



Registration No. : 1919643



EAGLE LEAP

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHER PVT. LTD.

“Environment : Issues And Challenges”

पर्यावरण : मुद्दे आणि आव्हाने

— **EDITED BOOK** —

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that,

Mr./Mrs/Miss./Dr./ Vivek Vilas Patil,

Smt. Radhabai Sardar Arts, Commerce & Science College, Anjangaon Surji. has
Contributed Chapter/Research Article in **“Environment: Issues and Challenges”**
Published on 02 October 2023. With ISBN No : 978-81-963340-7-9. He / She
Contributed Book Chapter entitled **Environmental Protection and Human
Rights in India.**

Mr. Sandesh D. Pahlkar

Publisher
Eagle Leap Printers And
Publisher Pvt. Ltd.

Prof. Bhushan S. Mangate

Chief Editor

Dr. Pravin P. Kulkarni

Chief Editor

ISBN - 978-81-963340-7-9



9 788196 334079



ENVIRONMENT

Issues and Challenges

पर्यावरण : मुद्दे आणि आव्हाने

Volume : III



ENVIRONMENT :

Issues and Challenges

पर्यावरण : मुद्दे आणि आव्हाने

Editorial Board

Chief Editor

Dr. Pravin P. Kulkarni,

M.Com, M.Phil, NET, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor,

Faculty of Commerce and Management,

Art, Commerce and Sci. College,

Maregaon Dist. Yavatmal.

Chief Editor

Prof. Bhushan S. Mangate,

M.Com, M.Phil, NET, M.A (Eco & Soc.),

D.Tax, DFM, GDCA.

Assistant Professor,

Faculty of Commerce and Management,

Phulsing Naik Mahavidyalaya,

Pusad. Dist. Yavatmal.

Co- Editor

Prof. Baliram C. Rathod,

M.Com, M.Phil.

Associate Professor and Head

Department of Commerce,

Gramin (Arts, Commerce & Science)

Mahavidyalaya, Vasantnagar,

TQ. Mukhed Dist. Nanded.

Co- Editor

Dr. Deepak D. Nilawar,

M.Com., M.C.M., M.Phil., B. Ed.,

Ph.D., B.A. (Cooperation)

Associate Professor and Head

Department of Commerce,

Bapuraoji Butale Arts, Narayanrao Bhat

Commerce & Bapusaheb Patil Science College,

Digras, Dist. Yavatmal.

Co- Editor

Prof. Amol V. Sapkal,

M.Sc. (Org. Chemistry), SET.

Assistant Professor,

Department of Chemistry,

Phulsing Naik Mahavidyalaya, Pusad,

Dist- Yavatmal.

Co- Editor

Dr. Gayatri S. Chawale,

M.Com, NET, M.A (Eco), Ph.D

Assistant Professor,

Department of Commerce,

Bhartiya Mahavidyalaya, Amravati.

Co- Editor

Dr. Shivcharan L. Kottewar,

M.COM, M.Phil, NET, SET,

M.A (Eco), Ph.D.

Assistant Professor,

Department of Commerce,

Arts, Science and Commerce College,

Chikhaldara, Dist. Amaravati (M.S).

Co- Editor

Dr. Gautam M. Morey,

M.Com, SET, Ph.D.

Associate Professor and Head

Department of Commerce.

A.S. Mandal's Arts & Commerce

College Trust's. CHC Arts, SGP

Commerce and BBJP Science

College Taloda. Dist. Nandurbar.



EAGLE LEAP

Printer's & Publisher Pvt. Ltd.

Environment: Issues and Challenges

Editor's

Dr. Pravin P. Kulkarni,
Prof. Bhushan S. Mangate,
Prof. Baliram C. Rathod,
Dr. Deepak D. Nilawar,
Prof. Amol V. Sapkal,
Dr. Gayatri S. Chawale,
Dr. Shivcharan L. Kottewar,
Dr. Gautam M. Morey,

ISBN : 978-81-963340-7-9

Publishing Date : 2 October 2023

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted, in any form or by any means without permission.

