

**EXPOLORING ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE IN INDIA:
A STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL INJUSTICES IN INDIA**

**A Dissertation submitted to the
School of Arts and Languages**

In partial fulfilment of the requirement of for the award of the degree

Of

Master of Arts in Political Sciences

Under the Guidance of

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2015

DECLARATION

I do hereby declare that the dissertation entitled “**EXPOLORING ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE IN INDIA: A STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL INJUSTICES IN INDIA**”, submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Master of Arts in Political Science is entirely my original work and all ideas and references have been duly acknowledged. It does not contain any work that has been submitted for the award of any other degree or diploma of any university.

Date:- -----

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that S. Davis Tungoe has completed his dissertation entitled **“EXPOLORING ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE IN INDIA: A STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL INJUSTICES IN INDIA”** under my guidance and supervision. To the best of my knowledge, the present work is the result of his original investigation and study. No part of the dissertation has been submitted for any other degree or diploma to any other university. The dissertation is fit for submission for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Master of Arts in Political Science degree.

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Abstract

Environmental issues encompass a new movement, the environmental justice movement to facilitate the issues and concerns of people who are facing environment injustices. Environmental injustice is simply observed principally from places where environmental problems occur, hence it can be said to be an established phenomenon. Therefore, simple observation of environmental injustice does not hold the key of the solution for the injustice. In other words, activists and academic analysts necessitate a larger frame to explicate a chain of processes of how environmental injustice is shaped, reshaped, and manipulated. This thesis examines the nature, growth, and vicissitudes of the environmental justice movement by tracing its origins, the process of its shaping and reshaping, and its adoption in India. This thesis deliberate on the environmental problems faced by poor and marginalised sections of people in the society. The rationale is to identify with the underlying mechanisms which are responsible for the growth of environmental injustices in India. More specifically, the main argument of this thesis is that the phenomenon of Environmental justice/injustice is a abridgment of power relations, and the discourses that depict and the actions that gauge it are an expression of this struggle. It also highlights the political economic processes, social relations involving various social groups and the social construction of environmental issues, all of which hide environmental injustice. Specifically, in this thesis I attempt to show that Environmental justice is being constructed through the very process of debate among Environmental justice supporters and with their challengers.

KEY WORDS: Equality, development, climate, environment, justice and rights.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I take this privilege to thank almighty God through his blessing and guidance for making my vision of this studies a successful one. And also I would like to thank all those who have been directly or indirectly involved in the entire process of my research work, this work is the outcome of the collective effort of individuals, to whom I would like to express my deepest gratitude.

I would like to express the deepest appreciation and sincere thank to my supervisor sir, Braja kishore sahuo for the countless hours he spent and patiently helped me in articulating and clarify my thoughts, there is no word in this world that can describe how much I appreciate for his help and it could never made it this far without his strong support.

I owe so much gratitude to my parents Mr. Solomon Tungoe And Mrs. Lireni Tungoe, to my sisters and brothers whose well wishes, all time financial and moral support helped me in giving final shape of my research work.

I am also thankful to all my friends and classmate especially Shiasta Afzal and jawahara who provided every sort of help I required from them at any time related to my research work.

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Acronyms

NBA- Narmada Bachao Andolan

KSSP- Kerala Shastra Sahitya Parishad

NWDT- Narmada Water Dispute tribunal

MSS- Mahan Sangharsh Samiti

NCEPC- National council for environmental planning and conservation

IUCN- international union for conservation of nature

M W- megawatt

EPA- Environmental Protection Agency

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

Environment justice is highlighted all over the world which highlights the issues and concerns of people who are facing environment injustices. The movements have started in developed societies like United Kingdom, United state of America and now a day's these movements are evident in developing societies like India. Environmental injustice is generally understood as the process by which certain social groups facing the environmental problem, for which people have to take major steps for the protection of environment. In order to reduce the environmental injustices in developing countries like India have to apply the policies of sustainable development, use of renewable resources and planting more and more trees in around. Environmental injustices lead serious inequalities among the different social groups and burden of environmental hazard. The concept of environmental injustices supports the principle that all the individual and communities have the right to equal protection under environmental and health regulations, and to meaningful involvement in decisions affecting their health according to Bullard. When individual and communities consent about the environment it will lead to a meaningful life, for which every individual has an obligation the environmental justices. Everyone is responsible for the environmental injustice neither state nor the communities have to be blame; it is an equal responsible for the climate change. Environmental justice can be achieved through reactionary and precautionary practices. Many early conceptualizations of environmental justice focus primarily on the reactive notion of distributional justice. Environmental justice, in this context, refers to the belief that all environmental burdens and benefits should be divided equally among all the communities in a society by Vaughan.

Justice to nature is where all people can enjoy their life with no fear of health hazard and different kinds of diseases, not only for human beings but the other species on the earth can live with freely and harmony in the forest. In developing societies like India are raising problem of environmental pollution because of developing the nation and materialistic in individual has impact on environment which puts the human beings on environmental risk. Environmental justice should repay to the nature which human beings taken and this justice can be achieved by doing the necessities thing for the protection of environment for example afforestation, minimising the usage of natural resources and reducing the limitation of

humans wants. At this present scenario of India People are facing multiple problem in their life because of Environmental injustice. People lack of understanding on nature and fail to give justice to the environment; people only know how to demolish the nature for satisfying their needs. Demolishing nature and running after materialistic and to live easy life will only give injustice to the environment, and this is not only injustice to environment but also all the creature in the earth. Injustice to climate will only face the consequence which is incurable. The best notion of giving justice to environment is safe the nature and plant trees. When people concern about climate it will giving justice to environment. There are lot of thing to be done for justice of environment because the environment is completely destroyed by human being in order to develop the nation as well as for easy life. Throughout the centuries India favour for the nature in their daily lives of people and enshrined in culture, art and religion but despite the rich and heritage, there is an increasing negative impact on environment because of growing industries and due to overpopulation. In India the nature has being destroyed in order to meet the basic needs of people like food, education, job, shelter and clothing. Deforestation came out the resulted in depletion of wildlife, degradation of natural resources, soil erosion, and air and water pollution. Factories use Chemical is the most dangerous for the environment because sewage goes to river and the noxious pollutant into the air makes the environmental injustice. Agriculture aids like pesticides and the fertilizer caused major harm in India's rivers and it also affect in drinking water. India is one of the richest lands in the world with its biological diversity, climate and geographical, it has a different environmental heritage.

Globally discussing about the justice for two decades but what exactly is the justice of environmental justices? Many researchers argue who will be the responsible for the injustice of environment whether developing countries or developed nation who is to be blame? But it will not come out the solution for arguing on one another. And do those who people talk about environmental justice and those who call for ecological justice understand the concept 'justice'. There is a lot of different between theories and practical, likewise arguing will not help to bring justice to environmental justice, it should be done in action. The best way solution or to give environmental justice is to repay which have been taken away from the nature and this things will be done through afforestation instead of deforestation, sustainable development, minimising the industries and factories. Each and every individual should protect and concern about the environment will be the meaningful to justice.

1.1: STATEMENT OF PROBLEM:

Environmental injustice is an inevitable factor in the present era of modern life. Environmental risks are often greater for low income and minority communities. In this 21st century the world is facing various kinds of problems and challenges. The impacts on society are at higher risk which is influenced not only by differential exposures and proximity to sources of harmful chemicals, but also with non-chemical sources. Environmental injustice is one of the major problems in our day to day life and Peoples fail to understand the justice of environment and which makes the world put in at stake for our own survival. This study will help to find out the importance of environmental justice.

