CONTENTS

CHAPTER- I 1-14

Introduction

I. Introduction
II. Statement of Research Problems
III. Object behind the study
IV. Scope
V. Significance
VI. Sources of data collection
VII. Methodology
VIII. Hypothesis
IX. Survey of Literature
X. Chapterization

CHAPTER – II 15 – 47

Historical Evolution of Legal Regime of Marine pollution, with special reference to solid waste

I. Introduction

II. National Jurisdiction over maritime environment

A. Evolution of the Rules Relating to maritime zones
   1. Territorial Sea
   2. Exclusive economic zone or patrimonial sea.
   3. High seas or open sea
   4. Deep sea bed
   5. Contiguous Zone

III. Historical Evolution of legal regime of Marine Pollution with special reference to solid waste at International level

IV. Historical Evolution of legal regime of Marine Pollution with special reference to solid waste at Regional Level

V. Historical Evolution of legal regime of Marine pollution with special
VI. Basic principles of International environmental Law that Governing the law relating to the marine pollution
A. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources.
B. Due care for the environment and precautionary action.
C. Inter and Intra generational equity.
D. Good neighborliness
E. Equitable utilization and apportionment
F. Prior information, consultation and early warning.
G. Preservation in the common heritage of mankind
H. Duty to cooperate in solving Transboundary environmental problems
I. Common but differentiated obligations.
VII. Human Rights and Environment
VIII. Conclusion

CHAPTER III

Marine pollution and it’s significance
I Introduction
II Meaning and definition of Marine
A. Composition of Marine
B. Salient features of marine.
C. Importance of Marine
  1. Role of Marine in the maintenance of earth’s ecology
     A. Role of Marine in the Hydrological processes the earth.
     B. Oceans act as a great heat reservoir
     C. Worlds oceans serves as a filter to the earth planet
  2. Role of marine in the socio – economic development of a country
     A. Marine as a source of minerals, raw materials and energy
        Sub soil marine resources
        Minerals on the Surface of the sea bed
        Minerals suspended in the sea
(B) Minerals as a source of Energy

(C) Marine as a source of food and water
   i). Marine as a source of food
   ii). Marine as a source of Water

D). Marine as a medium of transportation
   (a) Under water Transportation
   (b) On water transportation

E. Marine Cost serves as a major Recreational sites

F. Use of marine for scientific and military purposes.

G. Military use of the sea bed

3. Meaning of Marine pollution

A. Meaning and definition marine pollution and marine pollutants
   (i) Definition of marine pollutants
   (ii) Definition of marine pollution

B. Classification of Marin pollutants
   (i) Oxygen demanding pollutants
   (ii) Decease causing agents
   (iii) Plant Nutrients
   (iv) Synthetic organic compounds
   (v) Oil
   (vi) In organic chemicals and mineral substances
   (vii) Sediments
   (viii) Radio active waste
   (ix) Heat

IV. Types of Marine pollution

A. Land based sources of marine pollution and atmospheric dumping
   (i) Domestic Waste
   (ii) Industrial waste
   (iii) Agricultural waste
   (iv) Sediments
B. Marine pollution due to the vessel based solid waste and dumping of hazardous waste and other matters.

C. Marine pollution due to the solid waste that generates from the sea bed activities.

V. Adverse effects on marine pollution
   A. Adverse effects on marine environment and its biota
   B. Adverse effects on human health.
   C. Adverse effects on ecology of the earth.
   D. Adverse effects on economy of the coastal states.

VI. Global warming and marine pollution.

VI. Conclusion

CHAPTER IV 95 - 131

Solid waste management and marine pollution

I. Introduction

II. Definition of waste

III. Definition of solid waste

IV. Features of solid waste

V. Types of solid waste

A. Municipal solid waste
   (i) Solid waste generated from residential and commercial establishment
   (ii) Institutional solid waste.
   (iii) Solid waste from construction and demolition.
   (iv) Solid waste from municipal services.
   (v) Solid waste from treatment plants.
   (vi) Special Waste

B. Agricultural solid Waste

C. Hazardous Solid Waste
(i) Hazardous solid waste from industrial establishments and mining activities.
(ii) Biomedical Solid waste.
(iii) Municipal hazardous solid waste.

D. Radioactive waste
E. Solid waste that is generated due to the vessel and sea bed activities.
F. Atmospheric dumping and solid substances.

VI. Evolution of solid waste management
VII. Solid waste management Techniques
   A. Composting
   B. Land filling
   C. Ocean Disposal
   D. Incineration
   E. Pyrolysis
   F. Gasification
   G. Wabio Anaerobic Digestion process.

VIII. Conclusion

CHAPTER – V

Primordial norms relating to marine pollution with special reference to solid waste

Section – A

Legal Regime of Marine pollution due to the land based solid waste
   I. Introduction
   II. International Conventions regarding land based sources of marine pollution
      A. UNCLOS – 1982
      B. UNITED Nations Conference on environment and development
(i) Rio – declaration
(ii) Convention on climatic change
(iii) Convention on bio diversity
(iv) Forest principles
(v) Agenda 21.

