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Review Article



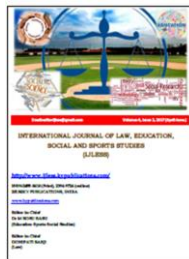
A Critical Appraisal of Preservative Measures of Environment: A Global Issue (With Special Reference to Environmental Jurisprudence)

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ABSTRACT

The term environment comes from French word 'environner' meaning to 'encircle' or to 'to surround'. It is the sum of all social, economical, biological, physical, or chemical factors that constitute a surrounding around us. The term environment has been used for the time immortal. Rishis, sages and saints were conscious about the preservation of the surrounding by making it healthy with forestation, plantation and keeping water sources like the Ganga, the Yamuna rivers banks clean and green. Rig, Yajur, and Atharva Vedas advocate for the preservation of forests stating them 'the abode of gods' and 'therapy of incurable diseases'. Description of 'Panch Bhuta' in Rig Veda; 'Yajana' in Yajur Veda; and 'Meditational treatment' in in Atharv Veda directly or indirectly advocate to the protection and preservation of environment. There are instances for the preservation of water resource, Forests and plants in 'Charakh Smiriti'. Ancient Human civilization reveals deeply attachment of human beings with natural objects.

In Mauryan Period, 'Kautilya Arthashastra' reveals systematic management of forests. In Buddhist Period, Great Ashoka prohibited deforestation, Medieval Period favours deforestation to increase revenue. Mughal Period also gives a significant contribution in view of environmental conservation. However British Period shows significant approaches to control water pollution, preserve wild life and land, but it was for their own interests and limited in domain. In British Period several Acts like Forest Acts-1865, 1878 and 1927; Poison Act, 1919 etc. were taken into force.

Environmental Justice became internationalized in the U.N. Rio Summit on environment (1992) and attempts to eliminate harmful impacts such as pollution, ensures access to water energy source without any environmental harm. Environmental Law comprises of five principal sources: Common Law, Constitutional of India, Statutes enacted by Parliament, Judicial Activism and International Agreement having Penal Codes- IPC, CPC, and CrPC to deal with public nuisance.

Indian Constitution contains special provision for Environmental protection having constitutional obligation of 'state' user Article 48A together with 'Citizens' under Art. 51A (g) to protect, and improve the environment. Art. 14 contains discretionary powers for environmental impacts on society. Art.21 provides right to life for healthy environment.

After Independence statutory protection has been provided through many enactments: Indian Fisheries Act-1897, Explosive Act-1908, Forest Act-1927, Motor Vehicle Act-1939, Insecticide Act-1968 etc. Supreme Court in Environmental Legislation advocates 'absolute liability' and 'liability to pay

compensation on principle of non-fault'. Indian Govt. issued 'polluter pays' and Sustainable Development' policy programmes to control pollution.

Vienna Convention for Protection for Ozone Layer was passed in 22 March, 1985. Montreal Protocol-1987 was concluded to deal with the problems of depletion of Ozone Layer. Earth Summit -1992 at Rio de Janeiro dealt with the concept of environment protection and sustainable development. Indian Parliament also passed The Environment (Protection) Act-1986 and the Radiation Protection Rules etc. to face environmental problems.

There are other Laws and remedies like 'Laws to Forest Preservation', 'Wild Life & Endangered Species Laws', 'Laws to Coastal Ecosystem' 'Laws relating to Environmental Protection' and Writ Jurisdiction and other to protect the environment.

On one side Govt., Supreme Court, social Workers, Scientists, Environmentalists and Academicians talk of Environmental Protection and Conservation, on the other, our open fields, fertile and non-fertile land is being used in developing huge colonies, Marts and various cities. There is utmost need of execution of the policies framing a special court to tackle with the environmental issues.

