

REPERCUSSIONS OF HUMAN ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE JUDICIAL RECOURSE: WITH RESPECTIVE TO FELONIOUS EXCAVATIONS, UNLAWFUL DISCARDING OF HAZARDOUS WASTES & POACHING AND ILLEGAL DEALING OF ANIMALS

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Abstract

Environmental crimes have increased considerably in India as a result of economic expansion, industrialisation, and globalisation. This is especially true in cities, where the population is rapidly increasing. There are no proper strict restrictions against these environmental crimes due to a variety of issues such as an insufficient system of governance, ineffective enforcement agencies, and a lack of proper strict regulations. As a result of the growth in population, there will be an increase in the demand for resources. As a result, environmental crimes such as mining activities, which result in deforestation and the illegal killing of wildlife for development objectives, will become more prevalent like establishing nuclear power plants and industries that result in the release of hazardous wastes are examples. As a result, there must be a balance between economic development and environmental protection. This paper focuses on the international environmental efforts that have been passed in order to protect the ecological chain which made the countries who are part of such initiatives to be committed to the allotted percentage of the carbon emissions and whereas India is also a part in the war of global emission. The biggest environmental crimes that are occurring around the world, such as illicit mining without licences, , illicit garbage dumping, and illegal wildlife hunting and selling, all of which have a negative impact on the environment and human health were also highlighted in the paper.

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Keywords: International Initiatives, Environmental deterioration, illegal excavations, poaching, illegal dealing of animals, unlawful discarding of wastes.

Introduction:

Environment includes everything which is around us. This helps in cherishing the life on the earth. Everyone will be depended on the environment for sustaining their life for various needs like air, water, food. If environment is clean and pure, every person will also lead a healthy life. On the same hand, humans are having the responsibility to protect the environment at its best level.

There were no industries in the 17th and mid-18th centuries before the onset of the technological revolution. In Britain, all workers are accustomed to calculate with their own instruments and obtaining raw materials from others in order to produce exquisite items, and textile, the iron production were inefficient. The primary machine was invented by the Englishman Hargreaves built textile machine, which made it easier to cotton industry, and thus the first technological revolution began slowly developing all kinds of industries from cooking appliances to ships, and all types of metal industries were developed, gradually shifted to external-combustion engine boats. The United Kingdom earns money through exporting machines and skills to other nations. After that, they sail to the Indies, which include China, India, and Japan.

The Portuguese arrived in India in search of resources, forming alliances with local kings and later the Dutch and Spanish. Finally, on the basis of trade, the British established the East India Company, which is under the control of the crown, with the promise of establishing democratic governments, schools, and infrastructure. However, gradually, colonisation began, restricting our resources from forest lands for the timber, tea, rubber, and coffee products from the forest, and laying rail lines from the forest to the sea coast. After the

British arrived in India, they discovered a wealth of minerals and began to industrialise the country after ruling for 172 years; later, India gained independence in 1947 and began development. Today, India's GDP is 9.5%, whereas it was 27% before colonization, making it the world's richest country³. India began development after the British people left, so those industries that belonged to the government and brought a five-year plan to develop each sector and provide employment, as well as primary health care centres, and so on.

The government focused on heavy industries to develop in the second five-year plan, and small industries in the third five-year plan. Later, the government realised that it was becoming a monopoly and that there were no developments in the country, so it adopted the LPG policy, also known as liberalisation, privatisation, and globalisation, with less government interference and private players allowed to expand their businesses and PSU (PUBLIC SECTOR UNDER TAKING) were disinvestment and going into the hands of private players and foreign investments, technology and skilled workers, where the population is gradually increasing may not decrease, but it will increase, and the resources are diminishing if we continue to extract all of the earth's resources, and future generations will be affected.

So due such globalisation, industrialisation, role of private players and foreign investments, the environmental crimes are taking place for their economic profit without taking care of the environment. Such crimes are done to develop their businesses, organisations without thinking about the lives of the people around.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) not yet recognised the Right to healthy environment till 1948. And even at the time of various agreements like International covenant

³ Asian century institute, *An Era of Darkness* (ACI, Tokyo, 2019)

on Civil and Political Rights 1966 and the International Covenant on economic, social, and cultural rights 1966, this right to healthy environment was not recognised till that time.

But finally in the year 1972 they recognised the right to have a healthy environment in the Stockholm Declaration.

