



# ENVIRONMENTAL JURISPRUDENCE & ETHICS: POST COVID-19

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**Abstract:** Today, Covid 19 crisis is realized to all humankind must respect the natural resources that mean protect to all other living creatures concerning to environment. The environment is very wide terminology it is incorporated all aspects of life i.e. livelihood, health, dignity, clean water, air, and land with forest, wildlife as well as it is needed for the survival of everyone. In a legal sense, the environment contains air, water, land, food, and sunlight, etc. without environment life cannot exist on the earth. The main cause of development of environment jurisprudence is saved to the future generation, industrial development, uncontrolled growth of population, poverty, technology development, and the concept of sustainable development in the society. If we have to see Covid 19 has protected natural property like river, sea, forest as well as wildlife animal. It is a positive aspect of Covid 19. In the present time, the main cause of evaluation and growth of environmental jurisprudence & ethics is liable new horizons of the rule of law, judicial review, and social & economic growth of the country. Under this paper author is evaluated and explained the significance of Environmental Jurisprudence<sup>1</sup>, in India and mentioned the role of an organ of the governmental body as well as many enactments related to Environment Protection in India. It also talks about the influence of International Law on the domestic legal regime to deal with the problem of environmental protection.

**Index Terms-** Environmental Jurisprudence, Economic growth & Environment, Basic principles, creativity, Environmental ethics.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The environment is a respiratory and blood for the humankind as well as for the Earth. Environmental jurisprudence is a study with a bundle of principles concerning preventing, promote, preserve, and improvement of the quality of the clean environment with the conservation of natural resources. In recent times the whole world is facing pandemic COVID 19, it has attracted lookout the relevancy of environmental jurisprudence, it's development, target and significant as well as after crisis how will manage and impact on the ecologic system and natural resources with legal effort. We know the main cause of pollution in the country is a Population growth, it creates a lot of problems before the society like unemployment, industrialization development, etc. in other side growth of technologies have resulted in injecting a heavy load of pollutants into the environment.

In **Sri Sachidananda Panday v. State of West Bengal**<sup>2</sup> Justice O. Chinnapa Reddy has observed that the population growth is a very key point for the effects the natural resources. Global warming, climate change & depletion of the ozone layer also another big problem for the protection of the environment<sup>3</sup>. Environmental jurisprudence concerned to rule, regulation, ethics about the environment, it is indicated and aware to respect the natural resources biodiversity, water resources, forest, river, and sea, etc. that is life for the humankind as well as other living organisms like a wild animal, Fauna, and Flora.

In 1972, when started legal effort on the protection of the environment on the international ground India has also participated in this Conference on the Human Environment known as Stockholm Conference. It was a great and milestone guide about the protection of the Environment. In 2015, the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the Millennium sustainable development goals. So we can say environmental jurisprudence is expanding to millennium sustainable development goals. It is a promise of protection of natural resources for future generations. Our Constitution scheme mentioned a clean environment as a right as well as the duty of the Government to protect and improve the environment with provides safeguards for the forests, wildlife with biodiversity. The judicial approach towards

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<sup>1</sup> Jurisprudence means knowledge of the law, environmental law talk about theory, concept or principles of law about protection and improvement of the environment.

<sup>2</sup>AIR 1987 SC 1109

<sup>3</sup> Rakesh Kumar Singh, Environmental Law, 2(1<sup>st</sup> ed.,2011)

protection of the environment through Public Interest Litigation is a highly significant step and expanding environmental ethics in India. In the case of *Intellectuals Forum v. State of A.P.*<sup>4</sup> Justice Dr. AR. Lakshmanan has observed that WCED is known as *Brundtland Report* and mention these quotation development parts of the social equality with the protection of the environment and with fulfilling the needs of the present without touching the ability of the needs of the future generation. Poverty is a crucial part cause of environmental pollution in India. Other factors like industrialization, urbanization, overexploitation of resources, depletion of traditional sources of energy have contributed to environmental deterioration. Poverty is grossly rooted in India it is the main cause of the economic problem as well as population growth and contributing too many serious environmental calamities in India. On the reason, a lot of pressure is on land with increase land degradation forests, destructing habitat destruction and loss of biodiversity, etc. The outcomes of this are air pollution, global warming, climate change, water scarcity, and water pollution.

