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## UNIT 3 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY DELIBERATIONS

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### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

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The term 'Environment' has a broader connotation. In the classical sense, it is referred to as the 'surroundings' i.e., all which surrounds human beings the atmosphere, soil, and wildlife among others. In this regard, section 2(a) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 provides a comprehensive definition of 'environment' to include "water, air and land and the interrelationship which exists among and between water, air and land, and human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organism and property". Thus, it encompasses not just the human system but also includes all sorts of life and their interrelationship with the water, air and land. Balancing this interrelationship holds key to the sustainability of life and the ecosystem. Any imbalances generated threaten the life of flora and fauna and in particular human life. Under such circumstances, the policy intervention, participation of the civil society organizations, and institutional responses both at the national and international levels appeared crucial in placing concerted efforts. As the environment shares no limited jurisdiction, hence repercussions are widespread. For instance, the rise in temperatures due to carbon increase triggers the temperature which further impacts the sea surface temperature which in turn impacts the monsoon rainfall. El Nino is the best example. Everything is interconnected, an outcome of the interrelationship that exists between the land, air, water, humans, organisms and property. The intervention of law for instance the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 plays a key role to overcome the breaches and maintain a standard interrelationship. As there are varied environmental issues, the grip of law

has its limitations. Also, to get hold of emerging environmental challenges, deliberations on environmental issues between all nation states are inevitable.

Since 1972, enormous deliberations are taking place both at the international and national levels. Much of the credit goes to the international forums for initiating these deliberations. But the major key to implementing the outcomes of the deliberation rests with the respective nations. These deliberations in recent times focused on climate change. Climate change has received global attention as it is an imminent threat to the ecosystem. They reflect on the drastic changes witnessed in recent times due to climate change. The rise in temperatures, a direct impact of the carbon increase in the environment and one of the key factors of climate change, have signalled the short-term and long-term repercussions. For instance, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, established by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in its report has suggested that the global temperature will increase by 1.5 degrees Celsius due to an increase in the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

There is a background and prelude to the contemporary climate change deliberations which dates back to 1972, a Stockholm conference. This 1972 conference laid down the foundation of the environmental policy deliberations. It sought reports from all the member countries on the status of the environment in their respective country. This prompted member states including India to provide an environment status report on the environmental policy and regulations. Nevertheless, India too unequivocally expressed its intent to align development with environmental protection. This is evident from the approach of the Indian government to the prelude of the 1972 Stockholm conference. Since then, the development and environment have been on the Indian agenda. But to what extent that has been fulfilled is a question of analysis and deep reflection. But the environmental deliberations placed development and environment from 1972 onwards. This unit provides insights into the Indian approach to environmental deliberation. It reflects on the various committees constituted by the Government of India, their outcomes and recommendations for the protection of the environment.

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## **3.2 OBJECTIVES**

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After studying this unit, you should be able to:

- describe the constitution of committees in India on environment protection;
- discuss the trajectory of the policy deliberations in India;
- describe the key agenda of the policy deliberations; and
- identify the major reforms initiated by the various committees.

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### 3.3 PITAMBAR PANT COMMITTEE

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The Pitambar Pant Committee was constituted after the 24<sup>th</sup> United Nations General Assembly decided to hold the first world conference on the human environment in 1972. The General Assembly was deeply concerned with the "importance and urgency of the human environment". It identified the purpose of the world conference was "to serve as a practical means to encourage, and to provide guidelines for, action by Governments and international organizations designed to protect and improve the human environment and to remedy and prevent its impairment, through international co-operation, bearing in mind the particular importance of enabling developing countries to forestall the occurrence of such problems". As a result, the UN General Assembly convened all its member states to submit a status report on the nature, and scope of the work done in the areas related to the human environment.