In U.S constitution there is no law for environmental protection in an explicit manner. But it is there in the implicit manner and they mention in the commerce clause, also there is an executive branch which enforces appropriate legislations and President's executive orders. So the judiciary files that it is arbitrary by the legislative and executive, they finally follow the Tort law doctrine as this provides a limited remedy to the parties in the dispute.

Now as per the Indian constitution, the Supreme Court said that under Article 32 we can file only when there is violation of fundamental rights or irrevocable of fundamental rights. One more thing which Supreme Court laid down is that under Article 21, right to life also included right to healthy environment to all the people living and this cannot be deprived off.

International Initiatives:

Stockholm Declaration: this declaration was adopted in the year 1972 and it is also known as Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. This declaration was to recognise the right to healthy environment to everyone and which can't be violated by any person because of their wrongful acts. All the nations who signed to the convention had agreed upon the responsibility if any harm is caused to the environment due to their acts. The main principles developed in this declaration are that it is the people's and states responsibility to protect and preserve the natural resources, development of the natural and manmade environment are equally important for survival of mankind. Deliberate methods are used by the nations in controlling the use of the resources. Also preventive

measures are taken by the nations in controlling the pollution caused by dumping of the harmful substances into the environment.

Rio Declaration: this was held in order to analyse or assess the Stockholm declaration. This was conducted in the year 1992 in Brazil. This talked about how the nations are bound by the punishment imposed on them for their acts of degrading the nature, also mentions about the measures to be taken by the respective nations. In order to achieve all these measures successfully, sustainable development has to be settled in all the nations. Environmental impact analysis is also important to check the impact on the environment due to the various acts of the nations all around. Even India has a well organised framework in regard to implement all these measures specified under this declaration.

Kyoto Protocol: this is the International treaty which binds all the states who are parties to the protocol to control the greenhouse gas emissions to put a stop to the harmful anthropogenic inclusion with the climate. One of the most developed country USA itself withdrew from the protocol and they argued that huge amount of carbon is being released by China even though they are party to the protocol. So USA joined Asian countries, and in the same way even Canada withdrew from Kyoto protocol as USA is not a part and it is not worthy to invest in this protocol. Flexibility mechanisms like Emission Trading, Clean Development Mechanism which says that developed countries can invest in the projects of developing countries towards the sustainable development, Joint Implementation.

Paris agreement: It was held in the conference of parties 21 in the year of 2015 December and the main contention of this agreement is to bring all countries to have common cause to determined efforts to carbon emission and to accelerate the actions in all the countries, investments on sustainable low carbon future. It was adopted by 196 countries and binding

on them. The Paris agreement is a 5-year cycle for tackling carbon emission by the end of 2020, each country submits its national determined contributions (NDCs). In NDCs countries communicate the actions that they will take to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the countries also not only communicate their actions but also about the measures taken by them to build their capacity to habituate to the impact of rising temperature, the exchange of carbon emissions between developed and developing countries in sectors of finance and technical aspects. The developed countries help developing countries by giving financial support to reduce carbon emissions or exchanging carbon emissions products. And the agreement has a legal framework like an enhanced transparency framework that should be maintained by all the countries. Indian is also part of the Paris agreement in the year 2016 November and NDCs given by the Indian government is 6% to 10% in 2020 and they have increased reduction of emission percentage⁴.

Basel Convention: This is an International treaty which is started in the year 1989 which is drafted to bring down the transportation of the hazardous wastes between nations to nation. Also to control the passing on the wastes which are injurious from developed nations to the underdeveloped nations. This is a multilateral agreement relating to environment which aims to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects caused due to the hazardous wastes around the globe. This agreement considers hazardous waste movements that are carried out without sufficient paperwork and prior notification to be prohibited. One of the convention's goals is to assist developing countries in the management of hazardous wastes.