## II. PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECT

The natural law theory is talking about fairness as well as God made law it is indicated improving the environment as a part of fairness. The healthy environment is increasing mental ability and virtue, western thinker Plato, Aristotle, Thomas Aquinas was also favour for the respect of nature. In the 19th century, Jeremy Bentham's Utilitarian theory also concern about sustainable development and he was supporting the protection of animal rights. The sociological school also concern about the protection of the environment it is an individual interest as well as public and social interest. According to Dean **Roscoe Pound**, the law is working as an engineer and a balance between three competing interests. For this purpose, Pound enumerates a set of underlying values which he calls jural postulates of civilized society. The environmental jurisprudence is not a new concept or new origin it is rooted in the faith in God in the Ancient period. When all activities dedicated to nature like Basil Tree, Banyan and Ficus tree, etc.

The Hindu philosophy and Dharma says that the human body is made of five elements known as panch-tattva viz, air, water fire, earth, and the sky. In this sense, the human body is created by nature<sup>5</sup>. In Bhagawat Gita the water has been regarded as sacred being a component of life. Manu Smriti also mentions that water is the creator and source of life on earth and he also warned the people not to contaminate water by urine, stool or coughing unpious objects, blood, and poison<sup>6</sup>. It is clear that during the ancient period, environmental ethics, the philosophy of worshipping nature was the main guiding principle not only for the common man but also for the rulers and policy maker's which was reflected in their day to day activities. Any activity opposed to nature was considered a sin and opposed to Hindu culture. The holy Quran says don't make mischief in the earth. The Mughal emperor has been considered to make a magnificent garden, fruit orchards, and green parks which were used as a holiday in the summer session<sup>7</sup>. The idea of systematic management of forest was started by Kautilya and supported forest is important for the social need. No doubt, the protection of the environment was started in the colonial period but it was not satisfactory. The British administration declared its first policy by a resolution on October 19, 1884. The policy had the following objectives- promoting the general well being of the people of the country; preserving climatic and physical conditions in the country and fulfilling the need of the people. To implement the forest policy of 1884 result was the Forest Act 1927 enacted. It is a very greater step for the protection of forests in the British era and these Acts controlling Water Pollution<sup>8</sup>.

Post-independence era, national forest policy comes in the year 1952, after the Indian constitution made and force, India started planning through five-year plans and these plan periods played a crucial role in moulding the various objectives of the government pollution control was one of such important objectives which were also reflected in the objective of **five-year plans**. During the first year plan 1951 to 1956, feeling the necessity of having concentrated effort to improve the management of forests, new forest policy was announced in the year 1952.

This aimed at proper management for forests, of the country to maximize the benefit. The second five-year plan 1956 to 1961 was concerning industrial development so new thinking started about the protection of the environment in India. The third five years plain 1961 to 1966 were giving positive steps to fight the pollution of water that was initiated by the government. The fourth five-year plan 1969 to 1974 paved the way to include environmental matters in the planning process. During this plan, parliament has passed the Water Act, 1974. In this period the central government launched Project Tiger on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1973. The next five-year plan 1974 to 1979 was major identified in the forest sector and also to develop farm forestry. In this period through a crucial Constitutional Amendment of forty seconds, the environment word was inserted into the constitution and adding two new Articles i.e. Article 48A and Article 51A (g). The further sixth to twelfth five-year plan was also incorporated preservation as well as protection of the environment. Now Budget 2020, the government of India, has announced 12,300 Crore funding about Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

## III. PRESERVATION OF ENVIRONMENT: LEGAL MANDATE

### a. International Effort

The magnitude of international ethics on the improvement and protection of the environment was started by the United Nations Conference on Human Environment. It is played a crucial role to attract all state members to make a policy or law about the protection of natural resources. It is a base of development with part of the peace of mind. The dignified essence of such collective meeting was natural resources management, educational, information, social and cultural aspects of environmental issues, development and environment, planning, and management of human settlements for environmental quality. To comply with the principle of the Stockholm Declaration considered by India, and Indian parliament has passed the forty- second Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976, and inserted the specific provision in the Indian constitution for the protection & promotion of the environment. Article 48A and 51A (g) are imposing responsibility on the State government to provides safeguards for the forest as well as fatal animals and also provide the duty of the

<sup>4</sup> AIR 2006 SC 1350

<sup>5</sup> Supra note 3, at 22

<sup>6</sup> Kailash Thakur, Environmental protection Law and Policy in India, 31(Deep & Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd. 1<sup>st</sup> ed., 1989)

<sup>7</sup> Id. at 32.

