exnora is likewise tending to the issue of dealing with and transfer of bio-restorative squanders, and is endeavouring to discover an answer useful to all concerned.

#### **Residents' Waterways Monitoring Program (WAMP)**

This program was begun with the sole reason for growing clean and contamination free conduits in urban areas and for making a sound living condition for all city occupants. WAMP was framed in 1991, as a joint program with a few NGOs and people devoted to the reason for growing clean conduits in the city. The WAMP goals are:

1. To stop contamination of conduits
2. To keep up the conduits of the city neatly

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<sup>10</sup> Mahabir soap and godakhu factory (vs) Union of India (AIR 1995 Ori 218)



A progression of gatherings were directed with different administrative organizations, which has brought about the drafting of a nitty gritty activity design. On the off chance that the Government and the general population actualize the arrangement legitimately this will bring about accomplishment of clean conduits.

### **Group Sanitation Improvement Projects**

Insufficient sanitation offices are a noteworthy issue to human wellbeing, particularly so in the dismissed low-pay zones and ghetto settlements. NGO's idea of self improvement is best shown by the group sanitation change extends in these territories.

Two of the best undertakings have been at the at Narikkurava (Gypsy) Colony in Indira Nagar, Chennai and at Giriappa Road in T. Nagar, Chennai.

### **Understudy Environment Program (STEP)**

This program has a double part - of making ecological mindfulness among the understudy group and to build up every tyke's mind assets through different identity advancement programs. An instructors' manual and an action book that have been brought out as a piece of this program are composed in the 'do-and learn' arrange and give a simple comprehension of the issues looked by us and in the meantime arouses the psyche to discover healing measures. <sup>11</sup>

### **Tree Planting**

The Civic Exnoras in the city have been instrumental in planting trees with the end goal of beautification of streets, parks, play areas, graveyard, and so on., with the bigger viewpoint of natural assurance.

### **Vegetable Roof Gardening**

With rural land contracting quickly and deforestation rates soaring, urban horticulture is the need of great importance. Exnora has been spreading and preparing youth in setting up and keeping up vegetable rooftop plants in family units of Tamil Nadu. The association is firmly working with the Tamil Nadu Horticulture and Agriculture Departments on this task.

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<sup>11</sup> Sunder vadaon, role of NGO in environmental conservation and development

### **Rain Harvesting**

NGO's have spread the arrangement of rain gathering in a few neighborhoods in the city with the aim of abusing some critical water source, viz., and water. Numerous urban areas experience the ill effects of lasting water issues each mid year and in this manner it is vital that all roads of water source be tapped. By utilizing straightforward and modest systems the NGO (Exnora) has landed at a strategy to preserve a substantial piece of the 110 cms of rain that we get every year. A Water Conservation Committee constituted in Chennai by Metro Water Supply and Sewerage Board Exnora is a center part.

### **Helps Awareness**

NGOs are working tenaciously to teach the general population about the aversion of AIDS and offer help and advising for HIV-tainted people. The extra risks of putting esteem judgments on how people moved toward becoming HIV-constructive is one of the hardest issues confronting NGOs that work with individuals who are HIV constructive. One key in the anticipation of AIDS is to dispose of adverse pictures of HIV-contaminated people as anticipated by the media. NGOs ought to move in the direction of instructing people in general to regard the pride of all people living with HIV, paying little heed to how they ended up contaminated. ([Birkinshaw 2012](#); [Bolton and Nash 2010](#))

### **Contamination Control**

The undertaking of contamination control in India is perplexing because of the extensive number of overwhelming, huge and little scale ventures included. Further, the ascent in the quantity of vehicles combined with neediness and the expansive populace puts gigantic contamination weight on air, water and land. A far reaching way to deal with contamination control is being attempted in light of the accompanying standards:

1. Avoid contamination at source.
2. Empower, create and apply the best accessible practicable specialized arrangement
3. Guarantee that polluter pays for contamination and control courses of action.
4. Spotlight on security of vigorously dirtied territories and stream extends.

5. Include the NGO's in teaching people in general about contamination control measures to be taken.<sup>12</sup>

### **Commotion Pollution**

Commotion contamination has turned into a noteworthy issue in the metropolitan urban communities and in other urban zones. With a view to direct and control commotion creating and producing sources, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has told the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986, for anticipation and control of clamor contamination in the nation.

#### **Air Pollution**

The wellsprings of Air Pollution are businesses like warm power plants, sugar factories.

### **Corporate Social Responsibility**

Notwithstanding consenting to administrative benchmarks and standards, ventures need to receive clean advancements and achieve execution in administration hones. This measure has been settled upon on the understanding that a bank certification would be outfitted by the concerned units showing the responsibility to the activity design. Be that as it may, this is with no bias to the stipulations made in the current measures and move officially made/started for resistance and territory particular prerequisites justifying stringent activities. The modern units which are not consenting to the national principles advised under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, will present an activity intend to meet the benchmarks and bank certification to the separate State Contamination Control Board inside 3 months (by Dec 2003). ([Genç and the Abdullah Gül University ...](#))

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

The National Institute of Health and Family Welfare is a head establishment in the nation. It has kept pace with new reasoning and added to the information in the territory of wellbeing and family welfare. The principle target of the Institute is to fill in as a peak specialized foundation

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<sup>12</sup> P.Leelakrishnan, environmental law in India, butterworths , india, new delhi,1999 p.169

to advance national wellbeing and family welfare programs in the nation through instruction and preparing, research, assessment and observing, consultancy and backing, and giving certain specific administrations. <sup>13</sup> NIHFW is an independent Institute supported by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. It is arranged in South Delhi. CAF: An association giving money related help to NGO's CAF India's vision is to make a reasonable deliberate division with assets contributed by connections based on trust amongst NGOs and benefactors. CAF India has spearheaded corporate group activities with a few organizations in India. CAF India has an enrolled open magnanimous trust, excluded under Indian expense laws, and it has workplaces in Delhi and Bangalore.

#### ENDNOTES

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