Key Words: Preservation, Protocole, Sustainable, Jurisprudence, execution

The whole universe is made up of different sets of food chains and food wabes. One web contains a number of sets of food chains or cycles, each chain or cycle consists of different sets of food units. One unit is made up of various members of food family. Each family contains many members of food groups and each food group is made of collection of individuals. Each individual is one containing his or its own cycle. The balance of an individual lies if he or it maintains his own cycle. Hence proper balance in atmosphere lies in the term 'cycle'. All living creatures under the rule of various time circles or chains have their own cycles as do the planets; all go through a different process of birth, growth and death. The existence of all living or none living beings lies under the maintenance of individual or its own cycle or chain like 'panch bhutas': Prathvi (Earth), Jala (Water), Vayu (Wind), Agni (Fire), and Akash (Sky) under the effect of cosmic power maintain their own cycle separately to support the life of human beings and other creatures. The Panch Bhutas (five elements), human beings, and other natural objects in amalgamation or in combination make the universe. The five bhutas (five elements) are part and parcel for all living and nonliving creature as they help to maintain their life cycle. Hence, all living beings on the earth have their no existence without the support of five bhutas. Prathavi (the earth) gives us place to live, food to eat. Jal (water) is the life of all creatures and it can cure diseases of all living or non- living beings. All the seven planets influence all beings on the universe.

Creation of the universe is very ancient. It is divided into Yugas or periods. According to Hindu mythology, the cycle of the whole universe is made up of five yugas: Satya, Treta, Dwapara, and Kali. Satya Yuga (11501 BCE to 6701BCE), the first one is called 'golden age'. It is the age represents a close relationship between human beings and gods. It is called Dharma bull having four legs. It represents pious or sacredness in the feelings of all animates. " Arogah sarvasiddhartha shchaturvarshashatayusha, Krate tretadishu homshamayurharsati padashah...." (manu Smiriti, 1/83-86/17) . In this sloka, Manu Maharaja says that in Satya Yuga the people follow all religious practices with a firm devotion, following the way of dharma get their wish fulfilled and live a long life around four hundred years. Due decline in dharma, life span of human beings reduced to hundred year successively. Age span of person depicted in Vedas is influenced according to Yugas, and the Karmas accomplished by the persons. As the Yugas descend, there is decline in Dharma. According to Dharma, what one gets in 'Satya Yuga' cannot obtain in the descended Yugas e.g.Treta, Dwaper and Kali. There are different morals and conducts like Tapas in each Yugas; as Penance in Satya Yuga, Gyan in Treta Yuga, Havana or Gyana in Dwapar Yuga, and Daan (donation) in Kali Yuga. Treta Yuga (6701BCE to 3101BCE), the second one in the order, is known as the Dharma bull having three legs. It shows loss of one leg of Dharm bull. It is also known as silver age. Dwapara Yuga (3101BCE to

701 BCE), the third one, is known as the bronze age. It is the age when human civilization emerged, Mahabharata war fought between Pandavas and Kauravas. It is the age when Lord Krishna lived and favoured Pandavas for 'Dharm Yudha'. Universe suffered a great destruction in this age. Uncountable number of lives lost or a heavy toll had to be paid: both of human beings and other living creatures. The earth's surface seemed as if she were covered with wide red sheet having pictures of injured, dead, yelling and growing human beings, other beings and inanimate objects. One can hardly see a second; the dreadful scenery seemed painted on the red sheet that the earth was covering her with. This is the age of great destruction when the terms like 'atmosphere' and 'environment' emerged and came into notice at once. The whole earth began to stink badly. There was likely (possibility) to spread epidemic over the whole earth. Then great rishis on the base of long penance suggested the laws and ways to purify the earth. A number of Havanas or Homas were performed to conserve or purify the blood stained stinking earth. Sticks of sacred trees and plants were used to prevent the bacterial, germinated and virus effect in the atmosphere. It was Vedic Period (1600 to 800 BCE) followed by Indu Valley Civilization (3300 to 1400 BCE) and mingled in Mohenjodaro Civilization (2600 to 1900 BCE), 'mound of the dead' that controlled the spread of any epidemic. In Indu Valley Civilization people focused on cleanliness and purity by making pakka toilets, bathing facility, sewer system, advanced lavatories. Religious ceremonies were also performed that brought hygiene. On the basis of archeological surveys, it can be said that people of Indu Valley Civilization had a great faith in animals as depicted by the metallurgical and stone carving; male animals having seal portrays of buffaloes, elephants, rhinoceroses, bull, tigers and antelopes etc. It reveals the fact that the people of the age were vegetarian and worshiped the animals.

