



**Raniganj Girls College**

**Department of Political Science**

**WALL MAGAZINE**

**2021**

**Towards Environment : More Green World.**

# CONTANTS

## THEMES

*NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN ENVIRONMENT*

*CLIMATE CHANGE AND ROLE OF THE STATE*

*CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL PROVISIONS ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN INDIA*

*ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT*

*ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS*

*ENVIRONMENTALISM : A NEW URGE TO LIVE.*

*IMPACT OF GROWING POPULATION ON ENVIRONMENT*

*ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT*

# Teachers' Desk

## Natural Environment and Human Environment

Since our childhood we all are know more or less about Environment. Environment is an inseparable part of our life. The word **ENVIRONMENT** comes from the French word ENVIRON, which means TO SURROUND. According to the Environment (protection) Act,1986 – Environment includes all the physical and biological surroundings of an organisms and their interactions.we can also define Environment as the sum of water, air and land and the interrelationships that exists among them and with the human beings, other living organisms and materials.

If we intensively want to analyse the environment then we found two kinds of environment. 1.Natural environment and 2.Human environment.

**Natural Environment** means the non human surroundings and conditions in which all living and non living things existing on earth. **Nature** itself create natural environment before the arrival of humans on earth. It is also known as **Physical Environment**. **Natural environment** is always changeable by nature. It has its own principles and it's components are always interconnected with each other and most importantly it maintaining the balance on earth. **Natural environment** has full of **natural resources**. Like., **solar resources, water resources, minerals, oil, natural gas etc**. Because of the goodness of **natural environment, earth** is the only planet which support the **human existence**. In the early periods human beings live in the **kingdom of nature** and constantly **interact with nature**. But day by day as a **society evolved, human population is growing** and **people's needs are increase, more and more resources were required to fuel the expansion**. For this **People create their own environment** which is called **Human Environment** . We can also define **Human Environment** as an artificial environment which is created by humans for fulfill their desires, needs, live a healthy and

pleasurable life, mostly to developed themselves with the help of natural resources. Now here is a problem, as we know Natural environment and Human environment are interconnected that is why it also have a great impact on each other. To fulfill the human's needs and desires people cross their limits. Their excessive use of natural resources which are non renewable, agricultural growth with the help of harmful chemical and pesticides, industrial growth etc. Effectively harmful for natural environment.

According to **Rachel Carson** in her seminal book **-Silent Spring, 1962** she further warns, **“but man is a part of nature and his war against nature is inevitably a war against himself”**. Carson was right, people has really gone against himself because now a days the biosphere is being destroyed by illegal activities of man. Through the overexploitation of natural resources and his unsustainable activities of mining, agriculture, industry, fishing, deforestation and many more. Man has inevitably produced thousands of pollutants which is discharged from factories, vehicles, incinerators and engines. This has created the problem of water pollution, air pollution, land pollution, global warming, climate change, loss of biodiversity etc. Which are posing danger for his own survival. Because of inevitable pollution people faced lots of diseases. Such as **Respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, neurological diseases, skin diseases, eye irrigation, hearloss and long term chronic diseases such as cancer etc.**

According to the **WHO's -2016 Report** indicates that some **3million deaths a year are linked to exposure to outdoor air pollution**. Although many state government try to decrease the pollution levels by enforcing environmental laws and policy, but this is not enough. The environmental degradation going to a next level. Because of this today nature punished us through various calamities, such as floods, droughts, hurricanes, global warming, climate change, prairie Fire, etc which are beyond the control of human being. So if we really

want to protect our survival we must **stop unnecessary uses of natural resources,save for our next generation and protect our Natural environment which is the source of our life on earth and also we have to be aware and let's others also aware about our natural environment (Nature Mother).**

**BY, SYED KUSUM, SACT DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE,  
RANIGANJ GIRL'S COLLEGE.**

## Climate change and role of the State

**Climate change** is the change of the climate of a place as the weather conditions of a place changed from its own or previous position. It includes Global Warming which is caused due to the emissions of Greenhouse gases and change of weather patterns due to the same. Climate change is accruing since long long ago, but from the middle of the last century the situation starts to be worsen and the main culprit remains the emissions of gases which creates the Greenhouse effect. Burning of fuel viz coal, oil, natural gas etc for energy consumption is the main source of the emissions. Besides agriculture, deforestation and manufacturing also contributes much in this field. Human causes of climate changes are also accepted by the scientists and Science Institutions of National and International level, Global Warming increases the loss of sunlight reflecting snow and ice cover, water vapour etc. Temperature rise also falls impact in the Arctic where it contributed to melting permafrost, glacial retreat and sea ice loss. Due to the rise in temperature, rates of evaporation is increasing and it is causing severe storms and extreme weather like Amfan, Yash etc. It very worsley effects the ecosystems as many species are extincted due to this environment changes and it is visible in the feature of coral reefs, mountains and Arctic. Climate change threatens mankind as food insecurity, water scarcity, flooding infections diseases, economic losses and displacement happens. More and more rising of sea levels, ocean temperatures and ocean acidification is going on. Now it is widely accepted

that greatest threat to the universal health in the 21st century is climate change.