Environmental Crimes:

⁴ Paris Agreement ,2016, available at; <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement>

The permissions and privileges are given regarding running the businesses, corporations etc in order to prevent environment. They earn good profits but they are not satisfied with these profits and they try to become criminals by committing these environmental crimes by choosing wrong methods illegally. These are the type of crimes which are done mostly by the corporations, organisations, hotels and many others in different ways resulting in deterioration of the environment. The ones who cause such deterioration will be punished under the laws so that it creates a fear in the minds of the other people also in not repeating or committing the crime. Some of the recognised environmental crimes are as follows:

- Illegal wildlife trading of the endangered species
- Illegal mining which is the smuggling of the ozone depleting matter
- Crimes relating to the pollution which includes dumping of the hazardous wastes in the surroundings which is effecting the environment and also the health of the people
- Illegal, unregistered and unregulated fishing in violation to the restrictions imposed
- Illegal logging in violation to the national laws

These environmental crimes are causing a great threat to the lives of the people in present and also to the future generations. These are on the rise and there is an immediate need to take efforts in preserving and protecting the environment. These crimes are done mainly for the economic benefits. So balance has to be maintained between the economic development and the ecology. Increased due diligence has to be followed by the businesses, corporations, organisations, etc in order not to effect the environment by their acts. These crimes are done without proper license from the officials and also in way by giving corruption to the government officials for getting permissions to do these crimes.

Felonious Excavations:

Mining industries extract precious minerals from below the earth and they mineralize from that which serves economic benefit to the owner or miner or government. The 1st coal mine industry in India had started in the year 1774 during the East India company in Raniganji west Bengal. There is legislation so-called Mines and Minerals Regulation and Development Act 1957 which was enacted to provide regulation of mines. The advantages of the establishment of such industries include that the Government get higher tax benefits, technology will be developed, with those minerals we can build roads, hospitals, airports, etc. And some of the disadvantages or effects due to these industries include adversely impacting the environment, Air pollution, Forest deforestation, Tribes in the forest and their livelihood will be affected, extinction of species, water pollution.

Illegal digging of mines means lease period is over for the renewal but the owner didn't approach the state government file application under form J before 12 months on date of expiry, if it is forest area so simultaneously they should approach concerned forest officers and also they should approach the state pollution control board. If these 3 things don't happen it means they violated laws and they have to give show cause notices before the prosecution. Principles of natural justice have to be followed and leaseholder will be prosecuted under the mines and mineral's act 1960 for illegal mining beyond the lease area or mining without lease or license. The important point which needs to be remembered is about the consequences if such illegal mining is continued is that:

Due to mining the global warming may increase 1% to 2% , if it reaches 2% then the ozone layer will be depleted completely and the U.V RAYS comes directly to earth which leads to skin cancer and Himalayas will melt and the sea levels will be increasing whereas the landscape will be decreased, it will also effect environment, deforestation and forcibly evacuating tribes from the forest and their Right to livelihood will be infringed, air pollution

due to the blasts in mines, groundwater will be polluted, extinction of species. The ways in which leaseholder does illegal digging are:

- with the help of a politician
- Bribe was given by the leaseholder to the respected departments for permissions
- Mining industries are blindfolding the government and continuing their illegal activities in the way that they are not coming to the notice of the government.

Case studies:

- ✚ The most prominent case in India which took place in Meghalaya is KSAN CASE⁵ which happened on December 13, 2018. This tragedy has happened at East Jaintia hills which are covered with dense forest at hillside, barren plains and they randomly dig the holes in search of coal. These types of mines are banned by the national green tribunal in the year of 2014. The prime accused of this case is Jrin Shullet, 32 years old mine owner.

Facts of the case are that he was running illegal mining shafts by sending workers to the rat holes without any kind of equipment and this mine is belt to Lytein River. The owner took the advantage as the villagers were in poverty and illiterates. He gave jobs to the unemployed people by giving those wages and provided schools to the children of the villagers in their community to get goodwill in the village. The villagers don't think about how much risk is involved as they don't have any other work except mining for the sake of their livelihood. This mine was belt to the river and one fine day suddenly there is water rise where 15 miners were trapped inside the hole, 5 came out but rest of them were trapped inside only. And this incident became national news, so the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), State Disaster Response force and Indian navy were in action to rescue the rest of them but the water was so black due to mixing with coal. There was no way until water levels came down.

⁵ Editorial "Meghalaya mine tragedy", *the Indian Express*, January ,4 2019 7:30 am
Editorial, "Rat Hole coal mining must be discontinued", *Down to Earth*, March 04 2019

Operation ended in 2019 from 2018 but they didn't rescue 10 members from the hole. Mine owner was in jail and some of the politicians were involved in which even their stake was also there by illegal trade of this coal. Before this incident took place in the year 2012, Meghalaya state government proposed a policy. NGT has asked the government to modify the policy as they were not addressing the rat hole mining and was said that it is inadequate policy by the NGT in 2012. But the government didn't modify it. Finally in this case the mine owner had faced various charges for causing death by negligence and commenced the mining activities without permission.