1.2: Literature Review

Dr Stephen Healy (2013) he studies about environmental injustice on urban areas for urban renewal, where people face the different kinds of difficulties in their life because of the expanding the areas and establishing industries and factories for the development. In this research he quoted “this is no longer the city i once knew”.

Juan Martínez-Alier(2013) in his research he study about the conflict between economy and the environment and the researcher talk about who will be the responsible for environmental injustice developing countries or developed countries

Peggy Rodgers Kalas (2000) discusses about increasing strain on the environment resulting from industrial growth and overpopulation. The environment is being destroyed at an alarming rate due to over exploitation of resources in order to meet the basic needs of food, clothing, shelter, work, and education.

David J. Forkenbrock (2004) conducted a research on Effective Methods for Environmental Justice assessment. The researcher was done through a quantitative study on relationship between environment and human beings environmental justice assessment should be performed, there is no standard national policy or guidance on how it should be performed.

United States environmental protection agency (2014) conducted a study of how to understand and identify solutions to environmental and health inequalities in overburdened populations and communities in the United States.

David Schlosberg (2007) study about the sustainable development and distribution of justice, in order to contrast them with the concerns of those that attempt to either refocus or expand upon, the distributive paradigm. The ideas of sustainable development will help to stay a good healthy environment and the distribution justice will reduce the environment negative impact. Because of inequality the nature destroy for the needs of people which is affect on human life

Christopher T. Timur (2001) discusses about how the environmental conflict has enjoyed increasing popularity within environmental discourses both as a focal point of interdisciplinary research efforts and as a buzzword within general discussions concerning international security both in the USA or Europe the land and population and scarcity variables of environmental conflict models proved to be deceptively simple constructs when considered apart from any particular conflict setting.

John-Henry Harter (2004). In his article he said environmental justice for whom. Who will be the responsibility for the environment justice? He said that the capitalism has exploiting environment and the labour class for the development, so in his studies the central question is environmental justice for whom.

Kristin Shrader-Frechetto (2002) in this research the author talks about the equality of treatment in political field and also equal treat of environment. She discusses the distributive of justice and participative justice. She also discusses on the environmental hazards for example the texas community toxic waste make people put into trouble.

Frans H.J.M. Coenen (2008) in his book public participation and for the better environment. He talk about without public participation in decision making which will not make difference so it should participate for the betterment of environment. The public participation in decision making will make the difference for environment justice. To make the environment healthy people have to think twice before the do anything for the needs for life.

Jennifer Dodge (2009) discussed on environmental justice and deliberative democracy. in his article how civil society organisations transform policy ideas for decision making in deliberative politics and how the environmental justice movement focus on the racial discrimination on environmental justice decision making. And to understand the campaign of environmental movement and what are the work of environmental justice groups.

Craig E. Colten (2007) maintained environmental justice in a landscape of tragedy. In this article he studies about the environmental injustice to the minority groups by the advance groups and also the discussion of the environmental justice fail to address adequate answer.

Ramachandra Guha (1991) in his book “Environmentalism: A Global History” points out various waves of environmentalism, an early period of pioneering and prophecy, culminating in recent decades in a widespread social movement. He raises concern about the scale and intensity at which the nature used and abused. The pace of environmental destruction greatly accelerating where nature has become a source of cheap raw material as well as a sink for dumping the unwanted residues.

Dr host- Dietrich Elvers, Mathias Gross and Herald heinrichs (2008) wrote an article on “The diversity of environmental justice”, which they talk about the changing of environment and environment injustice and inequality in USA and they discuss about the the environmental justice which areas of conflicts about the environmental justice.

Mayrah Udvardi (2014) in his article urban development and environmental injustice in Bangalore he talks about the environmental injustice in urban city which the people are affected by industry pollution. According to him the environment impact in urban areas is done by the industries and factories because where the factories and industries pollutes the environment of urban.

1.4: Research Question:

The present study attempts to answer the following central question: How have the phenomenon and characteristics of environmental injustice, and the idea of Environmental Justice, been constructed, contested and “operationalised”? An answer to the above is integral to answering a set of related questions as well, which are:

- What assumptions and interests are embodied in Environmental Justice frameworks and the claims coming from them about the character and extent of environmental injustice?
- Who are the affected people?
- Who is the responsible for environmental injustice? Who involved?

1.5 Objectives:

My objective is to understand the historical origin of environmental justice and to investigate the meaning of environmental justice; did the meaning of justice give to justice to the nature? And also did human act as human being to the nature? To analyse the feature of environmental justice movement in India what are the environment threat to the people and what is the reason environmental movements emerged in India. My objective is to give justice to environment through participation in environmental justice decisions making. And what will be the possible things to reduce the negative impact of environment where people have facing various kinds of problem in their life.

1.6: Methodology:

This study will be based on historical descriptive and analytical review of the collected data. In order to assure the quality of my sources, documents are evaluated through some criteria in keeping with accepted historical research. The chief source of collection of data is from secondary sources. Secondary literature reviews refer to a research method and critique of research conducted by other researchers. The secondary sources used in this research includes reports and documents of environmental issues, conferences on environment, text books, journals, articles, newspapers, periodicals, and web resources.

CHAPTER II

The concept of Environmental Justice

The concept of environmental justice

2.1: Defining environmental justice

When we think in a proper manner what exactly do we consider 'justice' of environmental justice? And what is the relationship between nature and human beings? Do human beings address the nature in correct way? To those who say about the environmental justice and ecological justice focused on the environmental justice and did the concept of 'justice' understand? These are the question which we have to Clearfield for the justice. More than two decade the activist and academic of environmental justices movement in USA and as a globally discussing the meaning of justice. But the discussion has not given adequate answer something has missing with their discussion about the justice. Many scholar talk about the justice but they are rarely applied to the environmental justice movement, they gave much emphasis on social equality to the people but they did not applied so much the idea of justice to the environment. Environmental justice movements emerged because of injustice to the people for the commercial development and for developing the nation through destroying the nature and exploiting the natural resources for which people were living in danger. Many environmentalists emerged like Even Maria Guadalupe Moog Rodrigue¹ also talk about the indigenous Rights where the tribal people in brazil are not getting the human right which is injustice to the certain groups of people. A.j.williams² maintained social inequality and distributive goods which explain the injustice to the certain people and advance people deprive the lower people. And also he explains the distributive good which is necessary for human beings. In political theory justice has also justified with the distribution of goods by John Rawls but the distribution theories cannot applied in the environmental justice movement because it is to understand only justice and injustice where civil society face the problem. Irish young, nancy and Axel Honneth also argue the justice on maldistribution which focused on the individual and social recognition are key elements of attending justice. Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum also developed a theory of justice which both focused on the capacities for individual to give fully function on their chosen life. The distribution of good dose not only focused on to disdributive goods but it also focused how the transform

¹ Maria Guadalupe Moog Rodrigue 2002 " indigenous right in democratic brazil", Human Right Quarterly. Mary land, vol, 24, no 2, pp. 488.

