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Environmental Movements in India: A Socio-Political Analysis of Ecological Resistance

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Abstract

The environment is composed of everything that is included in the world known to man. In addition to humans, the world known to man includes various animals, insects, plants, soil, water, wind, light, heat, factories, houses, roads, etc. The environment is formed on the basis of all these. The active position of living beings, plants, light, wind, water, soil, heat, etc. is considered as the environment. In the overall discussion of ecology, the concept of environment includes the natural world that is perceptible to the senses, as well as the world of human creation, science, technology and socio-cultural matters. Animals and plants included in the environment are living elements. On the other hand, light, wind, water, soil, heat etc. are non-living elements.

Keywords: Environment, Development, Chipko, Ecological, Conservation

Introduction:

The environment is essential for life. The dependence of life on the elements of the environment is undeniable. Animals have to depend on the environment for food. Animals have to depend exclusively on other animals and plants for food suitable for life, on soil, other living and non-living elements for habitation and on the oxygen in the air for respiration. All these elements of the environment are not static, but changeable. However, this does not apply to sunlight. If the quantity of all these elements of the environment decreases or increases or quality of the element's decreases, various problems will arise in the lives of the animals living in the environment. Many animals will migrate and try to stay together, while some species will become extinct. As a result of all this, the balance of the existing environment will be upset.

Objectives of the study:

1. To focuses the socio-political elements to driving India's environmental movements.
2. To analyse the role of various stakeholders in shaping environmental movements.
3. To discuss the impact of environmental movements on policy, governance and sustainable development.

Research Methodology:

The proposed study is based on theoretical and secondary data method like books, journal, newspaper, internet etc.

Environment and Politics:

In order to prevent the gradual degradation of the environment, an activism is being observed all over the world these days. Needless to say, India is no exception. In the last 20 years, more than a hundred environmental organizations have been formed in our country. Some are working at the local level, some at the national level. Most of the organizations are private or voluntary. The objectives and work of all such organizations are not the same. According to the type of work, these organizations can be divided into three categories- (1) educational, (2) developmental and (3) preventive. There are:

(1) **Educational**:

There are several environmentalist mass organizations in India whose work is to collect information about the environmental pollution caused by industry and agriculture and to make the people aware. A notable organization in this regard is the Center for Science and Environment (CSE), New Delhi. In 1982 and 1985, they published two important environmental reports. Today, most of the environmental debates are based on these two reports. This CSE simultaneously carries out research work and publishes two magazines called Green File and Down to Earth, which publish environmental news from the country and abroad. There are also organizations called Lokayan and INTACH (Indian National Trust for Art, Culture and Heritage), which are playing a significant role in increasing environmental awareness.

(2) **Developmental**:

There are some organizations whose work is to make people aware of environmental problems as a bastard child of modern development and on the other hand to conduct various experiments and find alternative paths of development. In fact, such organizations have indicated all the paths which if followed properly can deal with environmental problems and at the same time improve the quality of life of the poor people. For example, 'Utthan' published in The Hindu Survey of Environment, 1994 can be mentioned. 'Utthan' is an organization of some development-minded professionals. This organization conducts experiments in an area called Dholera in Ahmedabad district. The quality of the soil in this place is very poor. The groundwater is saline, sometimes floods during heavy rains and again droughts during dry spells. Besides, the character of the soil is getting worse due to excessive grazing of animals and cutting of trees. In 1997-98, 49 percent of the land in about 40 villages in the Dholera region became uncultivable. In summer, many villages in the region have no water. They covered the water bodies with plastic films in such a way that rainwater could be retained and the saline water below could be mixed. This method was found to be much cheaper than the government mega projects and gradually made the land cultivable. Such voluntary organizations educate the people about health, about indigenous medicine, about low-cost housing construction, about the benefits of afforestation. They educate people about various topics, such as the use of solar energy, the market for manufactured goods, the benefits of small savings schemes, etc. They also make people aware of alcohol, smoking, etc.

(3) Preventive:

The government does not support such alternative development initiatives. Sometimes it even opposes them. In addition, local leaders, politicians and bureaucrats oppose them. In this situation, environmental organizations have no choice but to take the path of resistance or movement. Recently, several environmental movements have emerged in different parts of India. For example, Chipko Movement, Narmada Bachao Movement, Tehri Movement, Chilka Movement, etc. are notable. There are many Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) in India that organize protest movements against environmental degradation and pollution. The work of such NGOs is to raise awareness among the public about the environment and to put pressure on various political authorities, planning groups, industrialists, etc. For example, the Kerala People's Science Movement (KPSM) of Kerala can be mentioned. This organization organizes marches, holds public meetings, publishes and distributes books and pamphlets on issues such as land degradation, pollution, loss of natural resources, etc. to raise awareness about environmental issues.