Food Chain or Food cycle and Food Webs maintain the friendly ecological system of the atmosphere or the environment if all the primary, secondary, tertiary consumers and decomposers or scavengers are not hunted and this was the salient feature of 'Indu Valley Civilization' and 'Mohenjodaro Civilization'. "Anago hatya vai bheema kritye maanogaamashvam purusham vadhneeh...." (Atharva,10/1.29538). Rishi Pratyangirus offers this sukta to mantrokta deva that it is sinful to kill innocent creatures. He (deva) should check the human beings who kill cows, horses, and man also. He (mantrokta devs) himself should not do this hateful work as killing and making violence. All the teachings and studies related to friendly ecosystem were made in Vedic period and so environment was absolutely in balanced condition in that time. Yajurveda advocates the conservation and preservation of the atmosphere by performing Yagya or Havana, or Homa as medicinal plants, sticks, ghee of cow, and other materials used in the Havan mixed in the elements of atmosphere with smoke and fight against bacteria present in the environment. In Havan many devas with the offering of sweet ghee and havana materials are made to maintain the plants, trees, water resources, and proper amount of food, love to the animals, birds, living organisms, health, and worship to sacred mother like cow etc. "Imam saharsth shatdharmutsam vyachyman...yam dwishmastam te shugrachchhtu" (Yajurveda,13/49/191). Rishis address this sukta to Agni (fire) deva to neither puzzle nor make other harass the sacred animal like cow as her dwelling place is considered the best of all animals. She is benefactor to all. She is able to be worshiped in all lokas. She is provider of milk, curd and ghee. Rishis again implore to Agni deva to make his fury and anger calm against mother cow. One who is jealous of his (Agni deva) worshipers, he (Agni deva) should turn his fury against him. Such was the way to invoke Agni deva by making several offerings to him in Yajurveda. Vedas are attributed to the emergence of Indian education...meaning of the term veda is to get knowledge...Vedas are to fulfill the wish and to respect the gods and suggest the way to discard off the hateful beings by the way of superhuman ways." (Gupta, 1/5). Puran Veda tells how the nature works. Its deep knowledge can be attained in this veda. Yajurveda suggests the ways how the laws of natures can be changed favourable to us. Through Yagya or Havana, nature can be turned if she goes against the human beings. Ancient rishis had keen eyes regarding the protection of environment. Their teachings conclude that only through religion, people and coming generation can be made aware of the

importance of plants, trees, and other living organisms, and their relationship with gods. It is religion that can inculcate in the mind of the people the teachings of Vedas that contains the solution of any life related and environmental concerns. Rishis have offered 'Yajna' means sacrifice, worship, devotion or offering made in front of sacred fire by chanting mantras concerned to a particular deva or god. Hindu and Muslim religion advocate 'Panchamahayajna (five great sacrifices or five mandatory daily duties) : Brahmayajna, Devayajna, Pitrayajna, Athithiyajna and Balivaishyadevayajna are performed to maintain a particular relation either to heavenly beings or to earthly beings as Brahmayajna to 'homage Brahma , veda or sages', Devayajna to 'homage gods or elements', Pitrayajna to 'homage ancestor', Athithiyajna to 'homage athitya (relative)', and Balivaishyadevayajna to 'homage others to be compassionate and responsible to all other fellow beings' or these are performed for good over evil. According to Muslim Religion, Panchamahayajna comes from two root words of Sanskrit: 'Nama' and 'Yajna' meaning 'bowing and worshiping' five time daily.

Early classical Period (800- 200BCE) is the beginning of Kali Yuga or Iron Age. The beginning of the period symbolizes the decline in religious practice. As a result environmental issues or challenges again began to emerge like Dwapar Yuga. There was rise in the number in middle class. Life span also reduced to 100 years from 400. Animals that were worshiped in Indu Valley Civilization and people learnt ahimsa or non-violence in Vedic also began to lose with the arrival of Kali Yuga. Forests that were considered gods or deities in Vedic period, took a heavy fall. Deforestation began to take place. There began rise in pollution, increase in expectation, rise in diseases, epidemic, and small pox. As a result, environmental pollution began to cast its demo nous form, and food chains and food webs also imbalanced. Trend of colonization also emerged as a fashion. There was no environmental protection. People became materialistic.