² A.J. Williams myers 1983 "social inequality and distributive Goods" , Biological difference, new York Journal of black studies, vol. 13, pp.399-402.

into individuals and communities. Many contemporary theories also participate on theory of justice, for Fraser participation is the 3rd leg of triad which includes of distribution of goods and the recognition. Nussbaum and Amartya Sen also participated in justice whom the key of political capability is the necessary for the people to function on individuals as well as communities. All these theory of justice has not been fully applied but little bit they applied for the environmental justice movement. Most discussion on maldistribution is for the poor communities and also for the indigenous communities. Some examiners of environmental movement and the concept of environmental justice focused on the importance of justice and the participation, Shrader³. And many theories focused on the issues of recognition for the purpose of getting just distribution on the individuals and communities. There no proper explanation and also there no comprehensive exploration on environmental justice movement which they used of justice for goal. Despite all these concept of justice give some idea about the environmental justice movement so it includes on the environmental justice. Contemporary theories of justice like Young, Fraser, Amartya Sen and Nussbaum influence on their own concept but it should give more attention on justice. Environmental justice movements survey, represent and also demand justice for fair distribution, political recognition, capabilities and all the function for the individual as well as communities. Most of these movements are broad, inclusive and pluralism likewise their concept and debate of justice based on individual distributive and also for the survival of the communities functioning. The work on environmental justice does not concern about on the natural world outside human impact and those who are working for the ecological justice are not give much attention to those who raised the voice for movements about the environmental justice. There are certain expectations from ecological justice scholar who try to bring the bridge environmental and ecological justice⁴. However the fact is that they does not address properly for the work of environment justice and even to the ecological justice worker. I want to say about the difference between environmental and ecological justice by using the word of justice because both concept are sorts of issues and relationship because many movement try to bridge the gap in their actions, like indigenous people and movements do for their food security and due the climate change. The question is that whether we can apply the concept of

³ Shrader , Kristin , environmental justice : creating equality, reclaiming Democracy, oxford university press, 2002, p-288.

⁴ Bredan Gleeson and low, justice society, and nature : an exploration of political ecology, psychology press, 1998.

justice and the debate of justice on the both issues, environmental risk is on human being and also the relationship between human communities and wildlife nature. We can draw parallels between notion of justice as capability of human beings, participation, politics recognition, and distribution in both human beings and the wildlife realms. Both the notions and tools can be use in environmental and ecological justice. If environmental and ecological justice addressed in a proper way through using in a board language of capabilities, recognition, distribution and procedural justice, then it can implement a large frame and that could be a good concern both sets. Liberal theorist also discuss on justice and distribution to the natural world but it is not for the environmental and ecological justice rather they applied the concept of justice and distribution to expand liberal and distribution notion of justice for the future generation of human beings as well as for non human nature. It helps for the distribution of justice to the communities but it was not adequate in their concept and definitions about the justice. In order to define the environment justice we have to know first what exactly all about the justice, without knowing the meaning of justice it will be difficult to judge or to say justice should give everyone. Many justice examiners have come up with different definition for justice and distribution but yet to give proper definitions about justice because it is all about the individuals and to the communities but there is lack of defining about the environmental justice by them. Its important do know that when the nature is in a poor conditions it will affect on human population, the environment impact which have high risk for the living beings which includes to the non human beings too. More than two decades the environmental justice has been discussing and debating but no one has given adequate explanation rather it argued with one another. In USA environmental justice is one of the most fastest and successful sectors which the form as a group, movements and network for the concern of environmental justice. The environmental justice cover at least two problems like the antitoxics movements and the environmental movement which against the environmental racism. Melosi⁵ has illustrated things which minorities face problem in their life like sewage and municipal waste has been thrown near the minorities place and to the politically less powerful groups since Rome, ancient Greece and Egypt Melosi discussed by pillow . Recently antitoxics movement started with the reaction of community to toxin at Love Canal and the attendant growth of awareness and dangers of unregulated toxic waste dumps in communities. The dumps site and situations like Love Canal -pollute communities and it's a threat for human health which is initial focus of the movement and this focus isn't

⁵ Melosi "equity, eco-racism and environmental history." Environmental history review ,1995.

stop. But the movement has cover more issues relating on environmental problem to human health it is not only on the industrial waste site but also the focused on municipal and hazardous waste dumps, nuclear waste, Pesticides, dioxin exposure, industrial pollutions and community sustainability and for brownfields redevelopment. There are lots of networks joint together the movement for the purpose of environmental justice the largest movement began with the Centre for Health, Environment, and Justice (CHEJ) it was started in 1982. But now there different networks are also focus on the environmental justice for example oil refinery pollution and the effects of semiconductor producer. The movement were against on the environmental racism which popularised the meaning of environmental justice focal on the environmental issues where the communities often faced the problem of environmental risk. The demand of environmental justice movement is for the distribution of environmental goods and bad in USA and as a globally. Environmental justice movement illustrate that it should not only concern on recognition, participation and capabilities but it should be concern on the environment justice where it will bring the justice to all. The environmental movement also show us the possibility way to use the concept of justice. In 1970s, The environmental justice movement also started in India as well because of injustice to the nature, people and due the climate change. The movements want to preserve the forests from destroying the nature and exploitation of natural resources as well as for the lower groups injustice for the survival. All these movements want to be clean environment and for good health in the earth which is concern for human beings and for also non human lives.

2.2 : Environmental justice approaches

Many social movements emerged has always been taking note of the development of environmental movements and concern about the environmental justice for the protection of ecological in balance and the causes of environmental problem but no one has given right direction to save the environment. They only talk about what are the causes of the environmental problem which human being face the consequences of exploitation the natural resources and destroying the nature. As a result many different schools and lines of thought have emerged for explanation of the movements. According to theorist an individual act differently when the form of collective group. Herbert Blumer⁶, maintains that social movements have positive aspects to break the routine of normal institutional behaviour. To

⁶ Blumer, Herbert 1951 " collective Behaviour" in A.m. L e,(ed), principles of sociology, new York, barnes and noble, pp 67.

Durkheim⁷, parsons⁸ and smelser⁹, says that structural strain is one of the major problem of growth of social movements. The sociologist, growth of social movements to the felt need of collectivity, but they are not much concern about the other social movements like the historicity of the movements therefore they are often criticized. The relative deprivation approach, on the other side has tries to elaborate social movements in terms of relative deprivation. Marx and Engels¹⁰ recognised that dissatisfaction with the status quo was not determined by absolute conditions alone but by relative expectations. According to Aberly¹¹ relative deprivation is a negative discrepancy between legitimate expectation and actuality. All these approach supporters focus on resource bases as organization money and other resources that led for the development of social movement. The theory of resources of mobilization focuses on organizational structure yet, there is no action on the process. However, it can be criticized resource mobilization theory in light of the view that organization is not always necessary for development of social movement, and organisation lead to institutionalization which made the movement routinised, thus the movement loses the enthusiasm and often lead to the failure of the movement. The above explanation which hold true about the social movements but in general it does not hold the true and not explaining in a proper way about the environmental movements. The proper explanation is rooted in Marxist writings. Their understanding on human beings and nature relationships led to a number of approaches and tries to explain the environmental problems. Leiss focused on the technology role in mastering both the external world of nature and the people. David Lee The environmental crisis is evidence of the human nature of the Weird and the biggest obstacle in the way of human liberation as one. Unlike the critical theorists, who Focus on the disposition of human nature, and the Orthodox Marxists focus on the environment Problems arising from the exploitative nature of capitalism and the revolutionary change of Production relationship can provide a solution for this. The social environment approach though draws from the ideas Marxist and Engels seeks to achieve a balance in nature, process, and diversity and spontaneity. Mooray Bookchin¹², advocated for an ideal society which will remove the system of hierarchies in society as well as in nature. The socialist ecology criticized the ideas of socialist societies as ideal society and advocated for an ecological socialism and for the

⁷ Durkheim, E 1933, The division of labour in society.