Characteristics of the environmental movement:

Most environmental movements are supported by people from all walks of life. This is because environmental problems affect people from all walks of life. When water is polluted or air is toxic, no one is spared. This is why environmental movements in India and around the world have become so strong in such a short period of time. The environmental movement unites as well as divides the people of the society. Since the society is divided into rich and poor, and since not all people in the society are equally dependent on natural resources, the environmental movement is bound to be a class movement. For example, the objective of the Narmada Bachao Andolan is to stop the proposed construction of a large dam on the Narmada River so that the ecological balance is not destroyed and thousands of local rural poor residents are not displaced. On the other hand, the rich and middle-class people of the region are opposed to this movement. The main issues of the environmental movements in Western countries are green conservation, wildlife conservation, pollution-free environment, etc. In contrast, environmental movements in third world countries including India are mainly concerned with the livelihood of the rural poor and marginalized people. Moreover, environmental issues are given priority in the programs of most political parties in Western countries. But none of the political parties in India gives much importance to environmental issues. There is a type of environmentalist in our country who are mainly from the upper or upper middle class of society. Their outlook is scientific. They draw everyone's attention to the gradual degradation of land and water resources, the extinction of natural forests and various species of living beings, and they call for declaring the affected areas as protected areas and banning human movement. These are the elite or advanced environmentalists. They are few in number, but they have considerable influence in determining government policies. The main themes of the environmental movement are clean air, clean water, and clean food. The environmental movements that have developed in India are mainly against all those activities that destroy the environment and make local people miserable, such as large dams built on rivers, deforestation, unplanned industrialization and urbanization, extraction of mineral resources in mountains etc.

Chipko Movement:

The environmental movement in India began with the Chipko movement. This movement was initiated by the residents of the Garhwal region of the Himalayas. The villagers used to collect and use fruits, flowers, wood etc. from the forest area. This was their hereditary right. The state government's forest department took it away. The forest department imposed a ban on the local people of the area not to destroy the forest resources in any way. However, at the same time, timber traders and contractors were given permission to cut down the forest trees. The Chipko movement was formed in protest against this discrimination. All the poor people of the area, including women, joined this movement. They hugged the trees to protect the forest resources. The word 'Chipko' means to hug. This is where the name Chipko movement comes from.

Initially, this movement was spontaneous and unorganized. An organization called 'Dasholi Gram Swarajya Mandal' was the first to take the initiative to organize the movement. It was formed by some social workers from Gopeshwar village in Uttarakhand. The members of this organization initially spread among the people of the village. - Took initiatives to raise awareness and gradually moved towards building a resistance movement. To avoid clashes with the villagers, the forest department and contractors took the initiative to cut trees in the Phatarampur forest area near Kedarnath, far from Gopeshwar village. On receiving the news, the villagers appeared in the Phatarampur forest on April 24, 1973. They hugged the trees and kept guarding them night after night. Gradually, the movement spread to a vast area of the hills. The movement was led by Sundarlal Bahuguna, Chandrika Prasad Bhat, Sarala Ben, Meera Ben, Gori Devi and others. Apart from tree conservation, other demands of this movement included maintaining the original species diversity of the forest land, and continuing women's rights in collecting fuel and fodder.

The Silent Valley Movement:

'Silent Valley' is a deep forested valley in the Palghat district of Kerala. It is bordered by Palghat city on one side and Kajikode city on the other. Coimbatore city of Tamil Nadu is also located near this valley. The Kandhipuja river flows from north to south in this valley. The entire region is silent and still. That is why it is called Silent Valley. In 1963, the Kerala government took up the project of constructing a reservoir for hydroelectricity and irrigation in the Nirav Valley. In 1973, the project was approved by the Planning Commission of India. As an initial step in implementing the project, trees were cut in the area. Initially, no one objected. But in 1976, some environmentalists started worrying about the issue and pointed out the potential environmental damage. Gradually, the local people also became aware of it and started opposing it strongly. The National Commission for Environmental Planning and Coordination (NCEP) was formed to look into the matter. Planning on Environment and Co-ordination) formed a Task Force. This Task Force was formed under the leadership of the Vice President of World-Wide Fund India (W. W. F. India). In their report in 1977, the Task Force objected to the destruction of this primeval forest and the construction of the hydroelectric project. As the government ignored this objection and continued to implement the project, the anti-project movement gradually gained momentum.