Epic and early Puranic period (200BCE to 500CE) is known as 'Golden Age' and also famous for the composition of Ramayana and Mahabharata. Ramayana is one of the largest ancient epics in world literature depicts performance of duties: as ideal brother, ideal wife, ideal king, and ideal servant. Balmiki depicts beauty of nature in many episodes: Ashoka Vatika, Valkimi Ashrama and Dronagira Parwat etc. These episodes are evidences how herbs are important for human being as they can save the life of a dying man. "Tasya vanarsharul chaste murdhin sambhavah, Drakshyasyoshadhayo deepta deepayantirdisho dash...." (Ramayana,74/32-33/485). In Yudhya Kand, Balmiki depicts the conversation between Jambvan and Hanuman. Jambvan tells Hanuman that on Dronagiri hill, there he would see four herbs that twinkle in all ten directions with their luminous effect as prescribed by physician Sushena . They are: Mrutha Sanjeevani (to recover life), Vishalyakarani (for arrow), Suvarnyakarani (for skin), and Sandhanakarani (for skin). There are invaluable herbs growing in the lap of nature that can cure incurable diseases like leprosy, tuberculosis and so on.

Gupta Period began with Golden Age. It brought peace and prosperity followed by religious beliefs and ancient culture. It contributes to bring out Indian Epics in 'Printed Texts' form. Gupta Empire contains six branches of Hindu Philosophy: Samkhy, Yoga, Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Mimansa, and Vedanta. It is also contributed to Adi Shankara's Advaita Vedanta. Due to Colonial period, it saw emergence of 'Unitarianism'. In Mahabharata, there is description of natural scenes and charming beauty of nature. Aranyaka (Vana Parva) and Aranva Parva (The Book of Forest) mentions twelve years of banishment (exile) of Pandavas in the forest. It depicts how a tree proves faithful to Pandavas by returning the weapons safe kept with it until Pandavas returned from Virata's Kingdom. There are many references that the trees spoke with human beings. In ancient time Rishis wore the clothes consisted of trees. There is a depiction in Mahabharata in Van Parva, When Damyanti searches for king Nala in a deserted forest where " she asks the mountain, river, nada, jungle, violent animals, birds etc if they have seen King nala... Vashistha, Bhragu, and Atri like rishis; contented , holy, Jitendriya , tapasvi (hermit) were in the Ashrama putting on bark of trees and shla mraga (deer skin)"

(Mahabharata,106/271). In Epics Period, Nature felt a great pleasure spreading her green sheet over the earth. Medieval Period (500 to 1500 CE) is marked by 'Dark Age', 'black Death', 'Ice Age', and 'The Age of Renaissance'. Due to change in rules and regulation, civilization also changed respectively. Due to warming of climate, this age is characterized by 'adversarial view of nature' caused by bombarding with certain sieges weapons, use of trebuchets. Hence this period is marked by high degree of militarism. As a result, air contaminated due to highly poisonous effect in environment and caused a heavy epidemic. Thousands of people lost their lives due to dreadful climatic change, this resulted loss of Roman Empire as people lost faith in the ruler. Especially Urban areas were badly influenced due to spreading of plague. The reason behind the age called 'Dark Age' is humanist reflected upon the classical era, a period of great learning. Great playwright and poet like Shakespeare also appeared in this age. Due to great chaos during this age, people again turned to nature, they became highly religious and hence an optimistic outlook: nature- human relation (collaboration) came into existence. Patriarchs of Italy also turned to humanistic writing. A heavy 'Industrial Revolution' in this period (between 18th and 19th century) forced nature to show great environmental changes. Feudalism and Manorial was salient feature of this age. Hence it was recorded as the transition of 'capitalism. In brief, it can be said that the middle age faced severe changes due to famine, epidemic, change in rules and empire, change in religious belief, change in humanistic view, growing Feudalism and Manorial system, heavy use of military with trebuchets and as a result caused a heavy environmental change. Nature was badly and severely influenced in this period as 'nature is an integral part of environment that shows living relation between gods and 'living and non living organisms and human beings' and it gives way to universe and life in particular.