⁸ Parsons, T, 1969, politics and social structure, new York, free press.

⁹ Smelser, N 1963, The theory of collective behaviour, new York.

¹⁰ Marx and engels, 1973 selected letters.

¹¹ Aberly, 1996, the peyote religion among the Navaho, Chicago: Aldine

¹² Bookchin, M " the concept of social ecology' cited in merchant 1992

socialist ecologists, socialism has failed to address the environmental crisis. And thus promote thought for environmental socialism Reconstructive O' Conner thus maintain Thus stressed that the ecological the crisis is rooted in the political economy. Criticized socialism that industrial growth Led model in an environmental disaster. O'Connor bring brings a new form Socialism, eco- socialism with ecological commitment to democracy, and internationalism Ways to overcome bilateral local versus state control and management. Bill Devall¹³ talks about two kinds of environmentalism i.e. reformist and the revolutionary. For Devall deep ecology emerged out of an ecological consciousness, according to him the deep ecology is concern about the reformist environmentalism but to accommodate them in the basic criticism in the dominant Model. He takes the viewpoint that the radical environmental problems are the symptoms of some deeper Reasons rooted in the structures and cultures of communities. The approaches to environmentalism discussed was to help us to understand the basic thing of environmental problems and how human beings can protect the environment but the rise of environmental problems there is need of adequate explanation for environmental problems which human being need to understand about the exploitation of nature. The environmental problems became worse in western industrial nation began to rise after the end of second world war, reaching high point during the late 1960s. In 1970s the environmental problems become more concern and to stop the worsening situation of environmental problems. Analysis of twenty years of destroying the nature by Dunlap and Scaree¹⁴, indicates that many American citizens has increasingly view on the environmental injustice and discussed about the environmental problems as threatening their health and the nature. Jehlicka,¹⁵view on the concern about green environment in Western Europe, according to him it is a serious concern about the ecological conditions.

The post materialism thesis says that the public environmental is not restricted to the advanced western industries countries because the environmental injustice is responsible for everyone or global and explains about the environmental concern values on certain groups of western societies and This thesis is advocated by Ronald F. Inglehart.¹⁶

¹³ Devall, Bill ' the Deep ecology movement' in merchant (ed) 1996

¹⁴ Dunlap and Scarce, 1990, ' The polls: trends, environmental problems and protection' in public opinion Quartely, 55: 651-6.

¹⁵ Jehlicka, p 1992, 'environmentalism in Europe 'paper presentation to the British sociology conference, April.

¹⁶ Inglehart, r 1977, the silent revolution: changing values and political styles among public, Princeton university press, princeton.

Abraham Maslow and Inglehart propose that the economic worries where the older generation experienced during great depression and the also the two nation began to fight each other which affect in economy and also because of war it allowed to the people to destroy the nature in order to maintain the financial security and also to fulfilment of individual needs. The ideas of benefits individuals and needs of individuals make less promotion of economic growth and more destroying the nature.

Brechin and Kempton,¹⁷ criticized the post materialist thesis which the thesis says that the public environment concern should not blame only to the advanced western industrial countries because it exist on global scale. Both provided two types of evidence to support this Argument large-scale environmental grassroots level activity and two transnational Polls. They concluded that environmental protection should not be simplified It is seen as a product of the physical transformation after the values are even more complicated Emerging phenomenon from multiple sources in a richer and poor countries alike. The new middle class thesis is also like post materialism but little different from post materialism because it emphasis on social location of those adopted on environmentalist ethic. The main problem of post materialism thesis is they did not made clear where the post materialist values came from or originated from, that is the different from the middle class thesis.

Peter Berger¹⁸, indicates that new middle class is the most prone to Enjoy the fruits of the positive regulatory functions of the new social movement in activity Universities and government departments , regulatory agencies and pressure groups research Conference and travel grants etc. So it is not surprising that members of the new Middle class constitute the bulk of support for the Department of Environmental Protection, The women's movement, anti- nuclearism etc.

Steinmets,¹⁹ However identify two major difficulties he is trying to explain the new Social movements such as environmental protection, in terms of the emergence of a new middle class. Firstly, he noted that recent research indicated that the social structure of new social Movements are more diverse than admitted by the interpretation of the class. Secondly he Notes that even if can support the dominance of a new middle class empirically, and this may indicate that this group is simply better able to recognize and mobilize Opinion about

¹⁷ Brechin and Kempton, 1994 ' global environmentalism : a challenge to the post materialism thesis' in social science quarterly 75 , pp 245.

¹⁸ Berger, p. 1986 the caoitalist revolution, new York.

¹⁹ Steinmetz, G 1994 regulation theory,post Marxism and the new social movements , in comparative study in security and history , pp 176.

problems such as environmental degradation of stakeholders on an equal footing but Bad endowed the lower classes . As it happens, the sectors of the middle class likewise more than representation in many of the old social movements another that they have a guide Resources (flexible time, leadership, and skill, etc.) that allow them to participate more actively. In order to explain the rise on new environmental movement the new approach also emerged i.e. Regulationist and political closure approach. This approach Attempts to explain the rise of environmental awareness and action by identifying Tensions in the political systems of some European countries. According to this perspective It is said that the new social movements have arisen as a reaction against the defensive State interference in the daily lives of ordinary citizens - what Habermas “The colonization of the life world” .

Habermas²⁰ distinguishes social categories Movements: libertarian, and resistance and withdrawal. He puts the feminist movement in the first category and the second category is environmental movements . For Habermas , the ecological movement is part of a broader swath of new Political activity , share a common defence of life and articulated such criticism Of growth . In contrast to the prevailing social democratic politics shapes, and the case In the first place is not one of compensation that the state can provide care, but the defence and restoring endangered ways of life.

The welfare state has created from diseases Personalise and socialization through specialty operations. The core of non- productivist Young and middle-class and well-educated, and get him or at least respond to Concessions on offer, the experience of these diseases are more severe and the most sensitive of its existence. Ability to recognize decolonization process stems from its response to environmental problems and complexity.

Goldblatt²¹ is the opinion of Jurgen Habermas, according to him Habermas did not explained the origins of ecological movement rather than force his argument because he focus on the contemporary environmental policy, and it is absolute wings like the green groups or parties. But Goldblatt believes that Habermas tried to explain why these elements of Environmental movement gained their perception of the world by linking Environmental policy to defend the world of life.

According to Goldblatt, Habermas Explain his vision of the world to protect the environment does not constitute a radical explanation for the environmental movement in particular. In

²⁰ Habermas, 1987 heory of communicative action, vol 2, Cambridge , polity press.

²¹ Goldblatt, 1996 social theory and the environment.

light of Goldblatt, contemporary forms of It cannot be attributed to environmental degradation as they are only one reason Resulting from economic, demographic , cultural and political reasons interaction .

Beck²², Argued that the spread of new chemical weapons, nuclear energy, and the most Biogenetic techniques, it has recently launched a series of new risks and to those who follow they are the one who create the risk. Out of the criticism of mainstream environmental protection that focus on Wildlife conservation, reduce pollution and reduce population growth, environment Justice approach involves met through equitable distribution of basic needs And the use of natural and social resources and freedom from environmental effects Misuse, and scarcity and pollution.