The most significant role in strengthening the Silent Valley movement is played by the Kerala Shastra Sahitya Parishad (KSSP). It is the largest environmental-conscious public science organization in Kerala. Its work is to make the people of the rural areas aware of the environment and make them science-minded. The KSSP's statement is that if the proposed

reservoir construction plan is implemented, the evergreen forest resources of the concerned area will be destroyed, various rare wildlife will be wiped out; the breeding of various migratory fish will be hampered; in short, the natural balance of the region will be destroyed. KSSP conveys their statement to the common people through publishing books and pamphlets, organizing public meetings, collecting public signatures, etc.

Save Narmada Movement:

Narmada is one of the major rivers of India. It originates from the Mahakal Mountain range in Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh. After flowing for about 1,500 km, it meets the Arabian Sea near Bharana in Gujarat. It flows through forested hilly areas, at other times, the river flows through the plains covered with crops. The mountainous valleys of the river are home to various indigenous peoples. The Government of India adopted the 'Narmada Valley Development Project' in 1979 for the overall development of this valley region. It was decided that 30 large, 185 medium and 3000 small dams would be built on this river. These dams would generate hydroelectric power and supply water for irrigation. The largest dams would be two. One in Gujarat and the other in Madhya Pradesh. The first would be named 'Sardar Sarovar' and the second 'Narmada Sagar'. A total of 25,000 crore rupees would be spent. There are widespread protests and public demonstrations against this proposed project. The movement that has taken root against this project is known as the 'Narmada Bachao Andolan'. The movement is led by Medha Patkar and Baba Amte. According to the protesters, this project is the world's largest planned environmental destruction project. As a result of this project, 243 villages will be submerged, 3 lakh hectares of forest land will go under water. The river bed will be filled with sand. The river basin will continue to accumulate silt. During the monsoon, the excess water from the dam will overflow the river bed, causing terrible floods. Forest resources and local plants will be destroyed on a large scale, and many animals will become extinct. If this project is implemented, not only will the environmental balance be disrupted, but also countless poor farmers and tribal people will become ecological refugees. At least 1 million people will lose their land, homes and livelihoods. The tribals have a special relationship with the forest. They depend on forest resources for their survival. Their gods, goddesses, and rituals all revolve around the forest. If the forest resources are destroyed, they will be the most affected. The civilization and culture of this region, which has been developed since time immemorial, will be submerged under water. According to a study by the Environment and Forest Department, if the Sardar project is implemented, the loss will be 8.190 crore taka. And for the Narmada Sagar project, the loss will be about 31,000 crore rupees.

Thal Bayset Project:

In 1972, the Ministry of Petrochemicals of the Government of India approved an ammonia and urea fertilizer production project in the village of Magua Rewas, opposite New Mumbai. The 'Shetkari Bachao Andolan Samiti', consisting of people from 14 villages, had strongly opposed the project since 1972. Later, the Save Bombay Committee was formed with environmentalists from Mumbai. The agitators finally had to back down. The project was implemented in 1984. The local people were not deprived much because about 500 people from Thalbaiset got jobs in it. But due to the northeasterly winds, the people of Mumbai have to bear the air pollution of Thalbaiset directly. If ammonia ever leaks, at least 45,000 people will be affected. Liquid waste from this factory is discharged into the Arabian Sea through a pipeline. The consequences of this are not yet known.

The Ideological Scenario of Environmentalism in India:

Environmental work in India is largely based on Western environmentalist ideology. The scientific thinking and research required to develop a proper environment-centric trend has not been possible here, firstly, because of the lack of necessary funds and research centers and secondly, because of the lack of interest and participation of experienced scientists in this regard. Moreover, the major political parties in the country have not given separate importance to environmental problems, but have opposed the 'anti-development' view of environmentalists. In the Tehri Dam, Narmada Dam projects, etc. almost all the major political parties have expressed their opinions in favor of the projects and have directly or indirectly opposed the environmentalists. The leftist parties, especially the established leftist economists, have considered the environmental problems mainly as a problem of capitalism. The problem of population growth has also not been addressed by any political party in India. It has not been given much importance till now. And everyone knows the relationship between population growth and environmental pollution. However, recently, both the government and private sectors have started thinking about the environment. Environmental Impact Assessment has been made mandatory for large projects. Various environmental movements have emerged in the last decade and there is a growing resistance against any kind of environmental pollution. The Indian judiciary is also seen playing a positive role in protecting the environment.