Modern Age or Present Era (1500CE to Present) is under the severe grip of materialism as Dharma bull has lost three legs and the single also tending to weaken. It is the age where the people have lost their belief in Vedas and Puranas. There was a time when Mahabharata, and Ramayana were considered holy and pious and said to (about the vedas) the origin or creation of the whole universe. "Veda is the name of a unit of mantras that was experienced and originated by great Indian rishis, but at the same time Veda is the name of the matter that originated or created the whole universe" (Saraswati, 9).

Our universe is made up of galaxies, stars, planets, and satellites etc. Galaxies are building blocks of about 10 to power 22 stars in the universe. Milky Way and Andromeda are two important Galaxies having the shapes of spiral, elliptical, and irregular. Mainly hydrogen and some Helium gas form stars in the shape of dense clouds by gravitational collapse in Galaxy. When a star moves in a circle caused by gravitational pull, is exerted by black hole. The black hole is an object formed by the indefinite contraction of heavy neutron stars under the action of its own gravity. Even light cannot escape from black holes. It is possibly located in the Cygnus constellation. The Sun is a star around which Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto Revolve. The Sun is around 150 x 10⁶ to power 6 kms distance from the Earth with its light travelling 300,000kms. per speed and 8 minutes time from reaching the Sun. The Sun is a big ball of fire about 14 x 10⁶ to power 5 km. in dia. with surface temperature about 6000 degree salacious. Nine planets: Mercury (Buddha), Venus (Shukra), Prathvi(Earth), Mars (Mangal), Jupiter (Brihaspati), Saturn (Shani), Uranus (Indra), Neptune (Varuna), and Pluto (Yama) have no light of their own and are smaller than stars. Moon is a natural Satellite revolves round the Earth (Planet), Both the Sun and the Moon are luminous. All the stars and planets are much bigger than Moon. "The silvery moon light which has inspired many poets and painters is the light from the Sun which is reflected by moon surface" (Sing & other, 22).

The Earth is made up of various types of rocks. Some of these rocks contain radioactive substances like Uranium (U), Thorium (Th), and Potassium (K) produce a lot of heat energy that makes the Earth melt to form liquid. The molten Earth forms three layers: Crust, Mantle and Core, having density and capacity to release water vapour to form oceans, and gases to form atmosphere.

The Earth is nearly spherical in shape having 6350 kms radius. When rocks slip and fracture inside the Earth, they cause earthquakes. Core that is the most inner part of the Earth is liquid or molten iron. The Earth is the only planet in the solar system having life due to the presence of CO₂ (Carbon dioxide), O₂ (Oxygen), H₂ (Hydrogen) and N₂ (Nitrogen). Not only for humans, but also for animals, plants survival and presence of oxygen, and water on the Earth is must (essential) as Oxygen maintains breathing process, and water regulates body temperature in our body to excretion process,

Planet Earth Protects herself with a protective blanket called Ozone Layer from harmful 'solar radiations' that enters atmosphere around the earth and destroys life on it. "Planets like Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars fulfill condition for the evolution of life and its survival" (Sing & other, 33). A number of environmental conditions like presence of water, balance in temperature, presence of Oxygen in atmosphere, protective Ozone Layer around the Earth make existence of life possible. Out of nine planets, it is only the Earth that possesses right mass for gravitational effect to maintain temperature as it is situated at the right place from the Sun to maintain suitable environmental conditions. The Earth is really the most important of all the planets for environmental sustaining conditions. Only a delicate ecological imbalance on the Earth can disturb the life supporting environment. As a result, Survival on the Earth would become unmanageable or perplex.

Atmosphere is an envelope of gases surrounding the Earth rises up to 40 km. from the Earth surface having small amount of gases in the form of air. At the Earth crust, there is presence of N₂; 78 %, O₂; 21 %, Argon; 90% and lower layer contains water vapour and fine dust particle, while upper layer possesses Ozone gas. At 16 km. from earth surface, formation of Ozone takes place and gradually increases up to 23 km. "The Ozone layer in the upper atmosphere is of great importance because it absorbs the harmful ultra violet radiation present in sun light coming from the Sun" (Sing & other, 54).

Presence of carbon dioxide is essential in the atmosphere. It is found .033% of all the atmospheric gases. It maintains green house effect, earth temperature and atmosphere in well manner. It helps in preparing food for plants through cultivating of land, decay of dead organism, burning of fossil fuels, and respiration of living organisms etc. and supplied to green plants and oceans. Sun light contains Ultra violet radiation, visible light, and infra- red radiation.

