
ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS: PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES.

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ABSTRACT

The issues that are faced in the execution of environmental laws and regulations in India are investigated in this paper. The challenges and issues that are linked with breaching environmental rules and regulations in India are brought to light by this matter. In order for India to successfully implement environmental laws and regulations, the major objective of this research is to compile a list of the many challenges that the country must tackle. Other points and subjects that are intended to be explored are identified via a review of the literature that is associated with this research. There is a discussion on the significance of upholding regulations, the possible consequences of breaking the rules, the difficulties encountered throughout the implementation process, and the potential solutions that might assist minimize the concerns. The problems could be solved by using certain ideas. For the purpose of obtaining general data, the main data collection method is used to conduct surveys throughout the population. When primary data is collected, it comes from sources that cannot be manipulated and do not exist. The main quantitative research technique was used in order to conduct the analysis of the data. We obtained the secondary data from a wide variety of sources, including books, newspapers, journals, and articles found on Google Scholar. The SPSS software was used to conduct an analysis of thirteen questions and fifty-five surveys that were designed to collect the views of individuals. Statistical facts are sprinkled throughout an explanation that is comprehensive. There includes a discussion of the challenges that were faced, as well as the similarities and differences that exist between the results and the literature review. As a further consequence of overpopulation, there is an increased demand for natural resources and food supply. In order to fulfill their requirements, humans are required to make use of natural resources. In the middle of all of this, it is clearly apparent that restrictions and limitations are ineffectual due to the fact that people are not adhering to them. In the end, it is possible to assert that the primary factors contributing to India's challenges in putting environmental laws and regulations into effect are the country's high levels of corruption, excessive population, ignorance, and inadequate education.

Keywords:- Environment, rules, policies, corruption.

INTRODUCTION

In India, the preservation of the environment is increasingly considered to be core legal principles. It is guaranteed by the constitution of India that every individual has the right to reside in an environment that is free of excessive pollution. The implementation and enforcement of rules and regulations may require a significant amount of labor, even if they are sound. There is a threat to the long-term viability of the planet Earth as a result of the reckless treatment of the environment by human beings. For this reason, protecting the ecosystem is really

necessary. As a result of this, every nation creates rules and regulations in addition to guidelines in order to maintain the distinctive elements that make up their national settings. A wide variety of regulations and outcomes are included in the ecological policies of India, which are designed to ensure that the environment will be habitable for future generations. There are various natural resources in the environment, including lakes, rivers, forests, and animals, and Article 51-A mandates that everyone should work to protect and improve these resources. It is also essential to take into account all of the live species that are present in the natural environment. Already, India is experiencing problems that are associated with the environment as a result of several problems in the management of resources. The unsustainable use of natural resources and non-renewable resources is having an effect on the energy supplies that will be available in the future. As a result of the fact that the policies that are associated with the Nature Conservation Act are not being adhered to by the people, problems are being brought about. In a study, fifty percent of respondents said that the most important problem is air pollution. This indicates that air pollution is the most important issue.

The subject of climate change and its third effect are something that 48% of people are aware of, along with global warming and the linked issues. There are other substantial difficulties that have been brought up by 39% of the people, and these include overpopulation and the use of resources of the population. In addition to the problems associated with deforestation, problems with drinking water, problems with controllable waste products, and problems with floods, problems in nature are also being discovered. When it comes to the potential future implications that might have an impact on the environment and their capacity to maintain themselves, it is true that some individuals might not be as worried as others. There might be a lot of reasons for this, such as ignorance, the desire to respond to critical things first, or the assumption that minor efforts won't make a major impact. All of these reasons could be contributing factors.

On the other hand, it is essential to keep in mind that there are a significant number of individuals, communities, and organizations all over the globe that have a strong commitment to sustainability and are actively working to mitigate the consequences of climate change and other environmental issues. They are conscious of the fact that the choices we make right now have the potential to have a tremendous impact on the earth in the years to come. These are having a tremendous influence on the natural world, and as a result, residents are obligated to adhere to policies in a stringent manner in order to guarantee a sustainable way of life for future generations and other generations to come. Identifying the many problems that have arisen in India as a consequence of the implementation of environmental laws and regulations is the primary purpose of the study that is being conducted.