India as a member of the UN was bound to submit the report. In February 1972, to pursue the task, the Government of India constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Pitambar Pant. Mr Pant was well-known for his immense contribution to the Planning Commission. His role in developing the metric system and establishing Central Statistical Institute which was later renamed as Central Statistical Organization and Perspective Planning Division (PPD) is highly appreciated. After he retired from Planning Division in 1970, the Government of India found him the most suitable person to prepare the background paper for India's participation in the Stockholm conference in 1972. This assignment turned out to be last, as he passed away in Feb 1973, but he left a significant mark on his noted efforts. This is well documented by his fellow office bearers of that time who paid tribute to his contribution in the following words, they remarked—

“But it was characteristic of the man that he brought great zeal and enthusiasm to his new assignment as chairman of the newly-created National Committee on Environment. Despite failing health, he brought together, in a remarkably short time, a team of young professionals and put the nascent organisation in high gear. This group was able to produce quickly a set of background papers for India's participation in the Stockholm Conference on Human Environment in 1972. Illness prevented him from attending the Conference. He was quick to place the environmental problem in India in its correct perspective. Controlling pollution, important as it was in some areas, was not the critical problem. The problem was to improve the living environment of the masses by giving them proper sanitation, protected water supply and better housing all of which was an integral part of economic development.”

In February 1972 he became the chairman of the ‘National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination (NCEPC)’, which was previously known as the National Committee on Environment (NCE). Though Pitambar Committee merely set the background stage for India's approach to the

Stockholm conference, it was the most challenging task as the beginning sets the tone for the future. The committee holistically asserted the participation of every section of the society, but the access and distribution of the basic amenities of life to all individuals were observed as crucial for the development and the protection of the environment and the same was asserted at the Stockholm conference in 1972. The major object of the NCEPC was to plan and coordinate the programs and policies relating to the environment and also to advise the ministries. The NCEPC later in 1985 was converted into the Ministry of Environment and Forest.

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### **3.4 NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATION (1972)**

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“Human Environment” received global attention at the Stockholm Conference in 1972. India was determined to integrate development with the environment and the tone was set with the constitution of NCEPC, a high-level advisory body of the Government of India in 1972. It included a full-time chairman and other members who were experts, government officials, members of voluntary organizations, and representatives of the citizenry groups. It further included sub-committees in the areas of “Human Settlements”, environmental education, nature and resource conservation, Industry and Environment, and Rural Environment.

The major functions of the NCEPC were as follows: firstly, to promote research in environmental areas; secondly, to review, formulate and promote policies and programs relating to environmental projects, legislations on the environment, and administrative procedures in improving the environmental quality. Appraisal of the projects in selected sectors such as wetlands and aquatic weeds were initiated by the NCEPC. It also constituted the Environment Boards in various States and Union Territories.

During its formidable years, the NCEPC received technical assistance from the Department of Science and Technology. The creation of NCEPC led to the beginning of rationale and scientific basis for the environmental issues. NCEPC brought development and environment as mutual entities, the Fifth five-year plan (1974-1979) further stitched these collaborations. It maintained that NCEPC will assess the environmental issues in sanctioning the developmental projects. However, the Sixth five-year plan (1980-85) further strengthened the role of NCEPC as it had a special section on "environment and development" which focused on environmental management through governmental instrumentalities in the areas such as human settlement, wildlife, forestry, agriculture, air, water, marine environment and renewable energy resources.

NCEPC performed the following tasks: 1. Coordinating environmental and economic policies, and reviewing development activities from an environmental perspective. 2. Reviewing government policies and programs

which significantly affect environmental quality. 3. Recommending legislative and regulatory changes. 4. Promoting environmental education in schools and increasing public awareness of environmental problems. 5. Working with the United Nations and other international agencies on global environmental issues.

Later in 1981, the NCEPC became part of the Department of Environment and was titled 'National Committee on Environmental Planning (NCEP)'. The NCEPC later in 1985 was converted into the Ministry of Environment and Forest.

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### **3.5 TIWARI COMMITTEE (1980)**

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In 1980, the Government of India constituted a committee under the chairmanship of N D Tiwari. The task of this committee had impacted by the Stockholm Conference of 1972 which set new standards for the member countries. As a result, the Central Government assigned Tiwari Committee with the task to review and recommend legislative measures and administrative machinery for environmental protection. On September 15, 1981, the Committee submitted its report.