Peter Wenz, ²³Environmental justice is concerned with problem of equal distribution justice . We have seen that Economic growth and development projects oriented to take advantage of people generally a small section while the rest of others are not only deprived of it, but also often adversely affected. Thus environmental justice should focused on the environmental laws and policies that must represent the principle of environmental justice should agree by everyone for the responsible about the environmental justice.

Collin et.al²⁴, in their studies on environmental racism that People of color suffer from unhealthy influence of toxic waste and garbage . In This point of view arise because of the split in the planning of housing and community Development and environmental planning.

Robert bullard²⁵, Similarly talks about environmental injustice in the United States Environmental regulations uniformly not benefited all segments of society. People Color are disproportionately affected by industrial toxins on their jobs and own Neighbourhoods. For Pollard 's racism plays a major factor in environmental planning and decision-making . It is enhanced environmental racism by the government and the legal, economic, political and military institutions, and provides all levels of racist whites of the category with an advantage in access to healthy physical environment. In his words: Whether through negligence or conscious institutions and communities design

²² Beck 1992, risk society: towards a new modernity, Germany.

²³ Wenz, peter, 1996 ' the importance of environmental justice' in merchant Carolyn,

²⁴ Collin et al 1995, ' environmental racism : a challenge to community development' in journal black studies, vol 25. No 3 january.

²⁵ Bullard, Robert 1993 ' environmental racism and the environmental justice movement ' in bullard (ed) confronting environmental racism, boston south press.

Color in ghettos neighbourhoods in urban areas, in “pockets of poverty in the rural areas”, or economically Reservations poor Americans face some of the worst Environmental destruction in the country. Clearly, it was racial discrimination. He did not rush out of existence in the 1960s. While some significant progress and presented during this decade, people of color continue to fight for equal Treatment in many areas, including environmental justice. Agencies in each Levels of government, including the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), have done a poor job protecting people of color , from the scourge of the population and industrial Infringement. And therefore it has to convince uphill battle wide judges, juries and government officials and policy makers that racism exists in the protection of the environment, implementation, and policy formulation. There is a need to understand that the environmental justice cannot be solved without social justice.

Winova Laduke²⁶, Maintained that the most affected groups of between North America Group and Native Americans, who lived to moral accountability for Natural Law. They relied on the world lives for sustenance, according to Natural Law. The reciprocity between Native Americans and sustainable nature Communities that is contrary to the industrial model of capitalist accumulation. While Raises the devastating impact of energy development in these communities for the issue, Laduke shows how companies of uranium and coal mining used Indians labours on their own Territory, but left them with bad diseases like lung cancer and skin cancer. The shift from nuclear energy for Hydropower many North American and Canadian tribes affected. In the late 1970s four of the ten largest coal mining sector in the country was on Indian land, and 100 percent of the all uranium production controlled by the federal government comes from Indian reserves. Beverly says that the environmental justice movement aimed at the ways in which certain groups of color in American societies bear the disproportionate brunt of harmful environmental practices. Beverly said that united state federal agencies accused the appropriate laws historically failed to address these forms of discrimination.

Michael Benson and Shery Cable ²⁷says that emerging in 1980s the community based on Grass-roots environmental organisation because when the environmental injustices arise the citizen know that state is failing to protect their lives and property from environmental pollution and the pollution make to face the problem in their lives.

²⁶ Laduke,winova ‘ from resistance to regeneration’ merchant 1996.

²⁷ Sherry cable and Michael benson, 1993 , ‘ acting locally: environmental injustice and emergence of Grass-roots environmental organisations’ in social problems, vol 40, no 4 , November.

2.3: Environmentalism in India

The social movement in India concern on environment it begins during 1970s and thereafter. The approach of social movements reflected in the writings on mahatma Gandhi and some romantic poets in Hindu and other vernacular languages, the analysis of social movements is all about the environment justice and concern about the human beings lives which is affected by destroying the forest. The social movements like chipko movement opened a new chapter to protect the nature and also increase activism in the social science. The last two decades many social science researches have shown tremendously. Modern environmental movements especially Chipko movement and the Narmada Bachao Andolan as well as fight over natural resources like water, fisheries and forest have found in the place of social science research in India. Many scholars turned out to understand about the ecological changes. Some studies focused on social and environmental problem of colonial state interference, which effect on the tribal people lives.

According to Ramchandra Guha he chipko movements is all about peasant movement where people fight against on the state intervene on forestry. Bandopadhyay and shiva²⁸, Maintaining development activity in India has marched on resource Intensive path which is the colonial legacy. The demands of its resources process Undermining the productive capacity of natural resources and created severe ecological Instability. For Bandopadhyay and Shiva, the environmental movement came up with the response by the people is for the new threat which they want is for their survival and also demand for the nature protection in order to support their life.

Baviskar²⁹, mainly focused on the tribal conflict on the government which the state sponsored for the development. She studies on Madhya Pradesh tribal people where the states dominate the people for development by destroying the forest and the natural resources. These tribal people have strong relationship with nature but due to development they have been threatened by the state development.

²⁸ Bandopadhya, J and Shiva V , 1998' political economy of ecological movements' in EPW (economic and political weekly, june .

²⁹ Baviskar, 1995, in the beley of the river, tribal conflict and development in Narmada valley, Delhi.

CHAPTER III

Environmental Justice

Movements in India

Environmental Justice movements in India

The environmental movement in India emerged because of injustice to the people by the companies for a few years profits and also for the dam project which affect the livelihood of the people because the people dependent on nature produce and collecting the nature produce for generation. The movements also emerged due to the climate change during ancient people are not consent about the environment because the environment was healthy but now due to the development the nature has been destroying for more than two decades for which the environment impact is facing by the people with different kinds threat of environment. And also environmental justice movements emerged for the protection the forest and to conserve natural resources.

3.1: Narmada Bachao Andolan

Narmada Bachao Andolan is one of the most powerful environmental justice movements in India; it was started in the year 1985, against the development project for construction a huge Dam on the Narmada river. Narmada is a largest flowing west river in India which support different kinds of people with distinguished culture and tradition vary tribal people inhabited in the forest. The tribal people lost thousands of acres forest and agriculture for constructing the dam; the dam will displace 250.000 people therefore, this mass movement fight for rehabilitation of those people. The World Bank invested US\$450 million in the Sardar Sarovar Dam. In 1991 anti dam movement against and approach to the World Bank to stop funding on Sardar Sarovar Dam construction. This project is a multi core which will generate huge revenue for Indian government. The Narmada valley development plan is of the most challenging plan in Indian history. According to this project it will produce 1450 megawatt (MW) of electricity and it will also provide pure drinking water to 40 million people covering thousand of villages and towns. The two dams i.e. tawa and Bargi has been completed and the others are under construction, but the opponents are against on the project says that it will devastate human lives and biodiversity by exploiting thousands of acres of forests and agriculture land. On the other hand thousands of people will deprive their livelihood due to the construction of dam. Narmada people believe that the water and energy could be provided to the people through advance technological means, and that will also help to save ecological and it will be beneficial for everyone.