In the higher atmosphere, there is protective layer of Ozone gas and below it; there is a blanket of carbon dioxide. When ultra violet rays, visible light and infra red rays of sun light fall on the top layer of atmosphere, the layer is called 'Ozone layer'. These rays absorb the harmful ultra violet radiation, but let the infra red rays pass. As a result, with the rise of earth temperature, objects of the Earth emit infra red rays having long wave length. "The Ozone layer situated in Stratosphere protects all living organisms from ultra violet rays of sun. In lack of or more depletion of this layer, no life on Biosphere will be impossible, because in the absence of or more depletion of this Ozone layer, it will let the ultra violet rays of solar radiation pass on the Earth, and temperature of the Earth will rise so high that biotic furnace of Biosphere will turn into blast furnace and all organism will die" (Dayal, 23).

Blanket of Carbon dioxide gas that causes 'Green House Effect' allows sunlight directly to earth surface and does not let infra red radiation reflected from earth's object to go out, and this leads to rise in inside temperature. Carbon dioxide (CO₂), water vapour (H₂O), and Ozone (O₃) lead to heating up the environment, and this is known As 'Green House Effect'. Water Vapour (H₂O), and Ozone (O₃) do not cause much 'Green House Effect', but Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) intensifies this effect. Burning of fossil fuel, internal combustion, chemical industries out let flows, smoke dust, solid waste, and disposals pollute the environment that contain Carbon Monoxide (CO), Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Hydro Carbon (C₅H₈), Nitrogen Oxide (NO), and other gases lead to cause a hole in thick layer or blanket of Ozone gas. This hole in the layer of Ozone gas lets the ultra violet radiation come on the earth. It is a big threat for the survival of all races as Ozone layer is thickening gradually or the hole in the layer widening continuously. 'Continuous Imbalance Human activities' and 'Ultra Violet Rays'

on the Earth are increasing environmental temperature that can cause non-melanoma skin cancer, malignant melanoma, increase risk of contract eyes, detrimental effect on animals, influence in the development of plant, abruption in phytoplankton (photosynthetic process) in ocean, influence on marine life (sea animals, or organisms), and imbalance in natural environment.

Laws (Constitutional, Divine, Natural & Authoritative) and Punishment

There has been arrangement of law and punishment from the ancient time if someone hinders in the objects created by nature in the universe, but human beings have been force of habit in violating the laws that nature has fixed. He hunted the innocent animals for his games or sport in the early days. He ate meat: raw and baked by killing the animals, He cut the forests for his personal use. He made the improper use of natural resources. He was not aware what makes the balance of this vast universe. Ancient rishis from the past have made the human beings aware of collaboration with the nature to run all food chains and food webs smoothly so that a feeling of inner peace can be experienced. There is a close connection or relation between Nature and all beings: living and non living. In Mahabharata's Shanti Parva (Part II): 'Spiritual Knowledge and description of its Ways', there is preaching about the power of Nature in which Vyas Ji says to Shukdev Ji, "It is Nature that originates gunas: Sattva, Tamasa, and Rajasa. Soul is like an inactive being that sees all this happening as being separated. Nature is mother of all trigunas. It is like a spider that webs its net with its own filament (Cobweb)" (Mahabharata, 472). Nature inculcates in all living beings the good feelings, but man does not heed her. Nature teaches to follow Dharma, and Ancient Rishis have also laid emphasis to follow Dharma. In Mahabharata's Shanti Parva (Part II): Identification of Truth and False and Description of Practical Knowledge, Bhishma Ji says to Yudhister, "Dharma has been explained for the emergence and well being of all creatures...The life of all creatures is based upon Dharma, what saves the life of creatures is Dharma. It should be determined that no creature should be killed, and this is the teaching of Dharma" (Mahabharata, 346). Ancient rishis know well how the system of universe can be maintained. It was the same what Science defines today: the system of making balance in all objects under lying in the nature lies in the maintenance of Food Chains and Food Webs. This energy is transferred beginning from the main source to the producers (100 %) to consumers to scavengers and if the last one dies the nutrients in the form of soil becomes food to the producers. The balance is the essential. If anyone who in early days did not follow the laws of nature was punished. "Trangulmtanam cha kavyadamdrastrinamipi, krurkarmkritam chav shatasho gurutalpagah...pashunajah" (Manu Smiriti, 12/58, 59, 65 & 67/517-519). Manu Maharaja says that evil doer gets evil fruits. It is divine punishment. One who seduces the wife of his guru, the vulture that eats trana, gulma,, bower and raw meat and the killers or consumers (tiger, lion, and executer) who commit crime are subject to get dusta yoni (evil soul) repeatedly. He (Manu Mharaja) further says that the persons who are killers in this birth turn into next birth as kravyad (vulture or tiger) that eats raw meat) and krimis (worms) that eat vishthaa or excrete. Gold thieves take next birth as eaters to one another (dogs and shrigal or jackal) and as the pretas (genies) that deduce the meanest women. A person who steals kesar (saffron) and kasturi (musk) becomes in next birth chhachhundar shrew). A person who steals patra-shaak (leaves of bathua and paalak (spinach) becomes in next birth peacock. A person who steals siddhann(modak , laddu, sattu, bhaat) becomes selayak oe shaahi(an animal like dog , but having thorny body). Manu further maintains that a deer or elephant thief turns in next birth into wolf, pitcher thief into a tiger, fruits and mul (root) thief into monkey, woman thief becomes bear, drinking water thief becomes papiha (hawk-cuckoo), vehicle like chariot thief becomes camel and a simple animal thief changes into he- goat in the next birth. Mn gets next birth as he did in the previous birth