Noting the dynamics of the Indian environmental movement, Ramachandra Guha in his article titled 'Ideological Trends in Indian Environmentalism' has mentioned four types of ideological trends, namely (1) Radical Gandhian, (2) Appropriate Technology, (3) Environmental Marxist and (4) Scientific Conservationist. These views are discussed separately below:

(1) **Radical Gandhian:**

The proponents of this trend are strongly opposed to modern mechanized civilization. According to them, modern science and technology are the root cause of all kinds of problems of the present day. Therefore, they want to abandon modern industrial civilization and return to the simple village society of the pre-capitalist period. In building a mass movement, they want to follow methods consistent with the ancient cultural tradition of India, such as marches, hunger strikes, worship, etc. Sundarlal Bahuguna, Baba Amte, Vandana Shiva, etc. are the proponents of this view.

(2) **Appropriate Technology:**

The proponents of this trend are not completely opposed to modern science and technology. However, they are in favor of taking up labor intensive initiatives, over which the people will maintain full control. They are not directly opposed to development programs based on modern technology. Rather, they are in favor of setting an example by establishing alternative development projects that preserve the balance of the environment. In short, they want to harmonize ancient and modern technological knowledge.

(3) **Ecological Marxist**:

The philosophical basis of the environmental Marxists is Marxism. They have a strong belief in socialism and modern science and technology. According to them, the source of the problems of the present day is the unequal distribution of national resources. On the one hand, environmental Marxists are not willing to cling to the past like the Gandhians, and on

the other hand, they do not believe in regional alternative development efforts like 'appropriate technology'. They want to develop society with the help of modern science and technology while maintaining environmental balance. They are in favor of aggressive movements to protect the environment. They maintain close contact with the public science platform and movement and campaign vigorously in support of environmental protection.

(4) **Scientific Conservation and Wilderness Enthusiasts:**

Scientific conservationists oppose the waste and degradation of the country's land and water resources, talk about conserving forest resources, and draw our attention to the extinction of various species of plants and animals. In dealing with environmental problems, they are more inclined to put pressure on the government than to build mass movements. Their number of followers is small, but their influence in determining government policy is considerable. They ignore the socio-economic factors that cause environmental problems. In a word, they are the elite among environmental activists.

The measures adopted by the Government of India:

The issue of environment has now become a global concern. Needless to say, public opinion is gradually growing in India as well, against pollution, in favor of protecting the environment. In response to this, the Indian government has also taken some steps. Several laws have been enacted to protect the environment.

Indian Constitution and Environment:

The original constitution did not mention anything related to the environment. The reason is very natural. When the constitution was drafted (1949), there was not much need to worry about the environment.

Water Act, 1974:

The first law enacted by the Government of India regarding pollution control is the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act.

The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. As can be understood from the title, the main objective of this Act was to prevent and control water pollution and to protect the existing water resources. For this purpose, the Act in question provides for the formation of a 'Central Water Pollution Control Board' and a 'State Water Pollution Control Board' at the Centre and the States respectively. The work of this Board will be to conduct research and investigation on matters related to water pollution control and to provide necessary technical assistance and advice. The Act also mentions the punishment to be imposed on those found guilty of pollution-related offences. The guilty person can be imprisoned for 3 months or fined up to 5 thousand rupees. Later, this Act was amended and it was said that if any industry or organization uses water, it will have to pay cess or tax according to the amount. There were various weaknesses in this Act. For example, since the fines for violating the law are small compared to the additional costs that an organization incurs to take the necessary measures to prevent water pollution, most organizations choose to not comply with the law. Moreover, the Board had no right to take direct action against violations. Therefore, the Board had no choice but to resort to complex and time-consuming legal procedures. Because of these weaknesses, the law was not very effective.

Air Act, 1981:

The second important environmental law is the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The purpose of this Act was to prevent and control air pollution. No new board or agency was formed to implement this Act. The Water Pollution Control Boards were given the responsibility of implementing this Act/ In this regard, the functions of the Board and the powers and limits of imposing fines are equivalent to the Water Act.

Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:

In 1984, the world's largest industrial accident occurred in Bhopal, one of the most populous cities in India. A factory called Union Carbide suddenly began releasing toxic MIC gas. 2,500 people lost their lives, 200,000 people fell ill, and 70,000 people were forced to flee the city. In addition, the financial losses were immense. After such an unprecedented incident, several environmental laws were enacted, of which the law in question is the most important.

Like the two aforementioned acts, the purpose of this act is to preserve and improve the environment. However, unlike the Water Act or the Air Act, no separate body is formed in this case. Instead, the central government appoints some officers. This act gives the government some powers in environmental matters, such as determining the quality of the environment, providing necessary safeguards to prevent accidents due to environmental pollution, preventing the possibility of pollution from factory waste, deciding where a factory or industry will be established, etc. Under this act, the government can impose restrictions on the use of water, electricity or other services by any industry. The government can impose a jail term of 5 months and/or a fine of 1 lakh taka against the violator.

Limitations:

There are various problems in adopting and implementing good environmental policies in India. Reich and Bowonder have divided the problems into two main categories–
(1) Conceptual and (2) Political.

(1) **Conceptual problems:**

Among the conceptual problems, the first to be mentioned is the lack of clarity in the government's thinking on which environmental issues to prioritize in India. The focus is on relatively simple and less important issues, while the more important ones are ignored. For example, no regulation has been introduced on municipal solid waste, which is a serious public health problem. Secondly, India has not yet formulated a clear policy in line with pollution control regulations. There are no incentives for compliance with environmental regulations, nor are there any significant penalties for non-compliance. The inspection system is very weak. As a result, most industries do not operate pollution control systems even though they are in place to save costs. Third, most environmental policies are adopted while keeping the majority of the country's people in the dark. Most policies are adopted without proper consideration. As a result, various problems arise.

(2) **Political problem**:

Political problems also create obstacles in the way of implementing environmental policies in India. The government approves large mega-projects with an eye on votes. They want to do it responsibly. Most political leaders hold public meetings in the interest of environmental protection, raise their voices against environmental pollution, but do nothing in practice. In addition, the lack of proper environmental knowledge among government

officials is also noticeable. In fact, they are not willing to bother much with such problems. As a result, bureaucrats are seen to dominate in taking important decisions related to the environment. Many times, development projects are started without the approval of the Ministry of Environment. Some states, by using political influence, obtain approval from the central government for projects that can cause extreme environmental pollution.

The role of Judiciary in the protection of environment in India:

Recently, the Indian judiciary has been seen assuming a new role. Earlier, filing a case in the Supreme Court and other subordinate courts was a complicated and costly affair. But in December 1981, the Hon'ble Justice P. N. Bhagwati of the Supreme Court gave a landmark judgment in the S. P. Gupta case. In that judgment, legal complications were eased in the case of public interest cases and provision was also made for cost containment. Such cases are called Public Interest Litigation (P.I.L.). By making positive application in these public interest cases, the judiciary is trying to establish justice and has acted as a check valve against government inaction in many cases. Sometimes the court has started working on the basis of a complaint written on a white paper received from the public. Many people call this new role of the judiciary as judicial activism.

One of the areas where the Court has exercised judicial activity is the issue of environmental protection. Whenever a complaint regarding environmental degradation is received, the Court investigates, tries to come to a correct conclusion about who or how the environment has been degraded, who has been or is being affected by it. Then the Court warns the authorities responsible for polluting the environment and orders compensation to the affected individuals or groups. The Court has not spared government agencies in this regard. For the speedy disposal of environmental cases, the Supreme Court has set up Green Benches under some High Courts. Some of the salient aspects of the Indian judiciary, especially the Supreme Court, in its pro-environmental stance are highlighted below: (i) Based on the directive principles relating to environment as enshrined in Part IV of the Constitution of India. The judiciary has ordered government authorities at various levels to fulfill their obligations to citizens. The court has taken strict action against any institution, whether public or private, that refuses to fulfill its environmental protection obligations on the pretext of financial hardship. (ii) Article 21 of the Constitution states that no person shall be deprived of his right to life, liberty and property except in accordance with law. The Indian judiciary has extended the scope of this right and declared that the right to life includes life in a pollution-free environment. (iii) The court has ordered some industries to shut down to prevent pollution. The closure of an industry means the loss of livelihood of hundreds of people. This is sad. But it must be remembered that the court takes such steps as a last resort, when there is no result despite repeated warnings. Many industries are forced to take pollution control measures due to pressure or fear from the court. This is undoubtedly a positive aspect. (iv) There used to be a natural reluctance in government agencies to comply with environmental regulations. However, with the increase in judicial activism, this tendency has started to decrease. (v) Sometimes it is seen that the same industry or project gets judicial approval in one place but not in another. At first glance, this may seem like duplicity on the part of the court. In fact, the court behaves in this way in view of social needs. For example, in the interest of protection of the Taj Mahal, the court did not allow the expansion of the oil refinery in Mathura. On the other hand, in the interest