Narmada Bachao Andolan movement led by one of the social activist leader Medha Patkar now the movement has been turned out into international protest and this environmental movement gaining support from many NGO'S all around the world. The protester of Sardar Sarovar dam are agitating the issues through mass media, rallies, silent protest and hunger strike. In 1994 the hunger strike began and ends after 14days by the protester including Medha Patkar because police arrested the hunger striker and then government promises that a complete review of the project and the strike ends. A months later no steps has been taken towards a comprehensive review the homes and belongings 40 Adivasis families are wash away. The NBA announces that unless the review process begins several activists including Medha Patkar will drown themselves in Narmada on the 6th of August. The actions described sacrifice by drowning. As the world media present on the dam site the government inbox the official secret act restricting the movement of the press. The police launch a hunt to Medha Patkar and others. Thousands of women supporters are jail but key activist succeed avoiding arrest.

The strong protests not only made impact on local people but also the protests influenced famous Indian celebrities Amir Khan has supported Narmada Bachao Andolan . he said that he only want for rehabilitation to those who rendered homeless and he request to the common people to take part in the movement to bring the best possible solutions for the movement.

3.2:The Chipko environmental justice movement in India

The chipko movement, started in 1970's the movement was non violent movement which aims to protect and to conserve trees and forest which has being destroyed. The word chipko means 'embrace' as the villagers hug the trees and protect from cutting down by the wood cutters. This movement is based on Ghanaian philosophy where they can achieve the goal through in a peaceful manner. It rises up a strong against on cutting down the trees and destroying the natural resources of the forest and also cutting down the trees makes ecological in balance. The first chipko movement was started in chamoli district under Uttarakhand state of India in the year 1973. Thereafter the movement spread to other parts of the country where many people against of cutting down the trees and destroying natural resources of the forest. There is one famous story of one girl name Amrita Davi who sacrifices her life while trying to save the tree from wood cutter in her village. The village was under the rule of local Maharaja, who wants to build a palace for his family. So he

ordered to his servants to bring wood from forest nearby his village. When a wood cutter arrived the village forest to cut down the trees the girl Amrita Davi and her friends jumped near by the trees and she hugged tree not to cut down. She said to the wood cutters if they want to cut the trees cut her first before cutting down the trees but the servant have to obey the master he was helpless the wood cutter cut down the tree and Amrita died on the spot. The incident inspired many rural women, and launched similar movement in other parts of the state in 1970's.

3.3: The silent valley movement in Kerala

The Silent valley is the people's movement that save a forest in the state of kerala. It was in the late 70's when the silent Valley project was converted into a major environment versus development controversy. The planned project was to build a dam over the Kuntipuzha River in the district of palghat which is the least developed area of kerela state .As it flows through the valley ,the river drops 857 meters, making the valley beautiful for generating electricity. Those who were in favour of the project argued that it would produce 240 MW of power , irrigate 10,000 hectares of land and offers more than 2000 jobs.The state government of kerela argued that the dam can damaged some hectares of land that will be the 10% of the ecosystem although environmental safeguards will prevent the rest .but many non-governmental organisations strongly fight against the project and advised the state government of kerela to yield . they claimed that the whole valley will be damaged by the dam that will devastate its biodiversity .the climax of the conflict of silent valley started with the report of the taskforce of the National council for environmental planning and conservation (NCEPC).In 1976 ,the NCEPC selected a taskforce under the chairmanship of the renowned environmentalist Zaffer Fatehally in order to study the ecological and environmental problems of the western ghats.Based on its report, which stated, that the taskforce feels very strongly should be throw out and the area proclaimed a Biosphere Reserve. The NCEPC advised the state govt of Kerala to stop the construction of SVHP. If the state govt go forward with the SVHP, the NCEPC recommended some precautions for the security of the area. the involvement of the NCEPC failed to evoke a positive response from the kerela government undesirable affect from the adaptation of the silent valley into a hydroelectric project were first the state faced many climatic conditions by the deforestation, secondly the protection of forests was needed for research purposes ,control of pests etc. The silent spring turn into the foundation of environmental protest throughout the country and became the first major India's environmental movement. The achievement of the

silent valley movement became the motivation for the same agitations ,like narmada bachoa andolan ,protest against tehri dam etc. The silent valley was a fight between the then P.M Morarji Desai ,the state government of kerala and the environmentalist.in 1978,Desai made agreement regarding to the performance of a legislation to ensure the necessary safeguard .however, some NGOs which is led by the kerela sastra sahitya parishath strong against the project. the NCEPC repeated its advice that the silent valley forests should be protected in their entity the international union for conservation of nature (IUCN)adopted a resolution urging the state to preserve silent valley . Finally in the month of December 1980 the state government of Kerala announced the fragmentation of the project .the silent valley was announced as national park the kerela sastra sahitya parishath which is the largest popular organisation in Kerala which connects serious attention on this project has never take part in anti-developmental role ,it only pleased that.

3.4: Save Mahan movement

Save Mahan movement is where local people want their Rights and the forests Right Act (2006). The local people of Madhya Pradesh were opposing the companies of Essar and Hindalco were these two companies want to mine for coal for that they have to destroy the forests and have to displace people. In this movement the local people want their right to live in their own land; due to the coal mining the forest has been destroying and displacing the local people. Over 14, 190 lives in that area where the coal mining is situated and the local people dependent on the Mahan forest for their livelihood and natural produce. They will face the threat of an absolute wipe out by coal mining and its going to be displaced from their natural habitat. According to local community is that fair to destroy the oldest forest for coal? Mahan is their home not the powerful companies, the companies cannot forced them to displace is our home. They for support because they said that it's our forests, our nature and now our people need your support for our lives. They cannot let powerful companies to displace them where the existence of a community. People of Mahan come up together to reclaim their rights and Mahan sangharsh samiti (MSS) formed in 2103 for the purpose to protect the forests and land from coal mining. The MSS has been expanded to 11 villages and the MSS is supported by KC Deo minister of tribal affairs and also civil society groups supported to MSS. The Mahan Sangharsh Samiti also organised rallies and meetings for the awareness of their rights in their region. But the member of MSS has been harassed and they have been offer bribed every other day. And the indigenous people's signature copied fraudulently for illegally to take the coal from their land in Mahan. The MSS members

threaten by the companies for raising the issue; companies told them to leave the forest. People Mahan people are fighting for their right for Forests Act because this law is implemented for everyone so it should ensure their rights and it should respect the law. The indigenous people need forest to live not for mine of coal; the companies want to wipe out all the forests for a few years profit. If the companies wipe out where they will depend for their livelihood because in Mahan forest they have collecting variety of forest produce for generation and now the forest belong to the companies, we don't have right on it said by one member of MSS. The mining in Mahan forest will affect the life people who always dependent on the forest produce ,because the companies is going to destroy the forest for the coal mining so unless companies stopped it will affect the life of people who live in Mahan forest.

CHAPTER IV
Environmental
Justice Movements in
India: An Analysis

Environmental justice movements in India: An Analysis

The environmental movement emerged in India is all because of injustice to the indigenous people and others group as well as the nature. Many environmental movements arise in order to secure their life and to protect the nature which the development projects intervene in their life. The development projects make the people homeless, taking away the human right and also destroying the nature of tribal people and other groups of people's forest which they face the consequences in their life. Thus way the environmental movements arise in India is to get their rights and also to save the nature because the tribal people are strong relationship with nature not only that they depend on the natural resource for their livelihood. So they want immediate withdrawal from destroying the nature and to protect their life from environmental pollution.