### **State role played in National & International steps.**

In the mother Constitution of our country, commenced on an from 26th January, 1950, the environment issues was not dealt with, as at that time it was not so much alarming and volatile proportion as it is nowadays. In 1976, by the 42nd Amendment of our Constitution in Article 48 A it was adopted and commenced under the headings as follows :--

### **Protection and improvement of environment safeguarding of forests and wildlife.**

The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country. And similarly in the Article 51A (g) of the Constitution of India within the ambit of the Fundamental duties of the Citizen of India it is included as to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures. These Constitutional guarantees are of utmost importance to protect the environment. The water ( Prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1974, The Air ( Prevention and control of pollution on Act, ) 1981, Environment Protection Act 1986 etc. are new endeavour of Government to protect environment. Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, National Environment ( Tribunal) Act, 1995 also were there to protect nature. Besides India also participated in Earth Summit 1992, Rio , Kyoto in 1997, Copenhagen , 2009, Kankun ( Mexico) in 2010 , Rio ,2012, Paris in 2015, Poland, 2018 and various other conferences which can be treated as India's attempt to protect nature and environment.

India became signatory as a part of International attempt to save environment in various global Conferences as a commitment which is part of International endeavour to protect environment.

Lastly it must be said at this critical juncture to save and protect our beloved planet all out effort should be released immediately by the mankind.

**BY SUCHETA KUNDU, SACT, DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, RANIGANJ GIRLS' COLLEGE,**

### **Constitutional and Legal Provisions on Environmental Protection in India**

**Environment** is very essential and basic life support system. Environment provide us air, water, food and land. The constitution of India endorses environmental protection and

improvement. The policy paradigm to manage environment started with the provisions enshrined in Part-IV of the constitution of India under the directive principles of State policy. According to the article 47 of the directive principle of State policy, it is the duty of the central government to protect environment by endorsing these policies in governance. Article 48-A was inserted to enjoin the state to make efforts for protection and improvement of the environment and for safeguarding the forest and wildlife in the country. Article 51-A(g) of this Part states that, "It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures." With objective to endorse International agreements and conventions in the national framework of laws, article 253 empowers Parliament of India to make laws relating to two international agreements and conventions. Environmental subjects are in the state list and the central government has to approve the states. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 you added Schedule-XI of the Constitution has linked with the environmental protection like soil conservation, water management, watershed developments, social and farm forestry, drinking water, fuel and fodder, non conventional energy sources and maintenance of the community assets to the Panchayats. The 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 you added Schedule-XII. According to this Schedule the protection of environment and protection of ecological effects has been assigned to the Municipalities. Besides these Constitutional provisions there are some important laws to protect and promote environment in India. The important environmental laws are:

- A) THE WILDLIFE PROTECTION ACT, 1972;**
- B) WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1974;**
- C) AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1981;**
- D) FOREST CONSERVATION ACT, 1980 AND THE NATIONAL FOREST POLICY OF 1988;**
- E) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT, 1986.**

India has established Green Courts to fight against environmental injustice. National green tribunal from in 2010 as a quasi judicial body to tackle environmental cases in Kishor Upadhaya vs. Union of India the Supreme Court granted interim relief petition on the rehabilitation of displaced people (Dhar, Susmita. 2018. ' Sustainable Development, Politics of Environmental Justice and Law' in Jayanta Kumar Saha and Subir Kumar Roy (ed.), Law, Court and Politics: Re-Negotiating Global and National Perspectives). But the main problem in India is lack of powerful environmental law implementing authority.

**BY- DR. SOUMEN ROY, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR IN POLITICAL SCIENCE, RANIGANJ GIRLS' COLLEGE.**



## ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- “LIKE MUSIC AND ART, LOVE OF NATURE IS A COMMON LANGUAGE THAT CAN TRANSCEND POLITICAL OR SOCIAL BOUNDARIES.”

—JIMMY CARTER

- “ONE OF THE FIRST CONDITIONS OF HAPPINESS IS THAT THE LINK BETWEEN MAN AND NATURE SHALL NOT BE BROKEN.”

—LEO TOLSTOY

**ENVIRONMENT** :The term environment has been derived from a French word “Environia” means to surround. Environment can be defined as total of all the living and non-living elements and their effects that influence human life. While all living or biotic elements are animals, plants, forests, fisheries, and birds, non-living or abiotic elements include water, land, sunlight, rocks, and air.

1. According to P. Gisbert “Environment is anything immediately surrounding an object and exerting a direct influence on it.”

2. According to E.J. Ross “Environment is an external force which influences us.”

- Types of Resources in environment:-

(a) Renewable resources. (Examples: Water, trees, etc.)

(b) Non-renewable resources. (Coal, petroleum, iron ore, etc.)

### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

□ Sustainable development has been defined in many ways, but the most frequently quoted definition is - "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

- Sustainable Development Goals

□ The 17 Sustainable Development Goals were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, with 169 targets to reach by 2030. The goals and targets are universal, meaning they apply to all countries around the world.

#### NEED OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT

There are 3 primary objectives of sustainable development:-

(A) Economic growth, (B) Environmental protection, (C) Social inclusion.

□ To achieve effective sustainable development, the 3 primary objectives must be applied simultaneously, interacting with one another in a consistent, committed effort.

□ Applying these strategies to development means that cities must embrace low-carbon growth and public transportation, climate-smart agriculture, preservation of natural resources and greater efficiency in energy and the global supply chain.

□ Sustainable development practices help countries grow in ways that adapt to the challenges posed by climate change, which will in turn help to protect important natural resources for ours and future generations.

□ By the year 2050, it is estimated that our global population will likely reach 9 billion people. The challenge of sustainable development is to move forward in such a way that every single one of these people will be able to enjoy a substantial quality of life without being detrimental to our natural resources.

**BY-**

**JINNATAKHTAR, SACT IN POLITICAL SCIENCE, RANIGANJ GIRLS' COLLEGE.**

## Environmental Ethics

**The** branch of ethics that examines the questions of moral right and wrong relating to the management, protection or endangerment of the natural environment. A cluster of beliefs, values and norms regarding how humans should interact with the environment. It is the study of ethical basis of environment or discussion of the ethical basis of environment protection. . Environmental ethics has much to contribute to the solution of global environmental problems and raise awareness about environmental problems.

**“ Small is Beautiful “ - Ernest Friedrich Schumacher “ The care of the Earth is our most ancient and most worthy, and after all our most pleasing responsibility. “**

**- Wendell Berry**

Environmental Ethics Principles – We should have profound respect for nature, We must maintain a harmonious relation with other species, Local and Indigenous environmental knowledge should be respected, We should recognize our moral duty to protect the welfare not only human beings but also of other non-human parts of the environment, the people should maintain Ecological balance, We should adopt voluntary measures to conserve the resources, moral responsibility is nothing more than our capacity to be human and being able to take care of everything around us.

Importance of Environmental Ethics

1. It makes us aware of indiscriminate and destructive human activities.
2. Inculcate moral values toward nature and learn to respect various life forms through environmental ethics.
3. Concerned with issues of responsible personal conduct with respect to natural landscape, resources, species and nonhuman organisms.
4. Biodiversity is essential for survival of life on earth.
5. We have to implement **3Rs** principle which are Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.

Environmental ethics ask the human to establish a correct view of nature, learn to respect, imitate and protect nature and get along amiability and peacefully with nature. We should think globally and act locally.

**BY**

**SUBODH PRASAD RAJAK, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, RANIGANJ GIRLS' COLLEGE, RANIGANJ...**

## Environmentalism : A new urge to live.

**The** existence of an organism depends on its environment. This law also extends to the human race, so this natural law cannot be denied. The natural

Influenced by environmental thinking, the eco-friendly administrative system that a national government builds to protect the environment is called green governance.

conditions created by the interaction of organic and inorganic elements around us are our environment. Man has taken all the logistics from the environment for his livelihood. This tradition has been going on from primitive man to the present time. As human civilization has progressed, so has its demand. And the increase plunder of natural resources by humans. Although the nature is able to meet all the needs of mankind; But was not able to satisfy greed.

In the words of the environment conscious Gandhi ji ..  
"The world has enough for everyone's need but not enough for everyone's greed .."

The forms of human endless demand are development, industrialization and urbanization. As a result, our natural environment is being harmed as well as the human environment. The emergence and development of human

civilization has taken place under the affection of the motherly natural environment. This realm of affection is slowly heading towards extinction for which the entire responsibility lies with mankind. If the natural environment is destroyed, not only human beings but all living beings will have to become extinct from this blue planet. In this situation, we have no choice but to protect the natural environment. So in the words of Ravi Thakur .. 'Take this city .. give it back to the forest ..'

Environmentalism try to development and upbringing of an environment friendly attitude in every aspect of our social and state life.

Environmental ethics is acceptable not only to the East-West, but also to all types of developed and developing states and the whole world.

Environmentalism creates awareness in society about the importance, significance and future of the environment. When the awakened people become agitated in the interest of protecting the environment, it is known as

environmental movement. Notable environmental movements in India those are Chipko movement, Narmada Bachao movement and others.

**BY – GOPINATH RUIDAS ( SACT ) DEPT – POLITICAL SCIENCE ,  
RANIGANJ GIRLS' COLLEGE.**

## Impact of growing population on environment

**The** rapid increase of Human population is putting an incredible strain on our environment while developed countries of pollute the environment and deplete its resources developing countries are under increasing pressure to complete economically and their industrial advancement are demanding as well. The demands that this growth place on our global environment are threatening the future of sustainable life on earth. One of the largest environmental effects of human population growth is the problem of global warming. Some scientists feared that global warming will lead to rising sea levels and extreme weather conditions in the future. In order to be destroyed at an alarming rate.