OBJECTIVES

1. To have an understanding of the significance of the many environmental laws and policies that the Indian government has enacted in order to preserve the natural world.
2. To investigate the difficulties that India encounters in the process of preserving and managing the laws and dilemmas that are associated with environmental policy.

Methodology

With the assistance of fifty-five surveys, the main quantitative research technique is used in the approach in order to get data that are both objective and reliable. For the purpose of conducting the current study, the positivist philosophy of the resource was used in order to get the scientific analysis of the data that was obtained. On the other hand, the problems that individuals in India experience when it comes to implementing environmental regulations are asked of various officials, persons, and agencies that are relevant to environmental conservation. These challenges are associated with the implementation of environmental rules. For the purpose of this investigation, the deductive research methodology was used, and the researcher relied on theoretical frameworks that have substantial connections to the resource in question. In order to reach a conclusion, this technique might be helpful in testing the understanding of the policies that are obtained. Additionally, it is beneficial to work on filling in the gaps in the study that have been encountered in the past. It is necessary to demonstrate that certain hypotheses are correct at the conclusion of this study. The hypotheses are put to the test, and at the conclusion of this research, the findings are gathered and questions are formulated. In order to better comprehend the phenomena that are relevant to the investigation of the whole research project, a descriptive research design is used.



Fig. 1: Primary quantitative data collection with survey

For the purpose of gathering broad information from individuals, the main data collection approach is used. Obtaining primary data involves gathering information from sources that do not exist and cannot be altered in any way. These thirteen questions were posed to the officials, individuals, and departments of the agencies that are concerned with India's environmental policy. SPSS was used to analyze the data that was gathered from a variety of individuals for this investigation. An analysis of frequency and linear regression is included in this current study. Additionally, the model summary analysis, the analysis of variance (ANOVA), and the coefficient test are also included. By giving information regarding the link between the many variables that are required for this study, the Pearson correlation test is an outstanding tool that may be of great use.

It was the researcher's responsibility to ensure that the necessary amount of stretch was maintained throughout the whole of the study procedure. None of the respondents were coerced into providing their feedback for this poll. As far as we can tell, there was no attempt to influence their view in any way. For the sake of preserving

the data's objectivity, this action was taken. References have been provided for the secondary data sources that were used for this investigation. There has been no execution of the verification process for the secondary data resources.

We obtained the secondary data from a wide variety of sources, including books, newspapers, journals, and articles found on Google Scholar. This research ensures that the copyrights of all of the writers are protected.

Result and discussion

On the basis of the data, it was established that there are unquestionably challenges associated with the implementation of laws and regulations in India at different periods. According to the examination of the relevant literature, it has been observed that the difficulty in implementing laws and regulations in India's overall system is caused by the lack of knowledge and awareness among the general population. This problem arises at various points in time. As a consequence of this, it has been observed that the majority of people in India are not aware of the difficulties that they can encounter in the future if they are not rewarded with the environment at this very time. The majority of individuals are not concerned about the potential future impacts that might have an impact on their own sustainability or the world.

Moreover, it has been seen that corruption has proved to be a good instrument for implementing the challenges that are met in the process of putting environmental laws and regulations into force. Several unscrupulous persons or authorities in law enforcement have been brought to light, and it has been discovered that they have given their approval to a large number of enterprises and sites that do not comply with environmental rules. It's possible that this may worsen the environment in the future. Generally speaking, it has been noticed that compliance with laws and rules is a question of attitude, and this mindset develops in the education of people throughout the first few years of their schooling. In lectures on Existential Reality or Co-Existential Philosophy, the conclusion that children adopt the actions of their elders is supported by a number of studies. This assertion is supported by the fact that our mindset is influenced by the behaviors that are mirrored by our elders. Additionally, the industrialists have been subjected to manipulation and hard usage, which have been key grounds for the implementation of environmental rules and legislation. However, in the end, the industrialists are not adhering to the laws and regulations that are essential to protect and conserve natural resources such as water and forests since they are focusing on increasing their profits. The rules and laws are not being given a significant amount of importance by them.

Another problem is that the government interferes with independent organizations that are working to preserve the natural world in an excessive manner. Additionally, this has an effect on the conservation of natural resources, which is being impacted.