<sup>8</sup> The Shore Nuisance (Bombay and Kolaba) Act, 1853The Orient Gas Company Act, 1857, The Indian Penal Code, 1860, The Indian Easement Act, 1882, The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897, the Indian Ports Act1908, The Poison Act 1919.

citizens for the respect of nature<sup>9</sup>. The healthy environment is created a healthy mind and it is recognized by the international conference as well as morality and ethics also concern it<sup>10</sup>.

In the 1992 Rio-de Janeiro conference known as Earth Summit and the report of the Brundtland known as WCED has discussed key points about the Green House effect and importance of the environment for the future generation, India is exciting its potential best. It is also mentioned to take great steps to combat the environmental-related problems that were being adopted. In the series, the Doha Mandate on Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) is also played a significant role to deal with the protection of the environment through corporate social responsibility. The WTO is dealing with trade agreement transactions between various countries with a clean environmental trade transaction. It is also considered the preservation of natural resources. The Doha Mandate is also talked about the protection of the environment with development. It is important for future sustainability. The hub on how World Trade Organization rules are to concern World Trade Organization members that are parties to environmental agreements, in particular, to clarify the relationship between certain trade measures taken under the environmental agreements, and WTO rules<sup>11</sup>. A lot of international agreement or conference has held for the promotion of natural environment like the Kyoto Protocol, MSDGs 2015, Paris Agreement 2016, etc.

### **b. National Effort**

The concept of socialist as well as secularism words denotes maintained a dignified standard of living for all citizens and persons with a pollution-free environment. Under preamble, justice means environmental justice, however the environment as a part of the social structure. The preamble of the constitution has given a place of pride by its founder member to trace the concern for the pollution. In re Berubari case<sup>12</sup> the Apex Court has held that the preamble is key to open the thought of the constitutional maker. The preservation and protection of the environment become a basic part of the constitution. Our judiciary has interpreted Article 21 very dynamically and given a glorious platform to the protection of the environment under the right to life. When violating the fundamental rights to clean the environment mention article 21 the aggrieved person can help to article 32 of the constitution<sup>13</sup>. Article 25 and 26 concern freedom of religion but not create Noise Pollution through loudspeakers<sup>14</sup>. Article 48A is kept greater significant about the protection of the environment it is imposed duty with liability on the State to protect, preserve and improve the quality of environment & maintained and provide safeguard the forest and wildlife of the country. It is a mandatory provision to follow by the government when making any plan and policy about the nation. The constitution does not define the environment. So Article 48A used the word environment in a wider sense which affects all the living beings and influences the conditions of their lives.

Article 51A (g) declared unique & mandatory duty of citizens of India about the protection and respect of natural resources and forests. According to Article 51A (g), it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forest, lakes, rivers, and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures. Under article 51 A(g) duty are not depend on discretion, it is mandatory nature to protect the environment under article 51A (g)<sup>15</sup>.

The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution is consisting of three lists. The first list is known as the Union list, the second list is State list and the Third list is a concurrent list. The entries of Union list is 6, 14, 24, 25, 29, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57 etc. concerns to environment. The entries of List-II are 6,10,14,15,17,18,21, 23, 24, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57etc. concerns about the protection of the environment. List-III, some entries of the concurrent list are 17, 18, 19, 20, 20A, 29, 32, 36, etc deals with environmental jurisprudence. Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution has eight entries 2, 3,6, 7, 11,1, 15, and 29 protecting the environment. The entry 8 of the Twelfth Schedule is imposed responsibility to improve the environment.

### **c. Other Legislation**

Parliament enacted the Water pollution (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 known as Water Act, for the control of pollution of water at the request from states under Article 252 of the Indian Constitution. Water being a state subject, the co-operative model of federal law making was felt necessary. Under this Act, the main regulatory body is the Central Board and State Board. Air pollution (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 was passed by Indian legislature to implement the decisions of the Stockholm Conference, which declared the member states to take appropriate steps, among other things for the improvement as well as the preservation of quality of air and control of all pollution<sup>16</sup>. The environment protection Act, 1986 is general legislation upon environmental improvement. It is umbrella legislation for the protection of the environment. It is covered all activities concerning environmental clearance.