Human also continue to put a great demand on the natural resources of our planet. Many non renewable resources are being depleted due to the unrestrained use of fuel and energy. Many parts of the world also suffer from a shortage of food and water.

The growth of population put larger demands on our already limited resources. The environment on earth is suffering from growth of global population. The depletion of resources and biodiversity the production of Waste And destroying a natural habitat are serious problems that must be addressed in order to ensure that life on earth will be sustainable throughout the next century.

**BY**

**DIPTI MANDAL PAL, SACT OF DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE,  
RANIGANJ GIRLS COLLEGE.**

---

## Students' Desk

# Environmental Movement

The **environmental movement** (sometimes referred to as the **ecology movement**), also including [conservation](#) and [green politics](#), is a diverse philosophical, social, and [political movement](#) for addressing [environmental issues](#). [Environmentalists](#) advocate the [just](#) and [sustainable](#) management of resources and [stewardship](#) of the [environment](#) through changes in public policy and [individual behavior](#). In its recognition of humanity as a participant in (not enemy of) [ecosystems](#), the movement is centered on [ecology](#), [health](#), and [human rights](#).

The environmental movement is an international movement, represented by a range of organizations, from enterprises to [grassroots](#) and varies from country to country. Due to its large membership, varying and strong beliefs, and occasionally speculative nature, the environmental movement is not always united in its goals. The movement also encompasses some other movements with a more specific focus, such as the [climate movement](#). At its broadest, the movement includes private citizens, professionals, [religious devotees](#), politicians, scientists, [nonprofit organizations](#), and individual advoca



## What is an Environmental Movement?

- An environmental movement can be defined as a social or political movement, for the conservation of the environment or for the improvement of the state of the [environment](#). The terms 'green movement' or 'conservation movement' are alternatively used to denote the same.

- The environmental movements favor the **sustainable management** of natural resources. The movements often stress the protection of the environment via **changes in public policy**. Many movements are centered on **ecology, health and human rights**.

- Environmental movements range from the highly organized and formally institutionalized ones to the radically informal activities.



- The spatial scope of various environmental movements ranges from being local to almost global.

The United States has earned the reputation of a rebellious country since its birth in the revolution against Britain. Over the course of history, Americans have repeatedly confronted oppression, both foreign and national, through various wars and rights movements. Unfortunately, when it comes to environmental issues the average American has grown increasingly complacent. With a renewed urgency, government is working to combat global warming, but lacks the necessary social backing. This social support could be supplied through a new environmental movement that differs from past efforts. In the course of his lifetime, he was able to “champion protection of the Petrified Forest and the Grand Canyon in Arizona. Yosemite Valley as a national park in 1890, as well as for General Grant and Sequoia national parks” (“John Muir (1838-1914)”). Muir’s collaboration with President Theodore Roosevelt not only helped to make these national parks existent, but also developed into part of the “rational use” philosophy that guided environmental policy of the conservation era. The conservation movement coincided with the progressive political era of the late 1800s and early 1900s. Significant figures of this time were George Perkins Marsh and Gifford Pinchot, both who played predominant roles in shaping the rational use policy by calling for simultaneous protection of natural resources and ability to use them for economic purposes. Marsh, an intellectual Vermont-native, wrote on the vital interconnection between humans and nature, calling for a taming or “command of nature,” believing it was “important to weigh results and act accordingly” (“George Perkins Marsh: Renaissance Vermonter”).

By:- Anuruti keshri. ( B.A Political Science Hons )

পরিবেশের ওপর জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধির প্রভাব।

অপুলা খাতুন

বর্তমানে বিশ্ব যে সমস্ত সমস্যার সম্মুখীন হচ্ছে তার মধ্যে অন্যতম প্রধান সমস্যা হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি। এবং জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধির সঙ্গে যুক্ত সমস্যা গুলির মধ্যে অন্যতম প্রধান সমস্যা হল পরিবেশের অবনমন তথা পরিবেশ দূষণ। বর্ধিত জনসংখ্যা ও তার সাথে বিভিন্ন মনুষ্য কার্যকলাপ পরিবেশের ধারণ ক্ষমতা কে অতিক্রম করে এমন এক পর্যায়ে এসেছে সেই ক্ষতি পূরণ কোটি কোটি মানুষের চাহিদা কে পূরণ করা পরিবেশের পক্ষে অসম্ভব হয়ে ওঠেছে। জনসংখ্যার অত্যাধিক বৃদ্ধি ভূমণ্ডল, বায়ুমণ্ডল ও বারিমন্ডল ওপর তথা পরিবেশে কিরূপ প্রভাব ফেলছে তা সংক্ষেপে নিম্নে আলোচিত হলো \_\_\_\_\_

