

The Environmental Issues in India

Dr. Sheela Shridhar

Assistant Professor, Govt. D B Girls PG Autonomous College, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Accepted: 25 Nov 2023

Published: 04 Dec 2023

Publication Issue

Volume 10, Issue 6

November-December-2023

Page Number

374-379

ABSTRACT

Environmental issue has risen in the last few years and affecting many sectors. More fundamentally, it influences the development of the economy and also the future of social life. Scholar's debate focuses on the macro level such as the effect of democracy or any political regime on environmental degradation and also the relations of corruption, democracy, and environmental degradation. The micro level such as people perception on the environment in the worldwide also become subject of discussion. What about India? Since the Reformation era, Indian people have expressed their thought on social, political and religious issues but rarely on environmental issues. This research is an exertion to dismantle the perception of the environment in India and it's sociological implication by using data from World Values Survey wave 5.

Keywords – The Environment, Perception, India, Democracy

Introduction

Environmental issue has risen in the last few years and has become public attention, ranging from state to groups of people with a varied background such as social activist, religious organizations or political elites. This cannot be detached from the emergence of environmental problems which caused by multiple factors that directly correlated to human behaviors, geographical conditions and other factors.

Economic development in Asia has confronted by severe environmental problems which might collide the future of the world. In a report, there were four main environmental problems such as poor water management, air pollution, deforestation or illegal logging, land degradation and climate change.

Awareness of the effect of the environment on human nowadays is raising because of the development of human consciousness on environmental degradation which caused by themselves. Factors that affect this degradation have assumed based only on the natural change at first, but then has shifted radically to the anthropocentric point of view which judge that human is the leading cause of environmental degradation. Human ego as the ultimate being and fine creature compare to others is the primary cause of this problems. This statement tends to exaggerate human capacity and conclude that they have the power to put in order of any other creatures.

Anthony Giddens, a prominent sociologist, said that the environmental conditions such as the raising of temperature to 46-Celsius degree in several countries, massive dryness and climate anomaly that happened around the world were caused by human interference and the development of global industry which brought massive destruction to their own surrounding habitat.

Resosudarmo mentions that based on research conducted by World Health Organization, the level of air pollution in 20 cities was so bad. At least one type of an air pollution in those cities was exceeding the WHO air pollution threshold. Another research has estimated that around 600 million citizens live in a high level of the sulfur dioxide polluted city, and around 1.25 billion people live in an extremely high level of the dust- polluted city. Furthermore, the high level of air contamination considerably as the primary cause of disease in society. Ostro in Resosudarmo (1994) said that many fatal cases had been found in Jakarta, a city with around 9 million inhabitants in 1990. At that time, there were 1,558 people died at early aged, 39 million suffered sore throat, 555 thousand suffered asthma, 12 thousand had bronchitis, and 125 thousand children also had a sore throat because of the high level of air pollution in the city. Therefore, based on those problems, we tried to portray how is the picture of environmental perception in India. We propose a question on how Indian general perception on the environment and is the perception vary in regards to gender and age group?

II. PERCEPTION TOWARDS ENVIRONMENT

Before the further exploration of environmental perception, it is important to understand the meaning of perception itself. Perception in psychology can be seen within two approaches which are conventional or functionalism and ecological approach. In general, conventional approach means as a collection of sensation, whereas ecological approach means that people are not creating a meaning individually from what they saw instead the meaning itself has its stimulus and available for any organism.

Paul A. Belletal. said that the forming process of perception begins when a person experiences a contiguity between the sense and environmental objects and end up with a reaction. Furthermore, Bell explains that the initial relationship between human and its environment is the physical contact between human and objects surrounding the environment. In this process, a perception has defined as a learning process or as a conscious or cognition process.

In general, the perception is determined by experiences and experiences is determined by a culture which also included the daily habit. Henceforth, regarding the changes of perception, it divides into two processes. First, a physiological change which causes by a physical process in nerve system. Second, psychological processes.

How is the development of the study of environmental perception? Environmental perception is not a brand new issue in social sciences. Several studies tried to look at people perception of the environment at the various level.

Research using World Values Survey 1990-2001 data shown that conventional point of view that the environmental perception is only high in the wealthy countries is incorrect. Preliminary findings from Gallup

survey in 24 countries demonstrated that there was a negative relationship between the affluence of a country and on how its people put their attention and perception on the environment. This finding also strengthened by the major conclusion that perception and environmental awareness was not related to the level of richness or in more advanced the level of affluence and post-material values.