III. Regional Conventions on marine pollution due to the land based solid waste

C. UNEP Regional Seas programs on the protection of marine against land based sources of pollution
   (1) Cartagena Convention 1983.
   (2) Regional sea convention for the protection and preservation of Red sea and
   (4) Barcelona Convention 1976
   (6) Lima convention and it’s Quito protocol 1983
   (7) Convention on the protection of the Marin environment of the Baltic Sea
   Area 1992 (Helsinki convention)


IV. Indian Legislations to Govern the Land based solid waste.

   (C) Manufacture, storage and import of hazardous chemical Rules 1989.
   (D) Hazardous micro organisms Rules (1989)

(F) Biomedical Waste (management and Handle) Rules 1998.

(G) Recycles plastic manufacture and uses Rules 1999.

(H) The ozone depleting substances, (Regulation and control) Rules Zoo.

(I) Municipal solid waste (management and handling) Rules zoo.


(K) Water (Prevention and control and pollution Act 1974).

(L) Environmental policies.

(M) Ocean Policy statement.

(N) Important

(O) Important Notifications under and EPA-1986.

1. Eco labeling Notification

2. Environment Impact Assessment notification.

3. The Coastal Regulation Zone Notifications.


5. Notification relating to prohibition and restriction of the handling of hazardous substances in different cases.
Section – B

Legal regime of marine pollution due to the vessel based solid waste and by dumping of waste and other matter

I. Introduction
II. International agreements for the protection of marine environment against vessel Based solid waste.
   D. Protocol relating to intervention on the High seas in cases of pollution by substances other than oil. London 1983.

III. Regional Agreements to Govern the vessel Based Solid Waste and ocean dumping
   (C) Barcelona Convention 1976.
   (D) Protocol for the prevention of pollution of the south pacific Region of dumping.

IV. Transboundary Marine pollution due to Vessel Based Sources
   (B) Based convention 1986.
(C) Based Ban convention
(D) BAMAKO Convention
(E) Lome IV Convention
(F) Based protocol on Liability and compensation

V. Indian Legislations to Govern the vessel Based Solid Waste
   (A) Indian Coast Guard Act 1976.
   (B) Indian Posts Act 1975.

Section – C

Legal Regime of Marin pollution by solid waste generated due to the sea bed activities
I. Introduction
II. Internal Conventions
   (A) UNCLOS 1982.
III. Regional Conventions
   (A) UNEP Regional Programs
   (B) OSPAR Convention
   (C) Protocol Concerning marine pollution resulting from exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf.
IV. Indian Legislations to Govern the Marine pollution due to sea Bed Activities

Section D

Importance of Bio Diversity in the protection and preservation of marine ecology
I. Marine Bio Diversity
A. Micro Scopie Life
B. Plants and Alge
C. Marine invertebrates
D. Repticles
E. Sea Birds
F. Marine mammals
G. Oceanic habitants

II. Ecological importance of marine bio – diversity
III. Threats to marine Biodiversity.
IV. Need for conservation of marine bio diversity
V. Legal Regime for the conservation of marine bio – diversity.
   (B) Convention on the conservation of the Atlantic Living Resources 1980
   (C) Convention on Bio diversity.
   (D) Agreement to promote compliance with international conservation and management measures by fishing vessels on the high seas.
   (E) International convention for the Regulation of waling and its protocol 1956.
   (F) Convention for the conservation of Antarctic seas.
VI. Conclusion

CHAPTER – 6  
Conceptual analysis of liability regime of marine pollution with special reference to solid waste

I. Introduction

II. State Responsibility and the environment.

III. Compliance Mechanism of Liability.

Regime in international environmental Law

IV. Responsibility for Harm caused to international environment under conventional international law.

V. UNCLOS- 1982 and Liability Regime of Marine pollution due
to solid waste

VI. International convention on the liability and compensation for damage caused due to the carriage of hazardous and Noxious substances by sea (HNS 1996).

VII. Settlement of dispute under international environmental law in case of marine pollution due to solid waste.

VIII. Dispute settlement Regime.

IX. Enforcement and Sanctions.

X. Dispute settlement process and enforcement measures and UNCLOS 1982.

XI. Regional Dispute Settlement Regime.

XII. Establishment of international court of the environment foundation.

CHAPTER 7

Role of International Organizations in the protection and preservation of marine environment

I. Introduction

II. IMO (IMCO)

A – Purpose of organisation

B – Membership

C – Organs of the Imo

3. International Sea bed authority

A – Assembly

B – The Council

1. Economic planning commission

2. legal technical commission

   (ii) Secretariat

   (iii) Enterprise
III. United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP)

A. Structure of UNEP
   (i) Governing Council
   (ii) Committee of permanent representatives
   (iii) High Committee of Ministers and officials

IV. OSPAR Commission

VI. HELCOM

VII. IAEA – International Atomic Energy Agency

VIII. Marine Conservation biology Institute (MCBI)

IX. Global Biodiversity information facility.

X. Center for applied Biodiversity science.

XI. The Role of non state actors in the protection and preservation of marine environment.

XII. The organisation working for the marine conservation management and administration in India

CHAPTER VIII 385 – 421

Conclusion & Suggestions

APPENDICES 422 – 444

BIBLIOGRAPHY 445 – 455