4.1: Narmada Bachao Andolan

The Narmada Bachao Andolan movement is all about asking their land right by the indigenous people where the Sardar Sarovar Dam makes them suppress in their life and also threatened them for destroying the natural resources. For the construction of dam in Narmada many tribal people has lost their lives, land right and became homeless. Without the tribal people participation on decision making for the development and for the utilization of natural resources the project has started. Now the people are facing problems to stay in their land and for the survival. The Sardar Sarovar Dam has put into trouble of Narmada people because the people who are affected for the construction of dam are yet for rehabilitation. This movement is one of the massive mass movements who give pressure to development project companies for their rights and to give justice for the tribal people. The development should be done for purpose of national growth but it should not be violate the environmental laws rather it should do according to the laws for which people will get the justice. Same as in this movement the government are violate the environmental law according to Indian constitutional Article 21 in 1987 on Narmada project because it didn't take the full measurement for the environmental impact. In this movement the tribal people against the world bank in order to stop the financing the project because the tribal people believe that due to loan the project has started and also it can stop the project when the World bank stop funding on project. Many conflict took place in this movement and most controversial and debate movement in contemporary India. Gradually it became legal issues and concern for the environmentalist. No other river

project in the world has ever been complain for a decades as like Sardar sarovar Dam because in this project many controversy and debate occur for the concern of the people and also for the environment. During 1980s it widely spread against the project by the people for human right and conservation for natural resources as well as for the better living standard. Because of this project many tribal families has been wash away by water. More than 40 families of Adivasis has lost their lives and 250.000 has been displace because of the project. So now the people are asking human right to settle in their own land, protection for nature and to stop the dam construction. During 1980s the Narmada Water Dispute tribunal (NWDT) give the report about the displace people and it estimated 6,147 families but at the early 1990s it affected around 40,245 families has been report by Sardar Sagar project (SSP).

This report has emerged criticism on Narmada project and also came out with big controversial about the displace people. Thought the development project faced many conflict and controversies with the World Bank and the ecological issues but the project did not stop for the construction of demand and it cannot say that who is the winner whether the project companies or the indigenous people of Narmada. But in order to save the tribal people lives the companies should look into the matter of displace people and the solution will bring through rehabilitation. In 2013 thousands of people took out a rally in Bhopal to against the Madhya Pradesh government for not providing those who affected by the five dam project with adequate rehabilitation entitlement. Jal Satyagraha by Narmada Bachao Andolan activist against the construction of Omkareshwar dam because this movement is also like the Narmada movement were the government did not allegedly provided the affected people with adequate rehabilitation, so the Narmada Bachao Andoland strongly against the Madhya Pradesh government for the construction of dam project.

4.2: Chipko movement

The chipko movement is an ecofeminist environmental movement it was started in 1970s; a group of Indian villagers in Uttar Pradesh region of the Himalayas formed a group of women to protect the forests from deforestation. The local forest has been using for the sources of timber and wood for cooking, so when we explored in the relation between the nature and woman section it means that women were dependent on the resources of the forest. But during 1970s the local government body has threatened to change the pattern as it was considered a new idea of forestry practices that would be relinquish to other local corporation for the forest controlled on the basis of contracts which the corporation would develop a

logging industry. Because of changing the pattern of forestry practices the women and including some men organized a non-violent movement which followed the method of Mahatma Gandhi non-violence movement. Calling themselves the Chipko which it means “the tree hugger” in Hindi. In the protest the women, children joint their hands and surround the trees in the deforestation area. This protest has been spread in the other regions in the Himalayas where the same problem other region people are facing with the local government for the controlled over the forestry for the development. This movement is considered as one of the first organized environmental protest movements; others note that this movement is not for the deforestation but also for given authority to control the other outside local government because the villagers consider the forests is for commonly used for the resources. This movement can be viewed that they are protecting the economic and also for the livelihood for the villagers because they dependant on the forests resources. The women were not just opposed the government’s decision to allowed logging companies to take control over the forests but also they are opposition to the local man, husbands, brothers and fathers who supported to take control over the forests by the logging companies for the purpose of commercial development. In a broader sense the ecofeminists note that this movement is also involved in protest against the colonialism as well as the capitalism, because the protesting the trees it meant that the women have ability to control over the means of production and the resources used for women daily lives. According to the point of viewed ecofeminist interpretation of the Chipko movement include an analysing of the women material needs it means examining the women dependence on the trees for their daily lives survival they need to protect the trees in order to avoid from domination and oppression. According to this movement the ecofeminist want to encourage the humanity not to think over the domination of nature and also this movement show us the ecofeminist want to do this way to allows the women voice when human dominated nature for the use of commercial development. After viewed the point of this movement there is an important question arises that is whether the chipko movement is an environmental movement? Because viewing the ecofeminist position there is a need of clarification that which will be the higher priority for goals? Whether it is an important to protect nature from the domination of humans or we protect the nature from the domination by the patriarchal form of ideologies? Since the chipko movement against the control over the loggers companies which means against to the capitalism. The chipko movement helps us to show the different between the Deep ecology and the ecofeminist position because the ecofeminist pay attentions on the dependence by the local chipko women on the resources, So it is totally different from Deep ecology position. Because the

Deep ecologist would have supported the government in the establishing the trees and to protect the nature while the ecofeminist would prefer to preserve the nature and trees in forests available for them. The differences might makes us wonder but the ecofeminist decided to protect the forests for the environmental injustice or it will be the use of material resources for the survival?

4.3: The silent valley movement in Kerala

The silent valley movement is all about opposing government for construction of hydroelectric project dam. The project situated in one of Kerala's poorest regions was for the economic necessity for Kerala generating 500 million units of energy, irrigating 10,000 hectare and also providing employment for 3000 during the period of construction. In 1929 this project has sat down by an enterprising British engineer and identified the silent valley is one of the best potential site for the hydroelectric project in Kerala, he could not imagined that 50 years later this valley would be the most controversy. This valley is one of the wet evergreen forests in Indian and this valley itself is one of the few areas in India for the human habitation and intervention. In this valley wildlife, which has been eliminated from other countries are still alive and they still survive in this valley, like the tiger, the gaint squirrel, the nilgiri langur and the most valuable one of the two viable populations of the lion-tailed macaque live in this silent valley. The silent Valley movement continuing debate about the development that has already begun in India with the Chipko movement. The success of the movement to open a new model of development that ensures environmental sustainability and the rights of non-human world. Especially in Kerala , the movement created to aware on public that the development will bring the injustice to the nature and the development will harm the environment because the hydroelectric project dam will destroy the wet evergreen forest where other species of the planet live in harmony and also the people face the difficult for collecting the resources for their survival.

In short it will negatively affect the social and economic life of the next generations. The development versus monkey debate was most important issues whether non human can live on the earth and the victory of the cause of endangered species proved that even the non human beings have a right to live on the earth.

The tendency of the silent valley movement towards the left rewrote the Marxist idea of nature as a base resource to nature as a treasure that must be protected. The ideological divide within the Marxist party on the issue of Silent Valley reflection of the change in the idea of

development. It was a huge task imposed on Kerala Shastra Sahitya Parishad (KSSP) to educate the local people , who were influenced by the industrial benefits in the power project and also for the employment opportunities , about the importance of the rain forest that would be submerged .

The continuing struggle fight by (KSSP) and the various groups taught them first lesson is to protect the nature because if there is no protection of nature it will be difficult to protect our life in order to success the silent valley it should be influence the people to protest against on the environmental injustice in nearby places . This silent valley Movement has also contributed to the Marxists ecological activities in India, and also the follows the Gandhi 's ideas of non-violence .