১) স্থলভাগের ওপর জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধির প্রভাব\_\_বিশ্বের মাত্র ২৯% স্থলভাগ এবং স্থলভাগের প্রাপ্ত সম্পদের পরিমাণ ও সীমিত। কিন্তু মানুষের অবিবেচনা প্রসূত কাজকর্মের ফলে এই স্থলভাগ পরিবেশ প্রতিনিয়ত দূষিত হয়ে পড়েছে। যেমন\_

ক)মৃত্তিকা দূষণ= মানব সভ্যতার শুরুর প্রথম দিকে পৃথিবির প্রায় অর্ধেক অরণ্য দ্বারা আবৃত ছিল কিন্তু জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধির সঙ্গে সঙ্গে খাদ্য এর চাহিদা মেটাতে অরণ্য বিনাস করে কৃষি জমি সম্প্রসারণ,বাড়ি,রাস্তা নির্মান,শিল্পকলথেকে নির্গত কঠিন ও বিষাক্ত বর্জ পদার্থ, কৃষি জমিতে প্রচুর রাসায়ানিক সার ও কীটনাশক ব্যবহার প্রভৃতি কারণে মৃত্তিকা দূষনের পরিমাণ বাড়ছে।

## ২)বায়ুমণ্ডলের ওপর জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধির

প্রভাব\_\_পরিবেশে উপস্থিত উপাদান গুলি ভারসাম্য বোঝাই রাখে কিন্তু মানুষের দ্বারা নির্গত উপাদান গুলি বায়ুর সাথে মিশে ভারসাম্য নষ্ট করে। মনুষ্য কার্যকলাপ গুলির মধ্যে শিল্পকারখানা বায়ুমণ্ডলের বায়ুদূষক নির্গমনে প্রধান ভূমিকা পালন করে।

ক)গ্রিন হাউস গ্যাসের পরিমাণ বৃদ্ধি ও বিশ্ব উষ্ণয়ন \_\_জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধির সাথে তাল মিলিয়ে শিল্পকল,তাপবিদ্যুৎ উৎপাদন,যানবাহন থেকে নির্গত কার্বন ডাই অক্সাইড ও অন্যান্য গ্রিন হাউস গ্যাস বিশ্ব উষ্ণণায় ঘটচ্ছে

খ)ওজন স্থরের বিনাশ=পৃথিবীর বায়ুমণ্ডলে ওজোন  
স্তরের উপস্থিতি দেখা যায় যা সূর্য থেকে নির্গত ক্ষতিকারক  
অতিবেগুনি রশ্মি থেকে আমাদের রক্ষা করে।কিন্তু  
বর্তমানের মনুষ্যসৃষ্টি ক্লোরোফ্লোরো কার্বন এই ওজোন  
স্তরকে ক্ষয় করছে ফলে অতিবেগুনি রশ্মি সহজেই পৃথিবীর  
অভ্যন্তরে প্রবেশ করছে।

গ) অম্ল বৃষ্টির

পরিমাণ বৃদ্ধি=শিল্পাঞ্চল গুলি থেকে নির্গত সালফার-ডাই-  
অক্সাইড ও নাইট্রজেন ডাই অক্সাইড বৃষ্টির জলের সাথে  
মিশ্রিত হয়ে অ্যাসিড বৃষ্টি রূপে ঝরে পড়ে, যা বৃষ্টির জল,  
ভৌম জলের দূষণ ঘটায় ও অরন্যের ব্যাপক ক্ষতি করে।

৩)বারিমন্ডলের উপর জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধির

প্রভাব\_মানুষের বেঁচে থাকার জন্য এক অতি প্রয়োজনীয়  
উপাদান হলো বারিমন্ডল। কিন্তু বিভিন্ন রকম দূষিত পদার্থ  
জলে মিশে জলকে দূষিত করে দিচ্ছে। যেমন\_ড্রেনের  
জল,খনিজ তেল,তেজস্ক্রিয় বর্জ্য প্রভৃতি সমুদ্র,নদী এমনকি  
ভৌম জলকেও কেউ দূষিত করে দিচ্ছে।ফলে মানুষের  
পানযোগ্য জলের অভাব দেখা দিচ্ছে।

ম্যালথাসের জনসংখ্যা

তত্ত্ব অনুসারে,অধিক জনসংখ্যা দেশের নীতিনির্ধারকদের  
জন্য বোঝা।এই বিষয়ে প্রতিটি রাষ্ট্রকে একজোট হয়ে এই  
সমস্যার সমাধানের জন্য পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করা উচিত।