The committee assessed the legislative and administrative standing in land use management, environmental degradation, environmental impact assessment, environmental literacy and human settlement. One of the significant contributions of the committee was the review of environmental laws. The committee reviewed both the central and state laws relating to environmental protection and observed that both centre and state laws were not adequately framed to overcome environmental degradation. Also, the committee observed that the laws presented inherent inconsistencies lacked policy objectives and procedural anomalies which installed the efficient application of the laws. The committee suggested the constitution of central and state-level environment departments. The recommendations of the committee were as follows:

Firstly, to review and reform the central and state laws, for instance, the Insecticides Act 1968, The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, and the Indian Forest Act 1927. All three laws possessed inherent inconsistencies.

Secondly, the laws did not address the emerging environmental issues. Specialized laws presented a narrow approach to the problems of the environment. The committee demanded a broader approach to frame the environmental code encompassing legal solutions to all forms of environmental degradation.

Thirdly, the committee recommended that 'environment protection' should be inserted in the concurrent list of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The concurrent list allows both the Parliament and State legislature to make laws on the subjects. Moreover, Entry 17A and 17B were inserted in

the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976. Entry 17A and 17B related to Forests and the Protection of Wild Animals and Birds respectively.

Fourthly, the Committee recommended the constitution of specialized environment courts at all district headquarters across India. The major premise behind this recommendation was to seek accountability from the specialized and effective treatment from the courts against all forms of environmental degradation. Though the idea then was very advanced but non-feasible due to administrative constraints but certainly now we could see the effective role played by the National Green Tribunal. The committee also recommended the establishment of the Central Land Commission.

Fifthly, the committee also recommended the government incentivize industrial efforts to reduce environmental pollution. It suggested the government offer concession in the taxes, to promote eco-friendly products and, manufacture and use clean technology.

As a result of this committee's recommendations, the Government of India established the Department of the Environment in 1980. Later in 1985, the Department of Environment was subsumed into the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

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### **3.6 NATIONAL CONSERVATION STRATEGY (1983-84)**

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The Department of Environment 1983-84 formulated the National Conservation Strategy for the conservation of natural resources. After the recommendations of the Indian Board of Wildlife, the Government of India adopted the strategy in October 1983. As a part of this strategy, a task force was constituted to "elicit public support for wildlife conservation". Additionally, the strategy adopted the "Biosphere Action Plan" or "National Wildlife Action Plan". Major inputs were drawn from the World Conservation Strategy (1980), the Bali Action plan of 1982 and the United Nations World Charter for Nature (1983). While commenting on the need for a conservation strategy in 1992, the Government of India report "National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development" stated the reasons for the strategy as "... Nevertheless, over the years, there has been progressive pressure on the environment and the natural resources, the alarming consequences of which are becoming evident in increasing proportions. These consequences detract from the gains of development and worsen the standard of living of the poor who are directly dependent on natural resources. It is in this context that we need to give a new thrust towards conservation and sustainable development." The report further identified the rationale behind having a national strategy on conservation as "... The National Conservation Strategy and the Policy Statement on Environment and Development are in response to the need for laying down the guidelines that will help to weave environmental

considerations into the fabric of our national life and our development process. It is an expression of our commitment to reorienting policies and action in unison with the environmental perspective." Apart from the external factors, two internal factors were pointed out by the report viz., the gains of development effectively realized by all sections of the society and secondly inculcation of the environmental values in nation building.

The World Conservation Strategy was launched in 1980 by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), an organization situated in Gland, Switzerland. It felt the need for—conservation, maintenance and management systems for the economic and social welfare of prospective generations. It had three objectives namely, to protect processes and systems that supported life and ecology, to preserve genetic diversity, and to maintain sustainable use of the species and ecosystem. To secure the above objectives, World Conservation Strategy called for an immediate declaration of national and sub-national environmental strategies to preserve the ecology. This included the review of legislation concerning living resources. As a result, IUCN called for a national strategy prepared by every country on the framework of the World Conservation Strategy.

As a part of this action plan and also 1982 marked the completion of ten years after the Stockholm Conference of 1972, the States were informed to develop conservation strategies, organize interaction between the private and governmental organizations in identifying and realizing the conservation strategies and also periodic interactions were seen as a crucial element of the conservation strategy. In the light of the World Conservation Strategy, India in 1984 modelled its conservation strategy and it included a review of forest and wildlife laws.