Finding and analysis Demographic Analysis Age

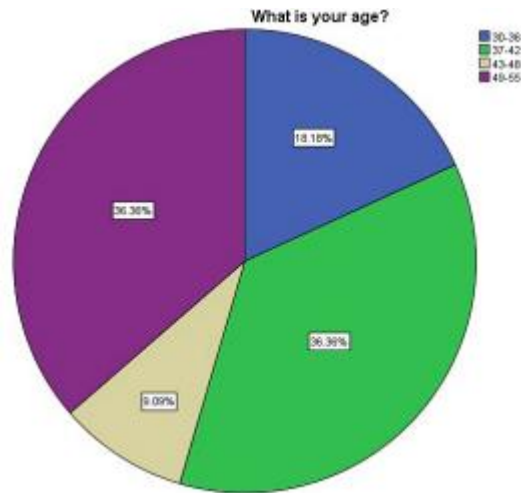


Fig. 2: Age Group participants (Source: IBM SPSS)

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What is your Age?					
Freq. % Valid % Cumulative %					
Valid	30-36	10	18.2	18.2	18.2
	37-42	20	36.4	36.4	54.5
	43-48	5	9.1	9.1	63.6
	49-55	20	36.4	36.4	100
	Total	55	100	100	

(Source: IBM SPSS)

Table 1: Gender of participants

What is your Gender?					
Freq.					
Valid	Female	20	36.4	36.4	36.4
	Male	15	27.3	27.3	63.6

	Others	20	36.4	36.4	100
	Total	55	100	100	

(Source: IBM SPSS)

There were a variety of age groups represented among those who participated in the poll. There are four unique age groups that have been established from the total number of responses. The respondents who were between the ages of 30 and 36 made up 18.2% of the total, while the age groups that accounted for the biggest proportion of respondents were those who were between the ages of 49 and 55 and 37 and 42. Nine percent of those who responded were between the ages of forty-three and forty-eight. The respondents, who were from a variety of age groups, contributed to the process of identifying the most significant aspects that had an effect on the study issue. There is a wide range of experiences among the various age groups, and the respondents responded to the survey questions depending on their level of knowledge.

Respondents were from a variety of genders, and each and every one of them expressed an enthusiasm in participating in the survey procedures. There were a total of 36.4% of respondents including both females and other types of respondents. The percentage of males was just 27.3%. This identifies the male and female individuals who participated in the survey, which ultimately contributes to the acquisition of sufficient information about the subject of the study.

Table 2: Educational Qualification Analysis through Descriptive Analysis

What is your educational qualification?					
Freq. % valid %					
Valid	Graduation	15	27.27	27.27	27.27
	Higher Secondary	10	18.18	18.18	45.45
	Matriculation	20	36.36	36.36	81.81
	Post Graduation	10	18.18	18.18	100
	Total	55	100	100	

(Source: IBM SPSS)

The educational degrees of the respondents are a representation of their theoretical knowledge and academic qualifications. There was a wide range of educational backgrounds among the respondents; 27.27% of them had

completed their secondary education, while 18.18 percent had completed their upper secondary education. There were 36.36 percent of respondents who had completed their matriculation degree, whereas there were 18.18 percent of respondents who had completed their postgraduate degree. The responders, who come from a variety of educational backgrounds, provide responses that are sufficient to all of the questions. Due to the fact that individuals from various educational strata have varying degrees of expertise, this makes the study work more realistic.

Conclusion

As a result, it is possible to draw the conclusion that the implementation of environmental regulations in India is hampered by a great number of obstacles. The most significant factors that contribute to the difficulties that are encountered in the process of putting environmental policy into action are the lack of knowledge and awareness that people have about the environment. In India, the majority of the population does not have any knowledge of the environment. The meddling of the government, a lack of freedom to do labor, and the absence of penalties for rule violations are all examples of issues that create obstacles. Corruption is also the primary difficulty that is accountable for the implementation of environmental rules, laws, and regulations in India. An additional aspect that has an impact on the conservation of laws and environmental policies is the phenomenon of overpopulation. An additional factor that contributes to the demand for natural resources and food supply is overcrowding. In order for people to satisfy their needs, they must make use of natural resources. Even in the midst of all of this, it is becoming more apparent that the limits and rules are not functioning well because the people are not adhering to them. The population is unaware of the planet's capacity to support life for an extended period of time. An other factor that contributes to infractions of the people's laws is the desire for industrialization and the people to earn more money in a shorter amount of time. When it comes to the implementation of environmental laws and regulations in India, all of these factors are the primary hurdles that stand in the way of their successful implementation.

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