The Biological Diversity Act 2002 is a part of the Indian attempt to make some progress and to operationalize the two important provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Act was enacted to strictly regulate international access to bioresources for research and commercial use with heavy fines for breach of the Act. This ambitious Act aims to promote conservation, sustainable use, and equitable sharing of benefits of India's biodiversity resources, including habitats, cultivators, domesticated stocks, and breeds of animals and micro-organisms. With this in view, it provides for the establishment of a National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), State Biodiversity Boards (SBB), and Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC) at the level of Panchayats (village committees) and Municipalities.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests Climate Change has also laid down its objectives and has been putting sincere efforts to eliminate all the ordeals. Following are the main objectives laid down by the ministry of the environment:

- Conservation & survey of flora, fauna, forests, and wildlife
- Prevention and control of pollution
- Afforestation & regeneration of degraded areas

<sup>9</sup> Supra 2, at 64

<sup>10</sup> Prof. M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law,1241( LexisNexis, 6<sup>th</sup> ed., 2013)

<sup>11</sup> World Trade Organization,available at: [https://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/envir\\_e/envir\\_neg\\_meas\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/envir_e/envir_neg_meas_e.htm) (Last visit on 20 june, 2020)

<sup>12</sup> AIR 1960SC 845

<sup>13</sup> Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India, AIR 1982 SC 1473, Chhetriya Pardushan Mukti Sangharsh Samity v. State of U.P. AIR 1990SC 2060

<sup>14</sup> Moulana Mufti Syed Noorur Rehman Barkati v. State of West Bengal, AIR 1999Cal. 15.

<sup>15</sup> L.K. Koolwal v. State of Rajasthan AIR 1988 Raj2

<sup>16</sup> P. Leelakrishnan, Environmental Law in India,13( LexisNexis Butterworth Wadhwa, Nagpur, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed.,2010)

- Protection of environment, all within the framework of legislation<sup>17</sup>.

#### IV. ROLE OF NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

The NGT has established under National Green Tribunal Act, 2010. The origin of the establishment of a separate court for protection of Environment was after recommendation by the 185<sup>th</sup> report of the Law Commission of India. National Green Tribunal has played a greater role in the promotion of the jurisprudential approach of the environment as well as ethics in India. The main objective and power of NGT are to provide a remedy with justice as well as compensation to victims of environmental damage, restitution of property, and restoration of the environment. In the recently, the NGT has been taken Suo Motu action on the News Item dated 03/06/2020 in The New Indian Express Newspaper “Kerala elephant tragedy: Another Jumbo suspected to have been killed similarly”<sup>18</sup>.

On the recent occurrence, that wild elephant in a pregnant condition had died by human activity of using inflammable substance kept in a Pineapple in Silent Valley Forest. It was a very heinous activity and not recovered however the protection of fatal animals is the responsibility of the human being with the government. The Coram of the tribunal has held that to avoid such things in future and also for providing some long term strategy to minimize conflict between man and animal in wildlife area or fringe village adjoining the forest area to make a joint committee comprising of many offices concerning knowledge about wildlife like Senior officer, CWLW, Kerala, a Senior officer from Southern Zone with Wild Life Warden of Silent Valley Division, etc. to go into investigating as well as given report including the long term management plan to avoid such recurrences in future. Mahatama Gandhi rightly said the greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated.

#### V. MILESTONE DECISIONS ON ENVIRONMENTAL JURISPRUDENCE & ETHICS

Indian judiciary has propounded many principles for the management, preservation, improvement, and protection of the environment as well as biodiversity. Judiciary has given direction to the Indian government from time to time about the protection of the environment. The Court has also observed environmental ethics for the citizens as well as the government. For example, three R concepts about the waste i.e. reduce, reuse, and recycling. It is a ground-level effort to improve and preserve the environment. Many principles formulated by the Higher Court of India are very valuable and part of Environmental jurisprudence and ethics.