In the 1992 report, the committee identified the tasks that were undertaken by the government to maintain the conservation. The actions taken by the Government of India for the conservation of the environment are as follows (<https://moef.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/introduction-csps.pdf>):

### **Legal**

- The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, amended in 1983, 1986 and 1991.
- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, amended in 1988.
- The Water(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess, Act, 1977, amended in 1991.
- The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, was amended in 1988.
- The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, amended in 1988.
- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- The Motor Vehicle Act, 1938, was amended in 1988.

- The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991.
- A Notification on Coastal Regulation Zone, 1991.

### **Institutions**

- Department of Environment in 1980 and the integrated Ministry of Environment & Forests in 1985, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of Biotechnology, Department of Ocean Development, Department of Space, Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Energy Management Centre, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research etc. at the Centre, Departments of Environment at the State and Union Territory level.
- Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards.
- Central Forestry Board.
- Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education with specialized institutions for research in forestry, moist and deciduous forests, wood technology, genetics and tree breeding and deciduous forests.
- Forest Survey of India (FSI) and the Wildlife Institute of India in addition to the existing organizations like Botanical Survey of India (BSI) and Zoological Survey of India (ZSI).
- National Land-use and Wasteland Development Council.
- National Wastelands Development Board.
- Indian Board of Wildlife.
- National Museum of Natural History, Centre for Environmental Education, Institute for Himalayan Environment and Development and Centres of Excellence in specialized subject areas are among the various institutions set up.

### **Prevention and Control of Pollution**

- Water and air quality monitoring stations in selected areas.
- Use-based zoning and classification of major rivers.
- Notification and enforcement of standards for polluting industries through the Central and State Pollution Control Boards.
- Rules for manufacture, storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous substances.
- On-site and off-site emergency plans for preparedness against chemical accidents.
- Fiscal incentives for the installation of pollution control devices.
- Ganga Action Plan to prevent pollution of the river and restore its water quality which could be expanded to cover other major river systems



subject to the availability of resources.

- Identification of critically polluted areas and highly polluting industries.

### **Conservation of Forests and Wildlife**

- Adoption of a new Forest Policy (1988) with the principal aim of ensuring ecological balance through conservation of biological diversity, soil and water management, increase of tree cover, meeting the requirements of the rural and tribal population, increase in the productivity, efficient utilization of forest produce, the substitution of wood and people's involvement for achieving these objectives.
- Under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 stringent provisions for preventing diversion of forest land for any other purpose.
- Setting up of the National Wastelands Board to guide and oversee the wastelands development programme by adopting a mission approach for enlisting people's participation, harnessing the inputs of science and technology and achieving interdisciplinary coordination in programme planning and implementation.
- Formulation of a National Wildlife Action Plan.
- An exercise for preparation of a National Forestry Action Programme.
- Establishment of National Parks and Sanctuaries covering about 4% of the country's area.
- Eco-development plans for sanctuaries and National Parks.
- Identification of biogeographical zones in the country for establishing a network of protected areas including seven Biosphere Reserves set up so far.
- Management Plans for identified wetlands, mangrove areas and coral reefs.
- Formulation of a National River Action Plan.

### **Land and Soil**

- Surveys by the All-India Soil, and Land-Use Survey Organization.
- Treatment of catchment in selected river valley projects and integrated watershed management projects in the catchment of flood-prone rivers.
- Assistance to States to control shifting cultivation.
- Assistance for reclamation and development of ravine areas.
- Drought-prone areas programme.
- Desert development programme.

### **Environmental Impact Assessment**

- Establishment of procedures for environmental impact assessment and clearance with regard to selected types of projects requiring approval of

the Government of India.

- Prior clearance of projects requiring diversion of forests for the non-forest purpose under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980
- Formulation of Environmental guidelines for projects in various sectors.
- Other Activities
- Eco-Task Forces of ex-servicemen for ecological restoration through afforestation and soil conservation.
- National Environmental Awareness Campaigns for creating environmental awareness through non-governmental organizations.
- Surveys and research studies.
- Training programmes, workshops and seminars for building up professional competence and for the creation of awareness.

