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**AN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN THE PRESENT SITUATION  
FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE FUTURE SOCIETY**

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**ABSTRACT**

Our general knowledge of environmental impacts and environmental sustainability will automatically grow if mixed with nature. But in the modern world, with the invention of technology, today's human life and activities are very complex. This creates a situation in which most humans complain about nature and indulge in various extracurricular activities, It is a well-known fact to all of us that the indifference of man, through the bliss of which nature is sailing, is a direct or indirect part of the process. This is a deeply disturbing question for those concerned and concerned - what can we do about this?

**Keywords: Environmental protection, preservation, public responsibilities, technology, laws**

**INTRODUCTION**

Our environment is the environment around which we live. It affects human social, mental, and physical development. It is our responsibility to keep it clean. But it is a sad fact that we are unable to do so. Air pollution, water pollution and noise

pollution are the three main environmental pollutants we face today. The main reason for all of this is the increasing population. Chemical smoke emanating from factories can cause air pollution. Noise pollution from vehicles, wedding ceremonies and fireworks during Diwali can affect our daily

lives. Excessive pollution makes it impossible for a human to live in this environment. So it is up to us to prevent this environmental pollution. If this environment is to remain for the next generation, the change of the interior needs to be done from now on.

### Objective

The current social system aims to protect the environment for human & the wildlife for the sake of the next generation, while keeping the environment vulnerable to change from day to day modernization, industrialization, urbanization & natural disasters.

### Method

The present study is based on secondary data. The objective is to convey reality through descriptive research design.

### Analysis of the issue

#### I. Environmental Protection: Personal Responsibilities

Human environmental organism. It is from the environment that the basic essentials that are necessary for man to survive are found. Thus, maintaining the environment is essential for sustainable living. Environmental protection is not only a collective responsibility but also a responsibility of the individual. When asked what we can do to protect the environment

individually, a large list of our duties comes to our attention.

- a. **A house is a tree, a tree is a forest:** We need to grow trees and trees voluntarily to protect the environment. This is an urgent task. We give millions of dollars worth of souvenirs to make up for the happy moments. In addition, individual responsibility for environmental protection can be enhanced when a plant is nourished to supplement the environment. It also benefits our sustainable life. Planting a plant in each house is enough to create a forest.
- b. **Use, reuse Yojana (plan):** If we use the material once, throw it away and it will become garbage and damage the environment. Thus, an object should be used as often as possible, two or three times. According to ecologists, the reuse of the used substance can only partially reduce environmental damage.
- c. **Juice from the garbage:** Composting the waste generated at home along with recycling can be environmentally conscious. The composting process is also environmentally supportive. The house should be pitched. The waste, which is separated from it, is dumped into the waste bin, which can be fertilized after a few days. It can be used for garden and agriculture.

**d. Regulation in the use of natural resources:** The less you consume natural resources, the better for the environment. We need to think, plan and utilize valuable resources like water and electricity. No reason should be wasted. Each and every natural resource is important in our lives and the use of these is a sustainable life for us and our environment.

**e. Formulate personal law:** In our daily lives, we adhere to the laws. Similarly, we must advance the compliance of individual laws for environmental protection. We do not waste trees, throw waste everywhere, and waste natural resources. Let it work, not just in word of mouth.

## II. Public's Role & Responsibilities in Environmental Protection

There is a special for June, It's World Environment Day. This is a great day for us to be aware of our environment, to realize the importance of it and to realize the damage that is happening to our environment these days, and to think about its protection. We are the babies of this environment, without the environment our existence would have no value. From ancient times, the monarchs, in the monastery of the sages, learned the magic of this natural nature... and realized the importance of preserving the environment.

Even today, everyone needs to be aware of the environment.

The natural instinct of a human being is that he is an environmental baby. His surroundings are of diverse nature, with many woodlands. There are different types of animals. There is a variety of insect world. There are many micro organisms. Not at all. There are several small big river, ocean lakes. There are small hilltops, great mountain peaks. There is air, light and unlimited mineral wealth.

In today's world, we are committing to the ten causes of modernity, urbanization, industrialization, science and technology and in many ways, the environment is unaware of it. Everyone has a duty to protect an our environment, but we act as if it were negligible. To commemorate this duty, we have been celebrating the Environment Day on June 5 every year since 1972.

The pollution is increasing due to the recently expanding railway line, four-lane roads for automobiles, the ever-expanding vegetation wealth for large buildings, and reservoirs across the river. Also, our environment is being ravaged by rising populations, housing stockpiles, smoke-free vehicles, and the plastic empire.