## Green governance/পরিবেশ

### প্রশাসন:-

অ ব্যবস্থাপূর্ণ দূষণ এবং বর্জ্য পদার্থের মাধ্যমে এটা একটা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ দিক যে নতুন মিলিমিয়াম শুরুতে সমগ্র বিশ্বব্যাপী দরিদ্র দূরীকরণ এবং সম্পদের স্থিতিশীল ব্যবহারের জন্য সামাজিক ক্ষেত্রে একটা পরিবর্তনের উদ্যোগ দেখা যাচ্ছে। এই ক্ষেত্রে সমগ্র বিশ্বব্যাপী এই মৌলিক লক্ষ্য টি অর্জনের জন্য এবং সমগ্র বিশ্বের মানব সম্প্রদায় কল্যাণের জন্য সমগ্র বিশ্বের মধ্যে পারস্পরিক সহযোগিতা এবং অংশই দারি ও গড়ে তোলা প্রয়োজন।

### পরিবেশ প্রশাসনের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ দিক গুলি:-

কার্যকর পরিবেশগত এবং স্থিতিশীল উন্নয়নমূলক প্রশাসনের উদ্ভব ঘটে একটি বহুমাত্রিক জটিল প্রক্রিয়ার যেখানে কার্যগত, রাজনৈতিক এবং আইনগত দিক গুলি থাকে। পরিবেশ প্রশাসনের উদ্ভবের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ক্ষেত্র গুলি হল রাষ্ট্র এবং পৌরসমাজ রাষ্ট্র এবং পৌরসমাজে পারস্পরিক অর্থ বহু এবং কার্যকর অংশী দায়িত্ব গড়ে তোলার মধ্য দিয়েই আন্তর্জাতিক সমাজে উদ্ভূত পরিবেশ গত সমস্যার গুলির মোকাবিলা করা সম্ভব।

4302

## Environmental governance

Environmental governance is a concept in political ecology and environmental policy that advocates sustainability as the supreme consideration for managing all human activities- political, social and economic... One approach is to attribute an economic value to the resource. Governance includes government, business and civil society and emphasizes whole system management. To capture this diverse range of elements environmental governance often employs alternative systems of governance, for example watershed - based management. It views natural resources and the environment as global public goods belonging to the category of goods that are not diminished when they are shared.

This means that everyone benefits from. For example, a breathable atmosphere, stable climate and stable biodiversity. Public goods are non-rivalrous - a natural resource enjoyed by one person can still be enjoyed by others and non-excludable- it is impossible to prevent someone consuming the goods.

Public goods are recognised as beneficial and therefore have value. The notion of a global public good thus emerges. With a slight distinction: it covers necessities that must not be destroyed by one person or state.

BY - Sweta keshri 6th sem ( HONOURS )

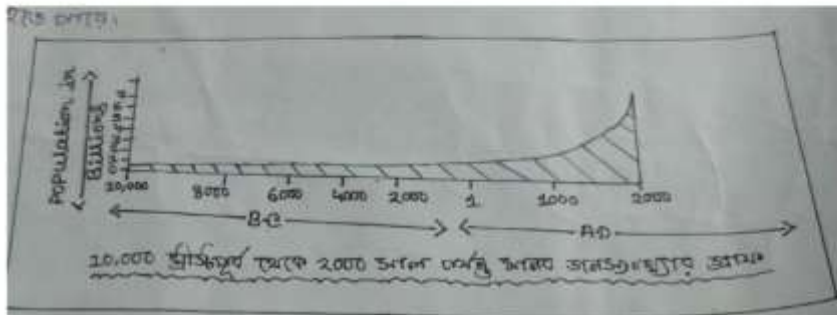
## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Idea of sustainable development emerged both from science and the Environmental movement in the 70s and the of 80s of last century since then a lot was done in the "sustainable development ".But a lot still remains to be done in this paper we start from the consideration that sustainable development requires that we see our world as a system that connects space and any discussion today must first consider the enormous impacts that modern globalisation trends are playing in shaping the economic geography of places such as marco-regionsn in the future Marco regional dimensions is sustainable social economic and environmental systems in way whichis practical and environmental systems in way which is practical and very and close to the people and to the opractical and very close to the people and to the operatives public decision (Alkan Olsson et al 2004) this paper is divided in different sections the first is about the region al sustainable development concept and place Based approach the second is about Local aganda 21 the third about reagonal integration and development regionalism the fourt is about regional sustainable development in practice and the European macro regions at the end some conclusion remarks concerns the macro regional future strategies addressing sustainable development.

By – Diprani Prasad 6<sup>th</sup> Sem ( Hons )

## TOPIC NAME : IMPACT OF GROWING POPULATION ON ENVIRONMENT (পরিবেশের ওপর জনসংখ্যার প্রভাব)

পরিবেশের ওপর অত্যধিক জনসংখ্যার প্রভাব নেতিবাচক রূপ ধারণ করে। অনেক জনসংখ্যার জন্য পরিবেশের বিভিন্ন উপাদানের যেমন-খাদ্য, পানীয় জল, বাতাস প্রকৃতির ভারসাম্য বিঘ্নিত হয়ে থাকে। সাধারণত বৈজ্ঞানিক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি থেকে দেখতে গেলে-যখন জনসংখ্যা কোন ভৌগলিক সীমানার ধারণক্ষমতার তুলনায় বেশি হয়ে যায়, তখন প্রাকৃতিক ভাবে পরিবেশের ক্ষতিপূরণের চেয়ে দ্রুত পরিবেশের ক্ষতিসাধন করে ও ধীরে ধীরে পরিবেশগত ও সামাজিক পতনের দিকে পরিচালিত করে। অতিরিক্ত জনসংখ্যার ফলে পরিবেশের ওপর প্রভাব একটি নির্দিষ্ট জাতি বা পুরো বিশ্বের জন্য প্রযোজ্য হতে পারে।