##### a. Absolute Liability Principle

Absolute Liability Principle talks about liability about the environment. It has propounded by Justice P.N. Bhagawati in the M.C. Mehta v. Union of India<sup>19</sup> case known as Oleum Gas Leak case. In this case, the Apex Court has observed that an enterprise which is engaged in a hazardous or inherently dangerous industry which poses a potential threat to the health and safety of persons working in the factory and to those residing in the surrounding areas, owes an absolute and non-delegable duty to the community to ensure that no harm results to anyone on account of hazardous or inherently dangerous nature of the activity which it has undertaken. The enterprise must be liable to compensate for such harm and it should be no answer to the enterprise to say that it had taken all reasonable care and that the harm occurred without negligence on its part. In recent, on the 7 May 2020 Vizag Gas leak case the NGT has adopted Absolute Liability theory and imposed an initial amount Rs.50 Crore on the company. Section 17 of the National Green Tribunal also adopted the theory of absolute liability.

##### b. Polluter Pays Principle

The Polluter Pays Principle adopted at word level in the 1972 OECD Council Recommendation on Guiding Principles concerning the International Aspects of Environmental Policies. The 1974 principle experienced revival by the OECD Council in 1989 in its Recommendation on the Application of the Polluter Pays Principle to Accidental Pollution, and the principle was not to be restricted to the chronic polluter. In 1991, the OECD Council reiterated the Principle in its Recommendations on the Uses of Economic Instruments in Environmental Policy. This principle was first stated in the Brundtland Report in 1987. This principle was also adverted to in Indian Council for Enviro-legal Action v. Union of India<sup>20</sup>, In this case, this was held that once an activity is inherently dangerous or hazardous dangerous, the person carrying on such activity is liable to make good the loss caused to any other person by his activity irrespective of the fact whether he took reasonable care while carrying on his activity.

##### c. Sustainable Development

The principle of sustainable development is an ideal promise with nature which means development with protection of the environment. The journey of Sustainable development principles started when the world has realized the value of nature in the development of the economy. First human conference on Environment protection was incorporated it and our judiciary had applied this doctrine had in the case of Vellore Citizen Welfare Forum vs. Union of India<sup>21</sup>. The court has observed that Sustainable Development with the improvement of the environment both crucial significant for the development of Indian society. It is also related to the polluter pays as well as the precautionary principle.

In T.N. Godavarman Thirumalpad v. Union of India<sup>22</sup> Justice Arijit pasayat has observed that sustainable development is important for planning as well as socio-economic growth in India. Sustainable development guides us to used present natural resources to keep in mind the ability of the future generation. The present is the founder of the future so preset ecosystem demand to protect it for future development. In Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra Dehradun v. State of Uttar Pradesh<sup>23</sup>, it is also known as Doon valley case the Apex Court has given direction for disciplining the developmental process keeping in view the demands of ecological security and integrity. The court has observed that necessary to protect the ecological system, make such as an expert committee to study and suggest solutions related to it. Sustainable development goals also part of sustainable development. Under these goals, the UN has adopted the 17<sup>th</sup> goal of the development for the global.

<sup>17</sup> Ministry of Environment & Forest Climate Change.

<sup>18</sup> NGT Registered Suo Muto Case Over Pregnant Elephant Death Issue, *available at*: <https://www.livelaw.in/environment/ngt-case-pregnant-elephant-death-157930> (Last visit on 22 June, 2020)

<sup>19</sup> AIR 1987 SC 1086

<sup>20</sup> (1996) 3 SCC 212.

<sup>21</sup> (1996)5 SCC 647

<sup>22</sup> AIR 2003 SC 724

<sup>23</sup> AIR1987SC359

#### d. Precautionary Principle

The development of new technology has evaluated the concept of prevention better than cure known as the Precautionary Principle. Indian judiciary has developed the Precautionary Principle in the case of *Vellore Citizens' Welfare Forum v. Union of India*<sup>24</sup> and held the Precautionary Principle to be part of the customary law in our country. Justice Kuldeep Singh has observed it is a part of the legal system. This principle has applied in the case of the *A.P. Pollution Control Board v. M.V. Nayudu*<sup>25</sup>. The court has observed that the principle of precaution provides the prediction or expectation of environmental harm and taking estimates to circumvent it or to choose the least environmentally harmful activity.