We cut down trees for our selfishness. This is why green is becoming scarce. If not

alert, it is already causing natural disasters such as tsunami, drought and even more severe oxygen shortages.

### III. How do we Protect our Environment, our Wildlife & our Natural Sources?

This type of interdependence has made all living things into the food chain, further interconnecting their interactions. We need to constantly save this life chain. When cutting down trees, one or two trees should be planted. Our primary duty is to preserve this biodiversity. Unauthorized sale of toxic materials and wastes such as plastic etc. should be prevented. The pursuit of cheap energy sources that do not harm the environment should continue. Also, everyone should be using this fuel as a poor litter.

Common citizens also need to understand the importance of using land resources such as forests, soils, river banks, conservation of rock beds, biotechnology and hazardous waste in the framework of environmental principles. This is why we need to educate the citizens of our day, in schools, about this. If you work on addressing the environmental impact of children and the consequences of environmental degradation, you will get better results in the future.

The emphasis on environmental protection education should also be included in the

textbook. Environmental education is a learning tool that reinforces our ability to identify the environmental problems around us and find solutions to those problems. Children should write and advertise slogans such as these. These declarations of environmental protection must be celebrated rather than one-day. Planting and planting in the premises of the home and available space should all be involved in environmental protection. We are the model for the lineman in this regard.

### IV. The Role of Technology in Environmental Protection

Technology is progressing day by day. We use technology a little too much for many things. This makes our work easier and less labour intensive. But it is also true that overuse of technology is causing some damage to the environment. In today's age, it is impossible to get away from technology that is indispensable. Unlike environmental protection, we need to make use of technology to complement environmental conservation by reducing the use of environmentally harmful technologies as much as possible.

- a. **Technology Applications for Plastic Waste Disposal:** Plastic waste is the most common type of environment. Despite decades of widespread crying about the

effects of plastic waste on the environment, it is still not possible to find a permanent solution. Recycling used plastics or proper disposal of technology can prevent environmental damage. Waste disposal will bring lasting relief not only to the urban but also to the rural areas.

**b. Use of electric vehicles:** Fuel driven vehicles such as petrol and diesel are causing massive environmental pollution. If electric vehicles are used as a substitute for these vehicles, this problem can be overcome. Electric vehicles have already been introduced worldwide but are still toddlers. If electric vehicles have improved, they may attract people's attention. In addition, these vehicles need more encouragement from governments.

**c. Technology for the development of organic fertilizers:** Using chemical fertilizers as agricultural crops can poison crops and the soil loses its fertility. To prevent this, the use of bio fertilizers needs to be broadened. Emphasis should be placed on the production of organic manure from vegetables or other wastes.

**d. Solar / Renewable Energy Consumption:** We need to move forward to use solar technology more widely. As we rely on electricity for everything, it is becoming increasingly difficult to meet demand. This

is why governments are increasingly interested in thermal power plants. This is having a huge impact on the environment. Solar and wind energy production is becoming more and more important. Additional possibilities for the production and use of renewable fuels should be explored using technology.

**e. Conservation of wildlife:** Wildlife also plays a major role in the environment. Technology can be used to protect them. Endangered animals can be implicated in illegal hunting of wildlife by measures such as the use of GPS tracking, movement of CCTV in forests, and installation of smart collars.

## V. Legal Safeguards for Environmental Protection

According to our Constitution, environmental protection is the duty of the government and the masses. The government should strive for the protection and development of the environment as well as the protection of wildlife and wildlife in accordance with the principles of state policy. Several laws have been enacted in India to ensure the protection of the environment and biodiversity, which is a constitutional duty. Some of the most important of them are described further.

**a. Water (Pollution Prevention and Control) Act 1974**

The main purpose of the Act is to prevent and control water pollution and to maintain the purity of water bodies. The Act also provides for the establishment of Central and State Pollution Control Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution.

The Act prohibits the collection of any toxic or polluting substances for water sources, such as rivers, pools and wells. Prior approval must be obtained from the state councils to discharge any waste or waste to water sources. The Board may approve or deny such activities based on the amount of pollutants present in the waste. The Board may direct the relevant industries to refine and dispose of pollutants if the contaminants in the wastes are above the prescribed amount.

**b. Air (Pollution Prevention and Control) Act, 1981**

The main objectives of this Act are to prevent, control and mitigate or mitigate air pollution. It also undermines the establishment of Central and State Boards which have the necessary powers to fulfill these objectives. In June 1972, the United Nations Conference on Human Environment was held in Stockholm to protect the Earth's natural resources, including to control air

pollution. This Act was enacted as a result of India being a part of it.