গত তিন শতাব্দীতে বিশ্ব জনসংখ্যার দ্রুত বর্ধনশীলতার কারণে উদ্বেগের প্রধান কারণ হচ্ছে যে গ্রহটি ভবিষ্যতে বা এমনকি তার বাসিন্দাদের বর্তমান অবস্থা বজায় রাখতে পারবে কিনা। "ইন্টার একাডেমি প্যানেল স্টেটমেন্ট অন পপুলেশন গ্রোথ 1994" উল্লেখ করেছে যে পরিবেশগত কার্বন ডাই অক্সাইড, বিশ্ব উষ্ণায়ন, দূষণের ক্রমবর্ধমান মাত্রা গুলি অতিরিক্ত জনসংখ্যার জন্য বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে। অতিরিক্ত জনসংখ্যার সাথে সম্পর্কিত অন্যান্য সমস্যাগুলির মধ্যে বিশুদ্ধ জল এবং খাদ্য, অনাহার ও অপুষ্টি, প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদের পুনরুদ্ধারের হারের চেয়ে প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদ দ্রুততর ক্ষয় হওয়া, জীবনযাত্রার অবস্থার অবনতি এবং সম্পদ গুলির চাহিদা বৃদ্ধি।

-SOUMI CHATTERJEE  
(6TH SEMESTER HONOURS)  
ROLL NO-29



Environmental Movements:- The Environment Movement is also known as ecology Movement it works for the environment issue and green politics. It advocate the sustainable management of Resources through change in public policy and individual behaviour the Movement is focused on ecology, health and human rights in other words environment Movement can be defined as social or political movement for the conservation of environment of the improvement. Chipko Movement, year-1972, Leaders Sunderlal Bahuguna, Gaura Devi, Suresha Devi, Bachmi Devi, Chandī Prasad Bhatt, objective of the Movement. The main objective of the Movement was to protect the trees on the Himalayan slopes from the axes of contractors of forest. About the Movement- Mr. Bahuguna enlightened the villagers by conveying the importance of trees in the environment which checks the erosion of soil, cause rains and provides pure air. The women of Adwani Village of Tehri-Garhwal tied the sacred thread around trunks of trees and they hugged the trees, hence it was called Chipko Movement. The main objective of the people in these protests was that the benefits



### Silent Valley Movement:-

year-1978 leader Sughata Kumari, Kerala Sastra Sahityikaar Parishad (KSSP) a NGO, main objective in order to protect the Silent Valley, the most evergreen forest from being destroyed by a Hydroelectric Project. About the Movement- The Kerala State electricity Board (KSEB) proposed a Hydroelectric dam across the Kuthipuzha River that runs through Silent Valley. In February 1972, the planning commission approved the project at a cost of Rs 25 Crores. Many feared that the project would submerge 8.2 SQ km of untouched moist evergreen forest. Several NGOs strongly opposed the project and urged the government to abandon it. In January 1981 bowing to unrelenting public pressure Indira Gandhi declared that Silent Valley will be protected. In June 1982 the centre re-examined the issue through a commission chaired by prof. M.G.K. Menon. In November 1982 the Silent Valley Hydroelectric

project was cancelled. In 1959 prime

minister Rajiv Gandhi formally inaugurated the

By – Sarmila kumara chouhan 6 th Sem ( Hons )

## ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS

## পরিবেশগত নীতি

- পরিবেশগত নীতি কী?
- বাস্তুসংস্থানগত বিভিন্ন প্রঙ্গ নিয়ে সচেতন এমন একটি বিষয়। যা পরিবেশের সমস্যা নিয়ে আলোকপাত করেন। এছাড়াও পরিবেশ দর্শনের একটি অংশ যা নীতি শাস্ত্রের গতানুগতিক মানবভিত্তিক সীমাবদ্ধতা অতিক্রম করে অ-মানবিক জগত নিয়ে আলোচনা করে।
- এই ধারনার উদ্ভব কখন হয়?
- গত শতাব্দীর 70 এর দশকে যখন পরিবেশগত সঙ্কট সবেমাত্র শুরু হয়েছিল। তখন পশ্চিমের বিজ্ঞানীরা পরিবেশগত নীতিশাস্ত্রের মতো বৈজ্ঞানিক শৃঙ্খলা তৈরী করে। এবং পরে নীতিশাস্ত্রের একাডেমিক ক্ষেত্রটি তৈরী হয়। যা **র্যাচেল কারসামের** মত বিজ্ঞানীদের কাজের জবাবে এবং 1970 সালের খরিগ্রীদিবসের মত ঘটনার মাধ্যমে। যখন পরিবেশবাদীরা দার্শনিকদের সাথে পরিবেশগত সমস্যা নিয়ে দার্শনিক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গিতে বিবেচনা করার বিষয়ে মত বিনিময় করেন।
- মূল বিষয়:
- পরিবেশগত নীতিশাস্ত্র পরিবেশগত দর্শনের অংশ, যা নৈতিকতার ঐতিহ্যগত সীমানাগুলিক
- কেবল অ-মানবিক জগৎকে অর্ন্তভুক্ত করে মানুষের সাথে অর্ন্তভুক্ত করা বোঝায়। এটা পরিবেশ আইন, পরিবেশগত সমাজবিদ্যা, পরিবেশগত অর্থনীতি, পরিবেশগত ভূগোল সহ একটি বৃহৎ পরিসীমা।