of economic development, the court has approved similar projects in other places despite public protests.

The Forest Policy of the Government of India:

Deforestation and its consequences have become the biggest problem in India today. Satellite images show that an estimated 13 million hectares of forest are being lost in India every year. A country needs one-third of its land area to be covered by forest to maintain ecological balance. But currently, India has 14% of its total land area covered by forest. In the last decade alone, 91,710 sq km., which is equivalent to 2.79% of India's land area, has been destroyed. This massive deforestation has led to other serious environmental problems, such as increased flooding growth, rapid depletion of irrigation systems and reservoirs, drying up of water sources, etc. The social consequences of deforestation are no less important. Large industries and small artisans are experiencing a shortage of raw materials, farmers are experiencing a shortage of fuel and small wood, pastoralists are experiencing a shortage of fodder and grazing land, hunters and food gatherers are experiencing a shortage of They are becoming unemployed. The continuous decline in the amount of forest products has also increased conflicts between different groups claiming forest products. The first National Forest Policy in independent India was announced in 1952. Although the 1952 Forest Policy gave importance to the rights of forest dwellers and the people around them, more importance was given to the collection of revenue from the forest. Forests were cut down indiscriminately to build irrigation and hydroelectric projects, roads, arms factories, etc., but the right to cultivate forest land was considered illegal. As a result, forest dwellers, i.e., villager's dependent on the forest, were continuously deprived of the use of forest resources. The Government of India formulated a new National Forest Policy in 1988, replacing the 1952 Forest Policy. This policy recognized the needs of rural and tribal people for fuel, food, fodder, etc., and emphasized the use of alternatives to wood. It also recognized the need to involve the common people in the revitalization and maintenance of forests.

Objectives:

The main objectives of the National Forest Policy adopted in 1988 are as follows:

(a) To maintain the balance of the environment through appropriate prevention and to restore the balance of the ecosystem that has been disturbed due to indiscriminate deforestation;
(b) To maintain our natural heritage by properly protecting the part of the natural forest that is rich in biodiversity;
(c) To reduce the incidence of floods in areas adjacent to rivers, reservoirs and lakes, to prevent soil erosion for the purpose of soil and water conservation, and to protect reservoirs from siltation:
(d) Preventing the spread of sand dunes in the desert areas and coastal areas of Rajasthan;
(e) To increase the amount of forest cover in the country, especially on degraded unproductive lands, through extensive afforestation and social forestry projects.
(f) To meet the needs of the villagers and indigenous people for fodder, fuel, small wood and other forest products;
(g) To increase the productive capacity of forests to meet essential national needs;
(h) Encouraging people to use forest products properly and use alternatives to wood.
(i) To carry out a massive mass movement involving women to achieve the above objectives and reduce the pressure on existing forest land due to demand.

Conclusion:

To live a healthy life, people need to be proactive in understanding the environment. It is necessary to be aware of the environment connected to life: It is necessary to understand the relationship between life and the natural world. There is a basic philosophy or purpose of environmental practice. It is necessary to ensure the happy living and prosperity of all living beings including humans on earth. For this purpose, it is necessary to preserve the quantity, quality, balance and activity of the elements of the environment. At the same time, it is necessary to take appropriate initiatives and arrangements to review the nature of environmental problems and solve them. In this regard, everyone needs to be environmentally conscious. Humans cannot avoid the effects of the environment. A favorable environment is conducive to human development. Similarly, an unfavorable environment endangers human life. In most cases, the existence, development and even destruction of humans depend largely on the environment. The impact of the environment on the overall lifestyle of humans is beyond dispute. However, in modern times, science and technology have developed and expanded at an incredible rate. As a result, human control over the environment is being observed to a greater or lesser extent. Under the influence of modern science and technology, people have taken initiatives to use the unfavorable environment favorably.

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