The main important point to understand how this tragedy impacts the environment is:

- a) it impacts the river which leads to toxic discharge from Meghalaya mines to streams and lakes
- b) air pollution, water pollution
- c) the rampant mining activities affect the large scale of digging forest cover, scarcity of water, and degradation of agricultural land
- d) Most rivers and streams near mining belt become toxic and are not able to be used for irrigation purpose; water becomes orange and brownish colour. Some of the environmental activists check PH levels in water and it shows around 3.
- e) Some people depend upon fishing activity and due to the release of this toxic chemicals from the mines in water, the streams and rivers are drained where it affects their livelihood.

✚ Another case study where **Farmers of Bhavnagar in the State of Gujarat protested against the mining activities which is conducted by Ultra Tech Cement Limited :**

This incident took place in the year 2019 in the month of January by the farmers group of Bhavnagar in Gujarat. The protest made by the farmers against the limestone mining turned violent, clashed with police and also injured few policemen and also the farmers. Around 1000 farmers participated in this protest demanding the Ultra tech cement to put an end to the limestone mining in their villages around. The Bhavnagar policemen used lathi charge on the protesting farmers and injured them very badly. The farmers affirmed that this mining would result hazardous to their agriculture and livelihood. They also claimed that mining is resulting their agricultural lands to be infertile and turning the groundwater into saline.

The Ultratech Cement Company got clearance from the state government and acquired 1,714ha for the purpose of mining limestone. But there was a condition imposed on the ultratech company that they have to provide Rehabilitation services to 147 families which amounts to the expenditure of Rs.12.25 crore to the company as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, whichever is greater and better. But the company refused to do so and the families alleged about this that they didn't even provide rehabilitation or compensation. So the farmers approached the high court to recommend that all the mining activities in their villages had to be stopped, to revoke their license. The farmers contended that the issue is not only about the lives of the people only but also regarding the loss caused to the whole ecosystem, different water bodies, biodiversity and the endangered, protected lion population in the area. Their main contention is that while getting clearances for mining, they have to take consent even from the families who are going to be affected due to this mining. Also in the area of Mahua, the coconut plantations and mangoes are coming into the extinction due to mining. The farmers requested the forest officers to measure or scale up the birds, lions to see the disadvantage of mining on the biodiversity. The farmer groups mainly argued that these mining activities would require drilling of machines, blasting, shattering of the rocks,

transportation which leads to the dust on the fields and in the water. This would result in the deforestation and impeding the growth of the crops like cotton, millets, vegetables, jowar. The important water resources for sustaining life are also polluted due to mining. The matter is still pending in the court. In these ways the mining activities are destroying and causing harm to the environment totally and these kinds of activities has to be stopped in order to protect the environment⁶.

Unlawful Discarding of the Hazardous Wastes:

Most of the wastes are released from the industries mainly from ship recycling industries which is located only in Gujarat in India and also from nuclear power plants which releases radioactive wastes. Hazardous wastes are the material which causes threat to or deteriorates the environment. These hazardous wastes are more toxic in nature. These wastes can cause threat even to the human health along with environment. These wastes are mainly released out from the industries manufacturing products. We find massive quantity of waste, food materials, plastics etc. by roadside or on the areas where they are not supposed to dump the waste, it is unlawful. So due to this, peoples' health and environment are effected. These may also have repercussions on the wildlife. The main impacts of dumping wastes in the surroundings include:

- Causes pollution and also contaminates the ground water
- Also effect agriculture and even some wildlife lose their lives for consuming such hazardous wastes.
- This may also lead to fire accidents
- Adverse effects on flora and fauna

⁶ Rajkot, " Bhavnagar District: Farmers force firm to stop mining", *The Indian Express*, Dec 27 2018

Due to the lack of sufficient infrastructure for the disposal of the wastes and recycling of such waste has resulted in impecunious handling of the wastes in India. Burning of such wastes is resulting in the massive harm in the health of the population and also the environment.

According to the statistics, in India the hazardous waste generation is maximum in Maharashtra (45.47%) followed by Gujarat (9.73%). Minimum Hazardous Waste is reported in Chandigarh (0.0069%). The number of industries that generate hazardous Waste are maximum in Maharashtra (30.38%) followed by Gujarat (22.93%)⁷.