যে সমস্ত লোকেরা বলে যে, প্রকৃতির সাথে মানুষের সম্পর্ককে নৈতিক কাঠামোর স্থাপন করা উচিত তাদের নাম হলেন **শেয়েইকার** এবং **আস্ট্রেসিওপড**। **সিওপড**, যিনি নৈতিক ধারনারটিকে মানুষের মধ্যে একটি চক্র হিসাবে দেখেন। তারপর এটিকে বায়ু, পৃথিবী, এবং জলের সাথে যুক্ত করেন।

পরিবেশের উপাদানগুলির সাথে মানুষ অন্যায় ভাবে অত্যাচার চালায়। যার ফলস্বরূপ জল দুষ্ক, বায়ু দুষ্ক, মাটি দুষ্ক ঘটছে। এই সব সমস্যার কথা মাথায় রেখে 1972 সালে **স্টকহোম সম্মেলনে** পরিবেশের অধিকার প্রথম চালু হয়েছিল। 1982 সালে **রিও সম্মেলনের** মাধ্যমে এই অধিকারগুলির পরিধিটি প্রসারিত হয়েছিল।

একটি ঐতিহাসিক দৃষ্টিকোণ থেকে বিভিন্ন পরিবেশগত ধারণা ক্যালচার করার প্রচেষ্টা পরিবেশগত নীতিমালা প্রস্তাবিত হয়েছে। 21 শতকে বৈশ্বিক উন্নয়নের প্রতিরোধ হিসাবে পরিবেশগত সমস্যার কেন্দ্রীয় সমস্যা হিসাবে বিবেচিত হয়। উন্নত ও উন্নয়নশীল দেশগুলির মধ্যে অর্থনৈতিক বৈষম্য এবং বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তির মাধ্যমে এটি সুপারিশ করা হয় যে আরো ব্যাপক এবং কংক্রিট পরিবেশগত নীতিমালা তৈরি করা।

1980 এর দশকে সমাধানটি সচেতনতা বাড়াবার মাধ্যমে উপলব্ধি করা শুরু হয়েছিল, যে ইকোসিস্টেমটি ধীরে ধীরে সারা বিশ্বে কৃষি পেতে থাকলে এবং বাবুয় প্রদান না করা হলে এর সমস্যা আরও বৃদ্ধি পাবে।

- লক্ষ্য:
- আমাদের সাধারণ লক্ষ্য হল মানব পরিবেশকে আরও মনোরম, পরিষ্কার, এবং নিরাপদ করে তোলা আমাদের দেশে পরিবেশগত নীতি শাস্ত্র আইন নং 6360 দিয়ে পরীক্ষা করা হয়। আইনের সাধারণ সূচক ঐতিহ্য বাহী জীবন এবং সাংস্কৃতিক

মুলা বোধ জন্মের মধ্যে রয়েছে শক্তি জীববৈজ্ঞানিক, জলবায়ুপরিবর্তন , কৃষি বাহ্যিক নির্ভরতা , জল ব্যবস্থাপনা এবং জমি ব্যবস্থাপনা ।

- সুবিধা:
- পরিবেশগত নীতির সুবিধা হল , মানবকেন্দ্রিক আচরণ জন্ম গৃহীত হয় এবং প্রকৃতি উপেক্ষা করা হয় তা থেকে পরিবেশগত নৈতিকতা বোধাপত্তা, যা প্রকৃতির সাথে আমাদের সর্পর্পককে শক্তিশালী করে। এটি পরিবেশে প্রানী এবং মানুষের জীবন যাপনের জন্য একটি নিদিষ্ট স্থিতি করেছে এবং ভবিষ্যৎ প্রজন্মের জন্য একটি স্বাস্থ্যকর স্থল সরবরাহ করেছে।



**By – Mita Maji 6 th Sem ( Hons )**

**With Best wishes ,**

**All Students and Teachers  
Department of Political  
Science . Raniganj Girls  
College, Paschim  
Barddhaman, ( W.B) India.**

Thank  
You