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### **3.7 CONSERVATION AND MONITORING BODIES**

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Besides framing the National Conservation Strategy in the 1980s, the Government of India has established conservation and monitoring bodies for the protection of the environment.

**Table 1: Conservation and Monitoring Bodies of the Government of India**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Conservation and Monitoring Bodies</b>	
	<b>Name of the Agency/Body</b>	<b>Origin, Role and Functions</b>
1	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	It is a nodal administrative agency of the Government of India. It oversees all the planning, promotion, coordination and execution of policies and programmes relating to the environment and forests. The Ministry deals with international organizations such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) on environment-related matters.
2	Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control	Central Pollution Control Board is a statutory organization established in 1974. At the state levels, the appropriate

	Boards	governments have constituted the State Pollution Control Boards under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. It is also entrusted with air quality maintenance powers under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The boards have to prevent water pollution and maintain the quality of air. In undertaking these functions, the boards can collect, assess and publish data on the status of water and air pollution in India. It also advises the appropriate governments to take measures to improve the quality of air and prevent water pollution. Both Central Pollution Control Boards (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB) coordinate the activities. However, the state boards are bound to follow policies determined by the Central Boards.
3	National Board for Wildlife	National Board for Wildlife (NBW) is established under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. It was constituted in 2003. It is a nodal agency relating to wildlife matters. It promotes the conservation of wildlife and advises the central government on the framing of wildlife policies. The Board gives clearances for the projects which are around the national parks, and wildlife sanctuaries. Section 5C of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 states the functions of the National Board as - (a) framing policies and advising the Central Government and the State Governments on the ways and means of promoting wildlife conservation and effectively controlling poaching and illegal trade of wildlife and its products; (b) making recommendations on the setting up of and management of national parks, sanctuaries and other protected areas and matters relating to the restriction of activities in those areas; (c) carrying out or causing to be carried but impact assessment of various projects and activities on wildlife or its habitat; (d) reviewing from time to time, the progress

		in the field of wildlife conservation in the country and suggesting measures for improvement thereto; and (e) preparing and publishing a status report at least once in two years on wildlife in the country.
4	National Biodiversity Authority and the State Biodiversity Boards	The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) and the State Biodiversity Boards are established under the Biodiversity Act 2002 to regulate and conserve the sustainable use of the resources. The NBA advises the Central Government on the sustainable utilization and conservation of biodiversity resources and equitable sharing of the outcome of the biodiversity resources. The State Biodiversity Boards advise the state governments to follow the guidelines issued by the Central Government on the conservation of biodiversity. At the local level, the Biodiversity Management Committees are constituted who are responsible for the preservation and conservation of biodiversity.
5	Central Zoo Authority	The Central Zoo Authority is constituted under the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 through an amendment in 1992. Section 38 (c) lays down the functions of the Authority as - (a) specify the minimum standards for housing, upkeep and veterinary care of the animals kept in a zoo; (b) evaluate and assess the functioning of zoos with respect to the standards or the norms as may be prescribed; (c) recognise or derecognise zoos; (d) identify endangered species of wild animals for purposes of captive breeding and assigning responsibility in this regard to a zoo; (e) co-ordinate the acquisition, exchange and loaning of animals for breeding purposes; (f) ensure maintenance of studbooks of endangered species of wild animals bred in captivity; (g) identify priorities and themes with regard to display of captive animals in a zoo; (h) co-ordinate training of zoo personnel in India and outside India; (i) co-

		<p>ordinate research in captive breeding and educational programmes for the purposes of zoos; (j) provide technical and other assistance to zoos for their proper management and development on scientific lines; (k) perform such other functions as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act with regard to zoos.</p>
6	National Green Tribunal	<p>To address the multi-disciplinary issues relating to the environment, the Parliament in 2010 established the National Green Tribunal through the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010. The Preamble of the 2010 Act identifies three important factors responsible for the enactment of this law. Firstly, the Act expresses the commitment of India toward the Stockholm Conference 1972 objectives i.e., to take appropriate steps for the protection and improvement of the human environment. Secondly, to ensure liability in the environmental damage as maintained under the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992. Thirdly, to fulfil the judicial pronouncement of the right to life under article 21 includes the right to a healthy environment. All these three tasks were to be fulfilled by establishing the National Green Tribunal.</p> <p>The object of the tribunal as laid down in its preamble is "to provide for the establishment of a National Green Tribunal for the effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to the environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."</p> <p>The tribunal is a quasi-judicial body that decides environment-related matters.</p>