**c. Forest (Conservation) Act 1980**

The main purpose of this Act, which came into force on October 25, 1980, is to prevent deforestation which causes environmental imbalances and climate degradation in the country.

According to this Act,

- No State Governments shall be permitted to use the reserved forest lands for non-forestry purposes such as agriculture without the Central Government's permission.
- No person or organization shall cut down trees in reserved forests.
- Mining activities cannot be conducted within the reserved forest areas.
- Under this Act, an Advisory Council is constituted to advise the Central Government on forest conservation.

**d. Environment (Protection) Act 1986**

The main purpose of this Act is to provide a legal opportunity for the protection and improvement of the environment. The Act empowers the Central and State Governments to make regulations and take necessary steps from time to time for the protection and improvement of the environment. Appropriate powers may be appointed for the maintenance of these objectives. Environmental laboratories can

be set up for research and analysis of environmental pollutants.

#### e. **Wildlife (Conservation) Act, 1972**

The main purposes of this Act are:

- Encouraging conservation of wildlife, birds and plants. It restricts endangered animal and plant species visitation and commercial activity.
- To allow establishment of wildlife sanctuaries and national parks for the protection of wildlife and natural environments and to clarify the procedures for this.
- Explain the wildlife management systems that the states should follow. And clarify the structure and duties of posts, authorities and boards that may be assigned to wildlife management. In addition, state governments may create wildlife advisory councils to decide on policies for the protection of wildlife and to decide on bird sanctuaries, national parks selection and declarations.
- Wildlife and environmental harm activities can be banned and those who violate it can be punished.

#### VI. **Factors of Preservation of the Environment**

- *Population*: increase-reduction and their impact on aggregate demand

- *Food, agriculture*: use of pesticides, growth of organic agriculture, environmental shock from animal feed
- *People, Societies*: their contributions to the environment, their role and their real purpose
- *Waste*: production, processing and disposal
- *Water*: utilization rate, rainfall accumulation rate, status of various sources
- *Indigenous culture, the workings of the elders*: the pros and cons of it (in terms of the environment)
- *Fuel-power*: Contribution to consumption rate, percentage of renewable sources
- *Ground - Variations in usage*: becoming wild farmland, farmland.
- *Economy*: The impact of fluctuations on people's lifestyle, their demands and the environment.
- *Local fauna and aquatic animals*: their workouts, the environment necessary for their survival

#### **SUGGESTIONS**

- Do not throw away, reuse, Donate to others if you don't want to.
- Using eco-friendly products that easily go into the soil or during ceremonies. Ex: paper or cloth bag instead of plastic bag, clay ganache instead of plaster of Paris, jute fiber sack instead of plastic sack.

- We can adopt a digital repair culture instead of a throwaway culture. Treat organic and raw waste (eg, food waste in the kitchen, green waste in the garden).
- This allows you to make alternative fuel or fertilizer at home, avoiding cattle on the street and eating plastic.
- Collect and dispose of the hazardous waste in the hands of children. Ex: Tubelights, CFLs It is your responsibility to insist and sort the bulbs, electronic equipment or accessories.
- Make the most of the public transport system. This will leave the environment and the country's petroleum imports burdened. Make sure your home has good air, light, and use the daylight well. Fan, air cooler, electric lights, all of these can save electrical energy. Use available sources. Ex: Solar water heater, solar lights.
- Whenever possible buy chemical free, organic and vegetable foods. This is a great environment.
- Try green additions around. On your birthday, do planting on other specialising days, be sure to water it.
- Install the ingot buttons. If you can arrange for rainwater to flow around the house, make it possible.

**Along with More things to do including,**

- Put more emphasis on vegetarian food
- Force your people to become environmental lovers
- Control of the population
- Be aware of local projects, work hand in hand with environmental protection if necessary
- Buy local products and their carbon footprint is low, which is good for the local economy.
- Uphold an association or organization that works in harmony with the environment.
- Moving instead of cutting down trees.

**CONCLUSION**

Nature has given nothing to man's life. In such a case, man has carried out continuous attacks on the environment for his personal benefit. If this is the case, our destruction will be in our eyes. If this does not happen, it is important to take care of the environment. There is no need to set aside our work to protect the environment. Following certain steps in our daily lives can help sustain the same environment. Let us move towards the protection of the environment and make it the goal of our lives today. Environmental disregard for the fast-paced human life-style may one day thwart itself, and if human beings do not stop their environment, it will adversely affect the health of the organism. Every citizen should be aware of the environment.

Environmental protection should not be limited to just one day a year. Every day of the year should be an environmental day for us. Because environment is an integral part of our lives.

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