Published By

Mr. Sandesh D. Pahulkar
Eagle Leap Printers And Publisher Pvt. Ltd.
Chinchwad, Pune - 411033
Mo. 8600071634

Printed By

Mr. Shivprasad D. Pahulkar
Eagle Leap Printers And Publisher Pvt. Ltd.
Chinchwad, Pune - 411033
Mo. 9604623206

ऋणनिर्देश

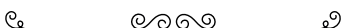
संत गाडगेबाबा अमरावती विद्यापीठ, अमरावती आणि स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, नांदेड मधील संलग्नित महाविद्यालयाने एकत्रित येऊन “**पर्यावरण:- मुद्दे आणि आव्हाने**” जो संशोधन रुपी नवीन प्रयोग यशस्वीपणे सादर करून इतर महाविद्यालया समोर एक आदर्श निर्माण केला आहे. याचा आम्हा सर्व संपादक आणि संपादक मंडळांना अत्यानंद होत आहे. सदर ग्रंथ संपादित करण्याकरीता आम्ही संपादक मंडळांचे संबंधित सर्व अध्यक्ष व प्राचार्य यांनी दिलेल्या मान्यते बद्दल सर्वप्रथम आम्ही त्यांचे मनापासून आभार मानतो. सध्या स्थितीत भारतामध्ये “**पर्यावरण :- मुद्दे आणि आव्हाने**” संदर्भात बरेच ज्वलंत प्रश्न निर्माण झालेले आहेत. या ज्वलंत प्रश्नांची उकल शोधण्याकरिता संपादकाच्या समूहाने एकत्रितपणे येऊन या विचाराला मूर्त रूप देण्याकरीता विविध तज्ञ, प्राध्यापक वृंद आणि संशोधकांकडून लेख मागविले आहे. या लेखाच्या माध्यमातून सर्वांनी आपापले विचार व्यक्त केले आणि या विचारांची मूल्ये जानता निश्चितच शासन, समाज आणि शैक्षणिक व्यवस्था यांना अत्यंत उपयोगी पडतील, यात तीळ मात्र ही शंका नाही.

सदर ग्रंथांमध्ये महाराष्ट्र राज्य तसेच इतर राज्या मधील बरेच लेख प्राप्त झाले आहेत, त्याबद्दल त्यांना खूप खूप धन्यवाद देतो. सदर पुस्तक सुबक आणि आकर्षक रीत्या तसेच वेळे च्या आत पूर्ण करणारे ईंगल लीप प्रिंटर्स आणि पब्लिशर प्रा. लि., पुणे यांचे देखील आम्ही आभार मानतो. आम्ही सर्व संपादक मंडळांनी हा संशोधन रुपी ग्रंथ अचूक करण्याचे पुरेपूर प्रयत्न केला आहे परंतु तरीही अनावधानाने काही चुका असतील तर मोठ्या मनाने स्वीकार करून आपण आम्हास माफ करावे, ही इच्छा बाळगतो. “**पर्यावरण मुद्दे आणि आव्हाने**” संबंधी या संशोधन रुपी ग्रंथ संशोधकांनी जो भरघोस प्रतिसाद दिला त्याबद्दल संपादक मंडळ आपले सदैव ऋणी राहिल.

धन्यवाद !!