Evil work results evil. None can save himself from the doings of his past doing. The things made by the creator are really charming and extremely beautiful, but it is man who spoils real beauty of the thing.

Peepul tree (Aswattha) is sacred tree of Hindus. It expresses human feelings with religious, cultural, physical, mental and spiritual point of view. In Mahabharata's Bhishma Parva: Shrimad bhagvad geeta Vibhuta Yog, Lord Krishna says to Arjun, "...out of mountains, I am Sumeru parvat...sae, out of all water resources...out of all trees, I am Peepul tree (Aswattha)..." (Mahabharata, 718). Lord Krishna Himself is present in the soul of many trees. This is why Rishis favoured the trees, plants, and other natural organisms. Ancient rishis prescribe that Havanas have power to purify the atmosphere and provides mental peace. In Yagya or Havanaa, different gods are invoked for prosperity, comfort and good future. The person who does not perform Havana loses his glow. A person by performing Yagya or Havanas, can make the evil doer punish by invoking the certain deva with the offerings made in Havana. If any person harms the plants, animals, trees, he can be punished by invoking the certain deva and making a request to punish the guilty or violator of the nature. "Parasyaadhi samvatoavaramaabhatar...masmasa kuru" (Yajurveda, 11/71,77-80/154-155). In all the five sukta, Agni deva is invoked sitting in front of Havana Kunda with making offerings to Agni deva and wishing for what purpose the offering is being made. It is worth noting that Havanas generally fulfill the wish made for para (other's) well being not for self. In the above sukta Agni deva is prayed to support the people going to have a fight against the enemies violating the rules of nature. He (Agni deva) is again prayed to protect the place where the offering is being made. He should impart courage to face the thieves and dacoits. He is requested to crush the thieves with his dadh (molar teeth) and make them finish. An offering is being made to destroy the people of bad conduct, thieves, wanderers in deserted areas and he should chew them with his molar teeth. He is again implored to end the people who do not return money and criticize us. He is prayed to punish the people having violent nature against animals.

Description of law and punishment is also found in Shrimadbhagvadgeeta, when Lord Shri Krishna tell Arjun what is Karma Yoga. A person at last gets what he really does. His karma pursues him even after his death and in the second birth. "Devanbhavayatanen te deva bhavayantu vah...parth sa jeevit" (Geeta, 3/11-16/50). In the above slokas benefits of Havanas are depicted. Shri Krishna, and many gods can be appreciated by performing Havanas or Homas. By pleasing them (deity or Lord Krishna), you will also be blessed. With this, you will fully blessed. He who takes the benefits of blessings without pleasing them is like a thief. One who eats Prasada of the Havana becomes free of sin, but the persons who does for self, is sinful ...One who does not act according to the rituals prevalent in religious society, he fails in getting the aim of his life.