#### e. Public Trust Doctrine

The doctrine of public trust is crucially significant to maintained protection of the environment. It has existed in Roman and Common law, the Indian judiciary has been incorporated for the protection of the environment in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Now today, it is a well-known principle in the environmental jurisprudence that means very natural creation like a sea, river, forest, etc. as public property, the government has no power to use according to its benefit. The 'public trust' doctrine was adopted by the Supreme Court in *M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath*<sup>26</sup>. The sole purpose of this Doctrine is to protect the eco-system in the country. The Government is holding natural resources as a trustee and cannot commit a breach of trust. The citizens have a fundamental right to live in a clean environment & breathe fresh air, the government has the responsibility to protect & maintained the river, park, forest, garden, etc. it is the beauty of nature and base of the economic growth. Hill area is the center of natural beauty with part of tourism as well as their available many types of medicine. It is radiate new types of the environmental ethics for the government to improve ecosystem.

#### f. Protection of Social Environment

The rights to livelihood and a clean environment are both connected protection of the Social environment for the reason the higher judiciary has given valuable direction and guideline to the Union Government as well as State Government.<sup>27</sup> In *CERC v. Union of India*<sup>28</sup> the Chief Justice A.M. Ahmadi has observed that the person engaged in the fibrous, fire-proof minerals industry was declared to be entitled to medical benefits and compensation for health hazards, which were detected after retirement. In recent case *In Re: Problems and Miseries of Migrant Labourers*<sup>29</sup> the Apex Court has ordered both States government & UT government shall also provide details of all policy or plan which are recent in the State, the benefit of the migrant labourers which can be taken by the government including many plans for giving employment. It is also a part of the protection of the social environment. The social environment is also affected by the natural environment, nowadays social distancing reduced the spread of Coronavirus pandemic and social distancing means limited face to face so it is bringing various losses in the field of economic growth as well as social.

#### g. Save Water

Water is life for humankind so it is a great value in environmental jurisprudence. In *Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India*<sup>30</sup> the Apex Court has observed that clean water as a human right under Article 21. The court further observed that providing water for the rural area and the dry session is a crucial part of the population. This would affect the natural rights as the right to water of the poor people, including tribals, living near the river. Narmada Case is crucial for the improved environmental jurisprudence relating to the big scale project's growth as well as law concerning the environment. In India, Groundwater around 162.22 million cubic meters of water is still available for irrigation according to the Ground Water Year Book - India 2017-18. It is a very considering point about the water<sup>31</sup>.

## VI. CONCLUSION

In last, COVID 19 pandemic has given a platform rethinking about the protection of the environment as well as economic growth. Coronavirus is helpful for nature but harmful to us. It is remarkable and acceptable nature is omnipresence and our responsibility to respect, protect it. Environmental ethics is a concerning code of conduct about the environment like save the water, protect the forest, precaution for waste material industries. The sustainable development Goals are an ideal promise for considering climate change and a clean environment on global. It can't be denied there is a need for development in all spheres of human life but that development must be confined within limitations. That environmental jurisprudence provides regulatory measures for the country. Earth is a unique planet that is only a concerned environment. In India, environmental jurisprudence was rooted in the ancient period and our constitutional scheme has adopted protection of the environment through fundamental rights and fundamental duties as well as the directive principle of state policy. Our judiciary has played a greater role in the growth of environmental jurisprudence. Government policies also consider the protection of environmental protection for example Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a very wider scheme run by the government. We can see protection and improvement in the environment are the very little manner by government effort. The Covis-19 crisis has learned to all humankind to respect natural spirit like a river, forest, wildlife animal, etc. I suggest when all people of the country will be aware and responsible for protecting, preserve; improve the environment than fulfill the dream of environmental jurisprudence. It is concerned healthy and developing environment and economy on the land. Three R concepts are depending on the awareness of our environment and working about the protection and improvement of the environment on the ground level.

<sup>24</sup> (1996)5 SCC 647

<sup>25</sup> AIR1999 SC 812

<sup>26</sup> (1997 )1 SCC 388

<sup>27</sup> Supra note 16, at 288

<sup>28</sup> AIR 1995 SC922

<sup>29</sup> Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No (S).6/2020

<sup>30</sup> AIR 2000 SC3751

<sup>31</sup> SUSMITA SENGUPTA, GROUNDWATER SITUATION: LEVELS FELL IN MOST WELLS IN 2017-18, AVAVAILABLE AT:

[https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/water/groundwater-situation-levels-fell-in-most-wells-in-2017-18-](https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/water/groundwater-situation-levels-fell-in-most-wells-in-2017-18-65944#:~:text=Most%20wells%20showed%20a%20decline,last%20evaluation%20in%202016-17)

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