INDEX

Sr. No.	Titel/ Author	Page No.
1.	A Green Vehicle Is Important Role Presents in Environment Dr. Ravindra Dattataray Wagh	7
2.	Environmental Pollution: Causes, Types, Consequences, and Recommendations M. G. Ingale, A. A. Maheshwari	14
3.	Environmental Protection and Human Rights in India Dr. Vivek Vilas Patil	27
4.	Environmentalism-issues And Challenges Sangeeta Patel	37
5.	Exploring the Concept and Significance of the Environment: A Comprehensive Review Mr. Vivek Mohan Morey	42
6.	Forest conservation for environmental balance Assit. Prof. Balaji R. Gurude	51
7.	Global Warming : Nature, Causes , Consequence and Solutions Nayan Moni Das	56
8.	Green House Gases: Causes and Consequences Dr. Sidhartha B. Sawant	66
9.	Impact Of E- Commerce in Business Environment Dr. G. S. Chawale	72
10.	Impact, Challenges And Measures On Business Environment Miss. Pooja Pravinrao Raut	81
11.	Impact Of Development Of Banking Sector Dr. Sudhir Madhukar Godghate	88



Dr. Vivek Vilas Patil,

Asst. Professor (Commerce)

Smt. Radhabai Sarda Arts, Commerce & Science College,

Anjangaon Surji-444705

E-mail ID – dr.vivekvilaspatil@gmail.com



Abstract-

In recent years, the link between human rights and environmental conservation has grown increasingly obvious. Environmental harm is frequently exacerbated in countries and locations where human rights violations occur. Where human rights are lacking, civil society suffers. Environmental problems are not properly raised by groups. Association rights, Access to justice, access to information, and freedom of expression are all vital for the development of any country. We are all dependent on the environment in which we live. A safe, clean, healthy, and sustainable environment is essential for fully exercising a wide range of human rights, including the rights to life, health, food, water, and sanitation. We cannot achieve our goals unless we live in a healthy atmosphere. This chapter explores the relationship between human rights and the environment.

Keywords- Rights, Environment, Policies, Life, Community

Introduction-

All humans depend on the environment we live in. A safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment is indispensable for the full enjoyment of many human rights, including the rights to life, health, food, water and sanitation.

The need of a human rights approach to sustainable development is becoming more widely recognized. This should

come as no surprise: the protection of human life in terms of life, health, culture, and living standards is at the heart of any social, environmental, or economic policy. The right to life cannot be realized unless the basic right to clean water, air, and land is recognized. A human rights approach incorporates people's quality of life, particularly the most vulnerable, into environmental decision making. Because all humans rely on the environment in which we live, the right to the environment has been recognized as a human right. However, depending on each individual's actions, the right to the environment is classified as a third-generation human right or solidarity right.

The global community has increased its awareness of the link between environmental degradation and human rights violations. The exercise and enjoyment of Human Rights by all persons is required for full human development. Human Rights enable us to broaden our innate characteristics, ability, talent, and scruples in order to satisfy our objectives and religious demands. Life, livelihoods, culture, and society are important parts of human subsistence, and ensuring their preservation is a fundamental human right.

Right to Environment:

The concept of environmental rights or environmental law is an evolving norm and it is difficult to give it a precise meaning, because in most legal systems and legal instruments at the international level, it regulates the right to the environment with certain standards such as cleanliness and safety, satisfying, healthy, viable, decent and sustainable. Therefore, it is a set of interests and needs that a person has in their environment. It refers to the rights that humans have in environmental matters.

Individuals and groups not only have the right to an appropriate environment but also have the obligation to protect and improve the environment. This responsibility concerns not only other individuals or the communities in which they live, but also humanity as a whole and even “future generations.”

In the long evolution of humanity on this planet, a stage has been reached when thanks to the rapid development of science and technology, we have the power to transform our environment in countless ways and at unprecedented speeds ladder. Humanity's ability to transform its environment, if used wisely and respectfully with nature, can give every community the ability to improve life quality. Improper or inconsiderate application, or unfair application, the same power can cause immeasurable harm to humans and their environment.

We can see around us more and more following evidences of human-caused damage in many parts of the world-

- a) dangerous levels of water, air, soil and biological pollution;
- b) the destruction and depletion of life forms and irreplaceable natural resources;
- c) major and unwanted disruptions to Earth's climate and measurements class;
- d) blatant shortcomings, harmful to physical, mental and social health, in human living and working environment, especially in cities and industrial clusters.

