

...the violation or contravention continues beyond a period of one year after the date of conviction, the offender shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term of seven years.

According to Section 16, in case of an offence being committed by a company, the criminal liability is fixed on the company's directors and principal officers

Under Section 17, criminal liability is also fixed on the heads of department of government where an offence is committed by the concerned department and the head of the department is unable to prove that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all diligence to prevent the commission of such an offence.

For the effective implementation of this Act, the various provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have been amended from time to time by the Government of India.

Table 6.2. : Chronology of Environmental Legislation in India

Year	Environmental Legislation
1974	The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
1975	The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules
1977	The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act
1978	The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Rules
1981	The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
1982/1983	The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules
1986	The Environment (Protection) Act
1986	The Environment (Protection) Rules
1989	The Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules
1989/1994	Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules/Amendment Rules
1989	Manufacture, Use, Import, Export, and Storage of Hazardous Micro Organisms, Genetically Engineered Micro-organisms or Cess Rules
1991	The Public Liability Insurance Act
1991	The Public Liability Insurance Rules
1992/1993	Environmental (Protection) Rules — "Environmental Statement"
1993	Environmental (Protection) Rules — "Environmental Standards"
1994	Environmental (Protection) Rules — "Environmental Clearance"
1995	The National Environment Tribunal Act
1996	The Environment (Protection) Rules — "Environmental Standards"

6.17. ISSUES INVOLVED IN ENFORCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

In pursuance of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Central Government set up a Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution. Similar Boards were set up in various States at different points of time when the Act was adopted by the State Legislatures. Subsequently, the

5.14.2.3. Effects of Earthquakes

Ground Shaking

Violent ground shaking could last for up to a minute in a large earthquake. It may be very difficult to remain standing during the earthquake. Several hundred aftershocks could be felt in the weeks following the main quake.

Slope Failure (landslides)

Damage from earthquake-induced landslides can range from severely weakened foundations and structural failures, to total destruction.

Liquefaction

Ground-shaking causes some soils to behave like a liquid, causing structures to sink, tilt or topple over.

Fault Movement

A rupture of the fault could involve horizontal and/or vertical movement of several metres. This could cause buildings, roads, water mains, gas lines and power cables that cross the faultline to be displaced.

5.14.2.4. Major Recorded Earthquakes

Year	Location
856	Corinth, Greece
1290	Hopeh Province, China
1293	Kamakura, Japan
1531	Lisbon, Portugal
1556	Shensi Province, China
1667	Shemaka, Russia
1693	Catania, Italy
1737	Kolkata, India
1755	Lisbon, Portugal
1759	Baalbek, Lebanon
1783	Calabria, Italy
1797	Quito, Ecuador
1828	Echigo, Japan
1906	San Francisco, California
1908	Messina, Italy
1915	Avezzano, Italy
1920	Kansu Province, China
1923	Tokyo-Yokohama
1932	Kansu Province, China
1935	Quetta, India (now Pakistan)
1939	Chillan, Chile

Year	Location
1960	Agadir, Morocco
1962	Iran
1964	Alaska, U.S.A.
1968	Iran
1970	Peru
1972	Iran
1972	Managua, Nicaragua
1974	Pakistan
1976	Guatemala
1976	Hopeh Province, China
1993	Latur (India) : The Latur earthquake in Maharashtra took a toll of about 10,000 lives.
2001	Bhuj (India) : The Bhuj earthquake in Gujarat killed more than 13,000 people and destroyed about 8 lakh houses .
2004	Sumatra (Indonesia) : This massive earthquake resulted in massive Tsunami waves which killed more than 1.5 lakh people in many country of South Asia including India. More than 50 lakh people got displaced and there was massive loss of property and houses also.

14.2.5. Earthquake Safety Tips

1. Prepare for an Earthquake Just Like You Prepare for Storms :

- A. Look for hazards in your home, workplace, and/or school.
- B. Secure all objects capable from falling during an earthquake.
- C. Put all breakables in fastened cabinets.
- D. Buy flashlights, batteries, and battery powered radios and televisions.
- E. Have a fire extinguisher and first aid kit available.
- F. Have several gallons of bottled water on hand.
- G. Have charcoal and/or propane in order to cook in case of loss of electricity.
- H. Have canned foods available.
- I. Have an Earthquake Family Plan outlining where to go in the house (Safe spots) as well as meeting places after the quake.
- J. Have Earthquake Drills to practice the Family Earthquake Plan.