Before Chandra Gupta, there were no authoritative laws and punishments. Protection of the forests before Morya's period was left either for Nature wish or for Devine Power. Several wars were fought before Maurya periods, and rulers and empires were also changed. People who defeated in the war made their abodes in the forests by cutting them. Hence before Maurya Periods, a number of forests were destroyed. Hence Harappa, Mohenjodero and Dravidian civilization followed no forest Protection Policy.

There were legal provisions for the protection of forests and punishment first time in Maurya Period (300BC). In this period, the first time Administration Policies for the protection of forests were framed out, and under the keen observation of Superintendent of Forest with the appointment of a forest officer authorized to impose fine on the gulties at the level of violation of rules that were framed out. Various punishments were arranged to be imposed for cutting trees, damaging forests, killing the animals like fish, deer etc. Killing of wild animals, and birds was totally banned. In case of killing of deer, birds or fish a fine up to 1000 pans was imposed by the officer in charge. Some parks and areas were reserved and highly protected for the personal use. No animal was allowed to roam in the area, if any found, it was driven away out any hurt. There was arrangement for the punishment causing pollution and uncivil hygiene. A fine of one eighth pana for throwing dust on roads, one fourth pana for causing muddy water, double if committed both was imposed under the presence of officer in charge. A fine of one pana was imposed for throwing solid excretory product or to be piled

up near the temple, pond, and well, at sacred place and any premise or building. Gupta King (673AD), Hindu one announced a ban for forest destruction and animal killing. Ashoka planted fruit bearing trees on both sides of the road for the comfort of travelers. He prescribed different pecuniary punishment as a compensation for killing animals like squirrels, ants, rats, parrots, pigeon, lizard etc. Archeological survey reveals that there were several edicts painted on the pillars, and on the walls for the conservation or protection of forests and preservation of all animals: big or small. In the kingdom of Ashoka, nature was extremely happy, sweet wind blew having an odour of jasmine, and other fowls.

In Mughal Period (1526-1700), the pre British Period no more attention towards the protection of forests were given. As Maghuls attacked India, a number of people left their home to save their lives and settled in forests and hence deforestation in large area was made. Although Akabar and Jahangir showed their interest towards development of forests, but it was not enough with a view to protection of environment.

Like Mughal Period, Nature did not relish full enjoy of her gifts in British Rule. Britishers came in India in 1600 with a view to trade on the name of 'East India Company, but they were deeply attracted towards the immense natural resources like vast forests, fertile agriculture, costly and precious teak and sandal woods, and hence they shifted their mind otherwise. They wanted to take the advantage of diverse kingly states applying the policy of 'divide and rule' and the same they did. To establish their 'Naval Guard' or Navy, they uprooted a large area of forest. They deforested to raise revenue by exporting costly woods like 'sandal and teak'. They used the costly wood in the establishment of bridges of the roads and railways. Although they farmed out some policies to conserve the forest, but the real aim behind it was making money. Captain Watson, the former police officer was not appointed as India's first conservator of forest in 1806. On August 1855, Lord Dalhousie, the governor general of India reversed the previous policy of conservation of forests and with new policies forestry in India took a new shape. Some Acts by the Britishers in India are as followed: "The Forest Act, 1857", 'The Serais Act, 1867', 'The Forest Act, 1877', 'The Elephant Preservation Act, 1879', 'The Obstruction in Fairway ACT, 1881', 'India Forest Act, 1901', 'The Explosive Act, 1908', 'Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912', 'The Poison Act, 1919', 'Forest Act, 1927', 'The Motor Vehicle, 1939', 'The Factories (Pollution and Pesticides) Act, 1948' etc." (Mynei, 86-87) came into existence. There were arrangements of punishment for violating the Laws relating to protection of Forests.

In medieval period, Land holding was the chief motto of this period. This led to deforestation of forest for the purpose of colonization and to increase revenue.

In modern Period, the Acts for preservation of forests and keeping environment clean that were framed out in British Period have taken into exists, some additions have been made. They have been added in Constitutional Frame work in special para. The first post independence policy on forests was held in parliament in 1952 where especially along with national interest were viewed as national assets. In 1976, 'national commission on agriculture raised the question on production of Industrial wood for the existence of forests.

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