The silent valley movement became one of the most important meeting place for various notion regarding development and the management of natural resources. The KSSP faced many challenged on this project the total areas of wet evergreen forests is 8952 hectare out of this the hydroelectric project dam covers only 830 hectare of the land. One of the foremost leader of Marxist party Against KSSP and did the argument on the issue of land because he was favour on the hydroelectric project dam and he argued that “this attitude is like saying the size of human heart is insignificant comparing the size of the whole body, and therefore the ruin of the heart will not affect the body”. All the debates give much active on the silent valley project movement through whole period and forced the people to think in favour of the nature. This movement make the people to think the importance of conservation of forest and also tell us the preserve the non human beings because non human can also live in the earth.

In January 1981 arising the public pressure, the fourth Indian prime minister Indira Gandhi declares that the silent valley will be protected. However when the people know that the area under the hydroelectric project area is not protected, hundreds of protester telegrams were sent to the central government. More pressure has been given to the government by reputed scientist, NGOs, intellectuals and ordinary citizens.

In 1983 the issue has been re-examines by the centre through a commission chaired by prof. M.G.K. Menon and the silent valley hydroelectric is called off and in 1985 under the prime minister of Rajiv Gandhi formally inaugurates silent valley national park. This movement has been went through lots of criticism but due to pressuring the central government the silent valley has been protected and recognised as national park. This movement has achieved protection under the hydroelectric project dam areas and the non human are free to live their

life in harmony in the forests which have to show the humanity by the people of Kerala region.

4.4: Save Mahan movement

Mahan is situated in Madhya Pradesh it is one of the oldest and largest sal forest in Asia continent. The local people are dependent on the Mahan forest for their livelihoods and there is a home for non human beings but the portion of this forest has been reserved for coal mining by Essar it is British company registered in United Kingdom. In order to establish the mine for coal, they have to cut down the trees or they need to destroy the forest and have to displace the local people who live in the areas. The multi company of Essar would destroy more than one thousand hectares of forest and the biodiversity that it supports, because of this company it is affecting 54 villages. And it would also affect thousands of people who depend on the forest produce and also it would affect the wildlife, water and air in the region.

Priya Pillai is a campaigner of Greenpeace India who has been helping the villagers for three years in Mahan to give rights protect their forest and to prevent the open cast coalmine development. But unfortunately she was threatened by unknown person not to intervene on the company. Priya Pillai also try to mark a new law which she have to travel to London to address British parliamentarians about her work in local Mahan communities but she has not been allowed to travel even though she have a legal travel documents she has asked to go home from airport, the refusal to travel London is order by the government of India according to her. The fight in Mahan is all about the rights of local people who live there and they depend on the forest for their survival and for their daily life purpose on forest produce. The local people are asking that due process is followed under Indian laws it should be local referendum and should consent from the local community. But these laws has not following according to law by the Indian government and now the government is trying to implement the new laws of environmental including the forest Right Act, that for protecting the forest from destroying. This kind of fight such as Mahan in India is critical. It's typical of how the Indian people will react when it comes to make important decisions about the forest, conservation, community rights and a sustainable way of sustainable development. According Priya Pillai as a Greenpeace member it's a responsible to save the nature and took look after the people who is facing the environmental injustice and to those who violate the environmental laws for their own benefits and she also says that to visit the British MPs was

neither to against the government of india nor the violation of laws of her country it is all about the environmental injustice.

Internationally, India is under a lot of pressure to provide strong commitments to address climate change, but it is drawn to the cheap and immediate benefits from coal despite the social and environmental became more cost to the people. Greenpeace are the responsible to check on the power of corporations and politicians. Greenpeace groups are fighting for the people who affect their life because of development process through destroying the forest and also they encourage local communities to support and also clean environment for the purpose of next generation. And Greenpeace campaigns such as the push to get pesticides out of our tea we have been successes through their efforts. This way the Greenpeace members have been attacking. The people of Mahan emerged together to reclaim their rights. In 2013 Mahan Sangharsh Samiti (MSS) was formed in order to protect the forests and land from coal mining. The Mahan people calming their rights, according to Forest Act (2006) entitles o decide for themselves about their rights. The coal mine company put into trouble for the survival, what the local people want is they have Right to sustain, Right to home and Right to live and also Right for Mahan. The Mahan people saying that what you would do if you home has been taken by someone else because everything is depend on the forest like for livelihood and for the survival.

According the people of Mahan the coal mining will destroy the forest, so they will not be able to sustain their life for long because their life is depending on the forest produce not only that the coal mining will displace thousands of people and there will be no where to live and to sustain their life which is injustice for the local people. So the people they want their right to live and also the wildlife need to preserve because they have right to live in the earth.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Conclusion

The environmental problem in India coupled with livelihood issues have led to environmental movements. Environmental justice movements have come to represent the resistance and proclamation of rights by local inhabitants to mega energy and infrastructure projects that are feared to endanger their livelihood and the local environment. In this studies how the people came forward for the environmental movements what are the issues that they faced for the survival. The local people who are living in danger life it has been threaten by the companies and for the project of dam because of the dam project the local people are displace and lose their lives for that reason in India the environmental justice movements has emerged for their rights and for the protection of environment. The companies and the government were not thinking about the environment impact before they decide for the project and for the local people. The decision making did not consent to the local people. The local people live in their own land for generation and now the projects displaced them from their home land. The indigenous people collecting nature produce from forest for generation has been destroyed by the dam project and for mine of coal which is injustice to the local people. The development for nation and for commercial development is needed but it should not only think for development rather it should look into the problems of the people. Many environmental justice movements in India emerged is for the climate change, displacement of the people and injustice to their rights. For example Narmada Bachao Andolan movements emerged for the displacement of the indigenous people from their own land and destroyed the forests which have affected their livelihood. The dam project injustice to the local people because they lose their forests which they collect forest produce since generations. The issues embedded in environmental justice conflicts have two unique characteristics. First, the issues in an environmental justice conflict are human rights oriented. Second, the issues of concern in environmental justice conflicts are framed in ways that highlight the complex connections between social inequality and ecological conditions. I have attempted to highlight some of these inconsistencies with the hope that these movements can benefit from this analysis and grow stronger in their fight for environmental justice. Therefore mutual processes in an environmental justice context need to be planned and managed in a manner that recognizes and is attentive to the unique characteristics of environmental justice conflicts. Traumatic histories of racial and economic discrimination, past procedural injustices, relationships of distrust, and the nature of environmental justice issues impact the potential for collaboration by limiting perceptions of incentives to participate, heightening concerns regarding process

fairness, and broadening the issues that need to be addressed. Recognizing and accommodating these realities through process management strategies can facilitate more effective collaborative processes in environmental justice conflict situations. Management strategies include heightening attentiveness to transparency, ensuring a facilitation staff that reflects the social diversity of participants, and providing time and space for the acknowledgement and discussion of past injustices. Collaborative processes in the environmental justice context may need to be broadened to accommodate the acknowledgement and discussion of past and current injustices in order to create a process that is meaningful to environmental justice participants and that addresses issues salient to them.

LIMITATIONS AND DIRECTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

This research was designed to identify the unique characteristics of environmental justice conflicts in India. As such, this work creates and introduces a new framework for assessing conflicts in environmental justice situations. Using the framework to assess and analyze a limited number of cases permits the impacts of the unique characteristics to begin to be unraveled and provides an informed starting place for future research. Four case studies were selected for this research. Given the limited number of case studies, not all variations of environmental justice conflicts were investigated. Therefore there remains a vista of further research on the topic of environmental justice Movements and conflicts in India

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