India generates around four tonnes of nuclear waste per gig watt (GW) annually as per the reports. Nuclear waste is generated primarily from two kinds of facilities, such as Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs) and Spent Fuel Processing Facilities. There are 22 nuclear power plants in India and the current installed nuclear power capacity is around 4,780 MW and is expected to reach 10,080 MW by 2019⁸. Among these eighteen reactors are Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) and four are Light Water Reactors (LWRs).

All these hazardous wastes released from industries, nuclear power plants etc. has to be dealt with proper standards of management and discarding. Some of the principles which are required to be followed to ensure safety in the management of these hazardous wastes are:

- a) Should be managed in a way that it is for the protection of human health and environment
- b) Should be managed that it is not a burden on the future generations and not deteriorating their health
- c) Should be managed with a proper legal framework by assigning responsibilities on the officials as well as on the people around. Though there are policies saying not to establish nuclear power plants in present as well as in the future but they are not following such

⁷ Indian Scenario of Hazardous Waste Management | Ecology, available at: <https://www.biologydiscussion.com/waste-management/hazardous-waste/indian-scenario-of-hazardous-waste-management-ecology/70931> (June 15, 2021)

⁸ Jitendra Singh, "India generates around 4 tonnes nuclear waste per year", *The Economic Times*, Dec 10, 2014

policies and contending that they are not party to the policies, escaping from implementing those.

The hazardous wastes which are released out from these nuclear power plants contains radioactive substances and some persons dump these wastes in the sites which are actually not allotted for dumping, this can be said as illegal dumping of hazardous wastes. These wastes are dumped into the rivers which effects flora, fauna, aquatic bodies and also health of the people when consumed this water. Such wastes are also thrown on roadsides causing foul traces due to which if people inhale, their lungs would be damaged and totally affect their health. So they should throw the wastes in the designated sites only.

We can also say that developed countries will be funding in the developing countries for the implementation of these nuclear power plants where India and Russia signs pact for 6 nuclear reactors on new site in India. But later if any harm is caused due to that nuclear plant, the developing country only will be liable but not the developed country as it just funded but not aided in the implementation of the plant.

Poaching and Illegal dealing of Animals:

Many illegal activities like killing or illegal trading of animals are becoming common. Such activities are causing threat to the wildlife and affecting the biodiversity. Due to killing and trapping, it is resulting in the extinction of the animals around the globe. Such forbidden activities have destructive effects on the whole biodiversity. Such killing of animals or illegally trading can be said as poaching. Even though many initiatives were taken to increase or raise the population of the endangered species, the numbers of such species are on decline. International wildlife trading happening illegally, in 2013 South Africa witnessed death of 1300 Rhinos, due to poaching. It is believed that 95% population of the elephants have been killed in last 100 years, with 2010-2012 witnessing deaths of 33,000 elephants each year.

Every year more and more species make it to the list of endangered species yet most of us are not concerned about it. The increasing price of such animals has seen a boost in poaching cases over the last two years.

Such killings are done for absurd motives particularly for rare animal products like bones, skin, teeth, ivory or fur for medical and aesthetic reasons. The main reasons for such illegal wildlife killing and trading are:

- Due to lack of tightened regulations ordering not to commit such acts
- Illegal wildlife market means selling the animals at high prices or their parts as the sign of good luck/ any traditional purpose. Example, where elephants' hair bracelets which is used as a sign of good luck for the East Africans.
- Also hunted for unproven religious purposes and medical values
- Killed to serve them as food and earn profits through that

The devastating effects due to this illegal poaching include:

- a) causes the extinction of endangered species;
- b) Causes more human deaths;
- c) Spreads viral and deadly diseases from wildlife animals to humans, jeopardising humanity's survival.
- d) Unbalance in the eco system, as well as a reduction in tourism.

Also as a result of deforestation, wild animals are emerging and causing harm to the people in the area, while in order to save themselves from such a threat, they are murdering such creatures. As a result, animal extinction and human extinction are both possible outcomes. And there was a recent incidence in Kashmir where a leopard emerged from the woods and killed a 5-year-old child as a result of the timber trees being cut down. Also, due to extinction, India recently imported 7 tigers from Africa, indicating that the wildlife condition in India is dire.