There are a number of established human rights related to the environment. Environmental rights include substantive rights (basic rights) and procedural rights (instruments used to obtain substantive rights).

A) Substantive Rights-

Significant are rights where the environment has a direct impact on the existence or enjoyment of that right. Substantive rights include: civil and political rights, such as the right to life, the right to freedom of association, and the right to non-discrimination; economic and social rights such as the right to health, food and an adequate standard of living; cultural rights such as access to religious sites; and collective rights affected by environmental degradation, such as the rights of indigenous

peoples.

B) Procedural Rights-

Procedural rights regulate the formal steps that must be taken to enforce legal rights. Procedural rights include 3 basic access rights: access to information, public participation and access to justice.

Need & Importance of Environmental Rights:

1. The importance of environmental law is essentially a universal right of respect and understanding of mother nature, eco systems and wildlife.
2. Environmental laws aim to protect land, air, water and land. Without these environmental laws, the government would not be able to punish those who mistreat the environment.
3. The environment is a shared resource. We cannot simply allow corporations to freely exploit these resources in a way that impacts all of us, especially today's generation. Everyone is affected by polluted water, polluted air and toxic waste sites because it affects us all and we need regulations to protect us all.
4. Environmental law is an excellent tool to raise awareness about our rights, health and exploitation of the environment, so that we can take appropriate action to protect the environment and ourselves.

Relation between Environmental Protection and Human Rights:

Our environment refers to the physical environment around us and the characteristics of the place where we live. It also refers to the wider natural world including land, sea and atmosphere. Humans have interacted with their environment since humans first appeared on Earth. For example, humans have been cutting down forests for centuries to clear land for farming,

and in doing so, we have changed the environment. Conversely, the environment also affects us in different ways. A simple example is how we change our clothes depending on whether the weather is cold or hot. In this section, I will present some of the ways humans impact their environment and how the environment affects us, both positively and negatively.

Good climate, clean water, fertile land, etc. are those aspects of the physical environment that allow humans to live and thrive. However, harsh environments, such as very hot climates, limited water sources, and poor soil, make it more difficult for populations to survive. We are also affected by major environmental events such as earthquakes, floods and droughts that damage homes, property and agriculture. These can lead to displacement of people and cause injury, loss of life and destruction of livelihoods. They can also damage water sources and pipes, cause water pollution and spread waterborne diseases.

The relationship between human rights and the environment can be formulated in several ways two main axes. First, environmental protection can be seen as a means to an end respect human rights standard. Because physical environment degradation contributes directly to acts that violate human rights to life, health and livelihood, to the acts that result Environmental degradation may constitute an immediate violation of the human rights are recognized. Create a reliable and effective environmental protection system Protection will help ensure the well-being of future generations as well as survival of these people, often including indigenous or economically disadvantaged groups, who immediately depend on natural resources for their livelihood in the second approach, protecting human rights by law is an effective means to achieve the goal of preserving and protecting the environment. So, complete the exercise of a series of first- and second-generation rights shall constitute a society and a political order in which the demands of environmental protection are more likely to be respected. A more ambitious variant of this view says that there exists and must be

an inalienable human right to a satisfactory environment and must exist for the consistent and effective enforcement of this right.

Environment and Related Laws and Policies in India-

Following data is not a complete data but containing most of the key laws and policies related to Environment in India:

1. The Indian Forest Act, 1927:

Law on the development of laws related to forests, transport of forest products and taxes on timber and other forest products. Build different types of forests for management and use management mode.

2. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960:

The law prevents trespass unnecessary pain or suffering to the animal.

3. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, amended 1988:

The Act provides for the prevention and control of water pollution and maintain or restore water safety.

4. Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, amended 1988:

The law regulates forest conservation and related or related issues or accessories for it.

5. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981, amended 1987:

The law aims to ensure the prevention, control and reduction of atmospheric pollution.

6. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, amended 1991:

The law provides to protect and improve the environment and related issues with the following key rules/notices:

Declared the coastal area as a coastal regulation zone (CRZ), 1991, revised in 2001 Environmentally friendly product labeling system (ECOMARK), 1991 Eco-sensitive zones (a series of notices declaring specific locations) Environmental impact assessment notification, 1994, revised in 2002.

Regulations on production, use, import, export and storage of dangerous products. microorganisms Genetically modified organisms or cells, 1989 Management of hazardous substances (a series of rules relating to municipal solid waste, batteries, recycled plastics, chemical accidents, dangerous microorganisms and genetically modified organisms/cells, toxic substances, biological medical waste and other hazardous waste). Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Regulations, 2000

7. The Forest Policy, 1988:

A policy that emphasizes the dual goals of ecology stability and social justice. Emphasizes the need for stronger conservation measurements, which emphasizes the symbiotic relationship between the tribes and other poor people and forests. It recommends considering local needs as the “first cost.” Forest products and create space for the participation of forest-dependent stakeholders & community in forest management.

8. The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, amended 1992:

The law regulates Civil liability insurance aims to provide immediate relief to person affected by an accident that occurs while handling a dangerous substance and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

9. Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act 1992:

The law empowers panchayat bodies manage local issues, including environmental resources such as water, land, agriculture, animal husbandry, social forestry/agriculture, small forest products and Seafood.

10. National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, 1992:

With guidelines for integrating environmental considerations during the development phase.

11. The National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995:

The law prescribes strict measures liability for damages due to accidents occurring during any processing hazardous substances and the establishment of a national environmental court to effectively and quickly resolve cases arising from such accidents, with to compensate and compensate for damage caused to people, property and environment and issues related to it or related to it.

12. Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act 1996:

An Act to extend the 73rd Constitutional Amendment to Scheduled (predominantly tribal) areas, providing ownership or control over some natural resources such as minor (non-timber) forest produce.

13. The National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997:

The law provides on the establishment of a national environmental appeal body for hearings calling for restrictions on the areas in which industries and activities operate or processes or categories of industries, activities or processes that will not be transported is done or should be done with certain environmental protection measures (Protection) Act, 1986 and matters connected with or connected therewith.

14. The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2002:

An Act to provide for the protection of wild animals, birds and plants and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto with a view to ensuring the ecological and environmental security of the country.

15. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002:

The law regulates conservation biodiversity, sustainable use of its components and fairness and equity sharing benefits arising from the use of biological resources, knowledge and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

16. The Right to Information Act 2005:

An Act to provide the right to information to all citizens (useful in accessing information regarding environmental matters, including projects/processes that affect the environment).

17. Scheduled Tribes (Recognition of Forest Rights) Bill 2005:

A bill to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded; to provide for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land.

Conclusion:

Human rights and the environment are closely linked; human rights cannot be enjoyed without a safe, clean and healthy environment; and sustainable environmental governance cannot exist without establishing and respecting human rights. In conclusion, I can say that to meet the health and environmental challenge, today and tomorrow, we must think about the necessary strategic approaches and environmental related aspects and health must urgently become a national priority, in terms of policy, resource allocation and focus on the health aspects of current and future generations.

The study and awareness of environmental law is of great importance for us and our planet, which is why we must focus on the environment and the laws related to it.

References:

- 1) <https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-11554-the-importance-of-environmental-law-for-the-health-of-current-generation.html>
#:~:text=Importance%20of%20environment%20law%20is,who%20treat%20the%20environment%20poorly.
- 2) <https://old.amu.ac.in/emp/studym/100009773.pdf>
- 3) <https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/environmental-rights-and-governance/what-we-do/advancing-environmental-rights/what>
- 4) <https://www.ignfa.gov.in/document/environment-and-human-rights-8521.pdf>