7	Animal Welfare Board of India	<p>Section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 established the Animal Welfare Board in India in 1962. Section 9 of the Act details the functions of the Board as - (a) to keep the law in force in India for the prevention of cruelty to animals under constant study and advise the Government on the amendments to be undertaken in any such law from time to time; (b) to advise the Central Government on the making of rules under this Act with a view to preventing unnecessary pain or suffering to animals generally, and more particularly when they are being transported from one place to another or when they are used as performing animals or when they are kept in captivity or confinement; (c) to advise the Government or any local authority or other person on improvements in the design of vehicles so as to lessen the burden on draught animals; (d) to take all such steps as the Board may think fit for amelioration of animals by encouraging, or providing for, the construction of sheds, water-troughs and the like and by providing for veterinary assistance to animals; (e) to advise the Government or any local authority or other person in the design of slaughter-houses or in the maintenance of slaughter-houses or in connection with slaughter of animals so that unnecessary pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is eliminated in the pre-slaughter stages as far as possible, and animals are killed, wherever necessary, in as humane a manner as possible; (f) to take all such steps as the Board may think fit to ensure that unwanted animals are destroyed by local authorities, whenever it is necessary to do so, either instantaneously or after being rendered insensible to pain or suffering; (g) to encourage, by the grant of financial assistance or otherwise the formation or establishment of pinjrapoles, rescue homes, animal shelters, sanctuaries and the like where animals and birds may</p>
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		<p>find a shelter when they have become old and useless or when they need protection; (h) to co-operate with, and co-ordinate the work of, associations or bodies established for the purpose of preventing unnecessary pain or suffering to animals or for the protection of animals and birds; (i) to give financial and other assistance to animal welfare organizations functioning in any local area or to encourage the formation of animal welfare organizations in any local area which shall work under the general supervision and guidance of the Board; (j) to advise the Government on matters relating to the medical care and attention which may be provided in animal hospitals and to give financial and other assistance to animal hospitals whenever the Board thinks it necessary to do so; (k) to impart education in relation to the humane treatment of animals and to encourage the formation of public opinion against the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering to animals and for the promotion of animal welfare by means of lectures, books, posters, cinematographic exhibitions and the like; (l) to advise the Government on any matter connected with animal welfare or the prevention of infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals.</p>
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### Check Your Progress 1

**Note:** i) Use the space given below for your answers.

ii) Check your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

1. Write a short note on the Pitamber Pant committee.

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2. Write a short note on the Tiwari committee.

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3. Write a short note on National Conservation Strategy (1983-84).

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### 3.8 LET US SUM UP

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The key points of this unit are listed below:

- The policy deliberations on the environment began after the Stockholm Conference in 1972.
- Initially, the deliberation focused on the conservation of the environment by controlling different kinds of pollution.
- A collaborative approach was followed to align development with the protection of the environment.
- International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources's (IUCN) World Conservation Strategy provided guidelines for the nations to draw up their local strategies.
- India's policy conservation began with the establishment of the Pitambar Committee (1972).
- Many laws have been passed for the conservation of the environment.
- Research and administrative agencies are constituted to understand the environmental issues at their core.

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### 3.9 KEY WORDS

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**Environment:** Environment includes water, air and land and the inter-relationship which exists among and between water, air and land, and human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organisms and property.



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### 3.10 SUGGESTED FURTHER READING/REFERENCES

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#### Web Links

<https://moef.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/introduction-csps.pdf>

[https://legal.un.org/avl/pdf/ha/dunche/dunche\\_ph\\_e.pdf](https://legal.un.org/avl/pdf/ha/dunche/dunche_ph_e.pdf)

<https://portals.iucn.org/library/efiles/documents/wcs-004.pdf>

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### 3.11 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

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#### Check Your Progress 1

1. Please refer to section 3.3
2. Please refer to section 3.5
3. Please refer to section 3.6