A total of 1,256 cases of illegal trading of wildlife and poaching of endangered animals were recorded between 2017 and 2019, and 2,313 offenders arrested. Between 2017 and 2020, the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) issued alerts and recommendations to help prevent poaching and illegal wildlife trading. In order to curb such crimes:

- a) Public awareness must be raised so that people are aware of the negative effects of human behaviour on animals.
- b) Poaching and wildlife trafficking perpetrators must face severe penalties.

Case Study:

A recent study by TRAFFIC India which is the leading Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network across the world, on the seizure and mortality of ‘common leopards’ revealed that of the total of 747 leopard deaths between 2015-2019 in India, 596 were linked to illegal wildlife trade and activities related to poaching. The records specified that around 140 leopards were assassinated by the poachers and their carcasses were recovered from the forest areas, whereas body parts belonging to the equivalent of 456 leopards were seized during various operations by law enforcement agencies. It was also reported that highest numbers of poaching incidents were reported from the States of Uttarakhand and Maharashtra. During the period 2015 to 2019, there were more than 140 cases of seizures of leopard body parts in Uttarakhand, and about 19 incidents where the deaths of these cats could be directly linked to poaching. More than 40 cases of seizure of leopard body parts and 16 cases of poaching were recorded from Maharashtra between 2015 to 2019. It was also stated that among all the derivatives found in illegal wildlife trade, skin remained the most in-demand product, accounting for 69% of all seizures, while derivatives like claws, teeth and bones were also traded. It is also believed that bones of the leopard are possibly traded as tiger bones as they have a larger international demand for traditional medicines. There was an increase in the

habitat destruction and human-wildlife conflict around the country arising out of the shrinking habitats and illegal trade, so conservation of the leopards has to be taken care of. Though the wildlife enforcement agents took actions across the country, the wildlife smugglers were not scared and did not stop illegal trade of wildlife to earn high profits for their sake⁹. So a total of 1,256 cases of illegal trading of wildlife and poaching of endangered animals were recorded between 2017 and 2019, and 2,313 offenders arrested.

Recommendations:

- i. It is important to raise people's awareness of how every one of us is responsible for climate change and the severe consequences for the environment as well as the living creatures on earth. Also environmental awareness has to be created to the upcoming generations and should be part of the academics.
- ii. After completion of mining they have to reforest it and if it is a pit, cover it upto the ground level.
- iii. If they are damaging water resources near to the mine, they have to re-establish the water resources. Due to such mining activities the tribals lose their livelihood, so they have to be compensated. The miners should give assurance that they will bring it to its original position.
- iv. Separate place for dumping though it was like a landmine if it is in a flammable hazardous. So they have dumped underground as they may harm human health and environment if they are released out.
- v. Instead of nuclear energy and solar energy, better to choose tidal energy and wind energy as solar energy is so expensive and the reflected waves doesn't go out and remain inside the earth which in result causing the global warming.

⁹ Shiv Sahay Singh, "Uttarakhand, Maharashtra had highest leopard poaching in India: TRAFFIC study", *The Hindu*, August 07 2020

- vi. Labour laws should also be made applicable to the ship recycling industries so that they do not take advantage in hiring the employees for their own economic benefit and stop committing illegal activities which includes release of the hazardous wastes which is harmful to the human health as well as the environment. The government do not get any profits from such industries so they do not take any efforts.
- vii. They should have proper equipment which must be available to the employees and regular medical check-ups should be conducted by the labour commissioners.
- viii. Eradication of the illegal wildlife trafficking, transporting the animals in the cargo boxes which is dangerous to the life of such animals.

Conclusion:

Environmental crimes are still having an influence on society. Environmental hazards are significant, particularly in terms of public health and sustainability. In the short time that key environmental legislation and the EPA have been in place, much progress has been done. While it is tempting to focus on the shortcomings of environmental protection initiatives, it is also important to evaluate the progress made since 1970. Continued environmental development will surely result in a safer and healthier environment for future generations. Environmental progress necessitates taking into account the intricacies of environmental criminality. We are responsible that they are threatened with extinction. Therefore every little action we take to protect and preserve our environment is of the utmost importance. So it is very important that the government officials and the enforcement agencies has to be strict in giving the licenses to such activities which can deteriorate the environment as the economic rewards, long-term demand, poverty, and institutional and regulatory failings are all major causes of environmental crime.