Another study by WWF and LP3ES in 2013 shows people's perception on the environment. The survey was conducted in seven cities in India. The results demonstrated that several environmental problems were not caused by the geographical and natural factors, but in fact, it was caused by human's behavior, such as extracting and consuming natural resources irresponsibly and doing immoral action like corruption. This led to people's distrust of political parties who are related the problems.

III. DEMOCRACY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

Defining democracy in relations with environment is a timeless effort. There were several terms used as an identity of democracy and environment such as environmental democracy which known as a participatory and ecologically rational form of collective decision-making.

Various scholars have tried to examine the effect of democracy towards the environment. Some scholars believe that democracy reduces environmental degradation, even though other scholars seen the positive impact of democracy, it also has the adverse effect that might cause ecological problems such as deforestation.

The debate on this relation also laid on several arguments such as centralism or ecological dictatorship or decentralism or ecological democracy. Even though, in some point, democracy is not the ultimate value. It also possible that democracy might clash with other values in theory and practice.

The most crucial aspect of environmental concern is how people perceive their surrounding environment starting from their perceptions. Therefore, about democracy, looking for the environmental matter of a country is an alternative way to investigate the internalization process of democratic norms that can promote the growth public participation to produce democratic citizens, and affect the policy processes.

MacAndrews (1994), in his study, shows that academic and public attention to the environment recently happened in India, mainly related to the economic development started from the 1960s. This study revealed how the interrelation between politics and the environment, especially how a regime uses an environmental issue and how a contestation within groups and state at the time and after the fall of the New Order.

From several studies aforementioned, it was seen that there is an unexplored issue, especially on how environmental perception was constructed in India. This might result in a new insight on understanding the environmental problems in India.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The primary aim of this study is to find out the community perception of the environment in India. This research was using positivism paradigm and descriptive-quantitative method with secondary data as the main data source. In social research methods, this kind of study is known as the Secondary Analysis.

This research used World Value Survey data which was collected during 2016 – 2018 in India.

Regarding the source of data, from hundreds of questions that we reasked in the survey, only several questions related to this research. There were questions V104 until V113. These questions were related to perception of environment among Indian people.

The further step was to do the quantitative data analysis. The data processing was done by using specific software. Several steps were taken, such as an identification process on the possibility of missing data and also a categorization of the data. Further analysis was also used to identify the validity of the data, and the last step was descriptive statistics, especially frequency distribution as the primary tools for describing the perception of the environment.

V. THE ENVIRONMENTAL PERCEPTIONS IN INDIA

In 1995, there was a survey conducted by Gallup under the title Health of the Planet Survey. This survey came up with unusual findings. The main finding broke the common assumption that wealth always had a positive relationship with the environmental concern. Research showed that the institutional and economic problems in poor countries might be the cause of environmental degradation.

Public perception of the environment is more unexplored than other issues. Most Indian scholars put their foci on economy, politics and religious issues, such as a perception of candidacy in political rally or people perception on religious extremism. In 2006, studies conducted by world value survey and explore many aspects of values. The environment is one of the focus of the research.

By using cartesian point of view, economic growth is seen as the main problem of the nation in preserving the environment. The ecologist has put the development processes as the main factor that caused environmental degradation. This survey showed an inclination to the moderate trend. In general, 28.1 percent respondent said that preserving the environment was their priority even though it might deprioritize the economic growth, or at least submerged the growth. This type of thought appeared from the younger generation (30.7%) which were more adaptive to the issues.

Meanwhile, an intention on environmental preservation had also been arising. 67 percent of respondent said that they would set aside part of their incomes to restrain the destruction of the environment. In the meantime, only 25.7 percent expressed their disagreements. The indirect contribution was also part of the people's concern. In this case, the contribution is the increase in taxes. Even though the majority of respondents (54.8 percent) said that they might accept the rise in tax to prevent pollution and environmental degradation,

38.2 percent of the respondents expressed their disagreement. This condition might cause complication on how government makes a policy such as the use of mass transportation and the refusal of private vehicle taxes. Who is the responsible actor? For most of the respondents, the leading actor who should take the responsibility was the state or government. Therefore, the majority said their agreement that government is the actor in charge of reducing pollution without any impact on people's financial aspect.

In the context of problems in the environment, people perception can be seen through several aspects. The first element is of poor water quality.

66.7 percent of respondents affirmed that water condition in India is poor while only 21.2 percent claimed on the other way. Hundreds of young people convinced that it was a problem and on the contrary, older people felt that it was an ordinary condition.

The second aspect was poor air quality. Most people said that this was a serious and big problem and (75.3 percent). In more specific detail, both gender and group of ages also agreed that the air quality was very poor. This might be caused by the high pollution which leads to the climate change. The third aspect was poor sewage and sanitation. In this aspect, people saw that the wastewater and sanitation management was severely managed. Hence, there is a need to find a comprehensive solution (75.5 percent) and only 14.4 percent felt that this problem was not so serious. The fourth aspect was climate change issue which has been causing global warming. The majority of respondents have sufficient knowledge and awareness on this topic. 64.5 percent of respondents said that the climate change was quite severe and need to be tackled with full attention.

The fifth aspect was apperception on environmental condition which caused biodiversity loss. Most people believed that this loss should be put in priority (70.5 percent). The similar input can also be seen on the sixth aspect, which was the perception of pollution of river, lakes, and oceans.

The majority expressed that the pollution is very risky and might cause massive disease (68 percent).

Therefore, if we see these preliminary findings, Indian perception on the environment can be considered as generally high and positive. All genders and age groups showed the equal level of awareness.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Govindasamy A., India's Pollution Nightmare: Can It Be Tackled?, *Environ. Sci. Technol.*, 46, 1305–1306 (2012)
- [2]. Bajaj R., *CITES and the wildlife trade in India*, New Delhi: Centre for Environmental Law, WWF – India, 182 (1996).
- [3]. Divan S. and Rosencranz A., *Environmental law and policy in India, cases, materials and status*, 2nd edition, New York, Oxford University Press (2001)
- [4]. Geetanjoy S., Implications of Indian Supreme Court's Innovations for Environmental Jurisprudence, *Law, Environment and Development Journal*, 4(1), 1–19 (2008)
- [5]. Government of India (Department of Science and Technology), *Report of the (Tiwari) Committee for Recommending Administrative Measures and Legislative Machinery for Ensuring Environmental Protection*, New Delhi (1980)
- [6]. Milind K. and Gurusurthy R., The Causes and Consequences of Particulate Air Pollution in Urban India: A Synthesis of the Science, *Annual Review of Energy and the Environment*, 25, 629–684 (2000)
- [7]. National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, *Report of the Task Force to Evaluate Market Based Instruments for Industrial Pollution Abatement*, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi (1997)
- [8]. Padia R.G., Global Concern for Environmental Hazards and Remedial Measures', In: R.B. Singh and S. Misra (eds.) *Environmental Law in India Issues and Responses*, Concept Publishing House, New Delhi (1996)

- [9]. Das, R.C., Baral J.K., Sahu N.C. and Misras M.K., *The Environmental Divide - The Dilemma of Developing Countries* (1998)
- [10]. *Environmental Law*; S.C. Shastri; II Edition; Edition; Eastern Book Company (2005)
- [11]. Soli J., Sorabjee (Ed), *Law and Justice –An anthology*, Universal Law Publishing Company, New Delhi, 345 (2003)
- [12]. *Environmental Protection Law and Policy in India*; Kailash Thakur; Edition; Deep and Deep Publication Pvt. Ltd (2007)
- [13]. *Environmental Law and Policy in India*; II Edition; cases, materials and statutes; Shyam Divan Arnim Rosencrantz; Oxford India
- [14]. *Forest Laws, Wildlife Law and the Environment*; Sanjay Upadhyay, Videh Upadhyay; Edition; Lexis Nexis Buttersworthy (2002)
- [15]. Geetanjoy Sahu. "Implications of Indian Supreme Court's Innovations for Environmental Jurisprudence", *Law, Environment and Development Journal* 4(1), 1–19 (2008)
- [16]. Rathinam and Raja, "Economic Efficiency of Public Interest Litigations (PIL): Lessons from India" (2008)
- [17]. Chauhan and Chauhan. "Ecological Destruction vis-à-vis Environmental Jurisprudence in India: A Survey". *J. Hum Ecol* 27 (3), 207–216 (2009)
- [18]. Alexander Fischer, "Which Road to Social Revolution? Liberalization and Constitutional Reform in India". South Asia Institute, University of Heidelberg (2007)
- [19]. "India's Forests", Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India (2009)
- [20]. Indira Gandhi Conservation Monitoring Centre (IGCMC), New Delhi and the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), World Conservation Monitoring Center, Cambridge, UK. Biodiversity profile for India (2001)
- [21]. "National Forest Commission Report, Chapters 1-8". Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India (2006)
- [22]. "India's Forests: Forest Policy and Legislative Framework, Chapter 3-5", Ministry of Environment and Forests (2009)