



A Study on The Pivotal Role of Indian Judiciary in Upholding the Notion of Sustainable Development

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ABSTRACT

As the huge degree urbanization, industrialization and related regular change furthermore, its effect on biodiversity addresses a danger to human life and subsequently there is a need to seek after modern improvement with a feeling of obligation. It is conceivable through manageable turn of events. Maintainable advancement proposes balance among natural and formative worries. The Indian Apex Court has been proactive in bringing in maintainable advancement standards from global natural regulation into the Indian regulation through various legal devices and systems. This paper breaks down the idea of practical turn of events and commitment of Indian High Court in laying out the standards of manageability for the public authority and the advancement advocates.

Keywords: Industrial development, Environmental and developmental concerns, Indian Supreme Court, Sustainable development

INTRODUCTION

We reside nowadays in the area of anomalies. Where one side we have unfathomably progressed nation and a while later again we have nations where individuals can't get admittance for the least requirements of natural life.

In this manner. The ones who were denied of those fundamental least requirements of natural life, privilege for growth has expected uncommon impact of late. Anyway, the course of progress endeavored by larger part of the state parties consolidates greatest utilization of energy and threshold belongings prompting normal contamination. Actually, the huge degree urbanization, industrialisation and related normal change and its effect on biodiversity address a danger to mankind life through key requisites, redirection and the innate limits. Defilement from various sources particularly from adventures unfavourably impacts climate, not changeable in climate, cause extinction of flora and fauna, accomplishing harm of remarkable hereditary assets of outstanding use. This is a change period for by far most making economies like India, so there is serious solid areas for a to resolve some sort of congruity between current new development and genuine environment to diminish the force of pollution.

“Sustainable Development” in an organization's should be approach should be assessed in conjunction with other factors such as economic effectiveness, use of the resources, workplace health and safety, and environmental protection. It is important to note that economic efficiency and occupational safety and health is inextricably linked. Short- and long-term benefits, partial and total benefits all of it could be seen together. All management systems, including Occupational Health and Safety, environmental, efficiency, finance, information security, sales, and account management, are aimed at increasing the organization's revenues.

Consequently, modern improvement can't be embraced in that frame of mind of ecological assurance. Tragically, in agricultural nations numerous enterprises subject to ecological assets have come up and it has undermined the normal asset base. What is required is to seek after modern improvement with a feeling of obligation. It is conceivable through maintainable turn of events.

CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The significance of ecological security during the time spent modern advancement was acknowledged all around the world interestingly at Joined Countries Meeting on Human Climate commenced at Stockholm in the year 1972. One more accomplishment in such manner was the Rio Social occasion conducted in the year 1992 in the country Brazil which allowed colossal shape to the opportunity of genuine improvement which imagines balance among typical and formative worries. At this Gathering Rio Declaration was embraced. It enlightens the prominent components of viable headway which integrate intergenerational esteem rule, polluter pays rule, reasonable norm, destruction of desperation, overall support, insurance of typical resources and joining of environment and improvement. Brundtland Commission Report portrayed viable improvement as movement that settle the problems of present without put in risk the restriction of people in the future to determine their own problems.

In any way, sensible headway is the most useful usage of energy. In its explanation, the Rio Climax depicted viable improvement as a procedure for tending to the necessities of the continuous all-out people without unfavorably influencing prosperity or the climate, without depleting or jeopardizing the overall resource base, and consequently without imperiling individuals later on's ability to resolve their own issues. Manageable advancement is portrayed by the World Preservation Association's New Strategy, really focusing on the Earth, as "*dealing with the idea of human life while residing inside the conveying furthest reaches of supporting natural frameworks.*"

From the idea, feasible advancement ought to be focused on the necessities of current and people in the future, with human wellbeing and ecological security as the underpinning of improvement. It doesn't endanger the current and future world's developing age's wellbeing and necessities, guaranteeing that the age's useful life and requirements are met.

This study focuses on sustainable development as a mechanism that necessitates global change in a number of dimensions, including economic, human, environmental, and technological progress. As a result, advances in green technology and sustainable growth tend to be at risk of being replaced by costs associated with workplace health and safety, illnesses, and hazards.

The Apex Court perceives the going with norms of practical turns of events, it may be depicted as a program or system for maintained money related and social progress without putting into risk of the climate and standard assets on which went on with movement and improvement are reliant.

The accompanying highlights of practical advancement are many times applied by the legal executive in climate and improvement talk.

- a. Intergenerational equity principle:** It advocates sensible or moderate utilization of normal assets by the current age so as not to disable the capacity of people in the future to meet their monetary requirements. This guideline forces a sort of ethical constraint upon the current age to

give more secure planet to the following ages. It is very much acknowledged that intergenerational value likewise incorporates intra generational value. Albeit the idea is easy to comprehend it is surely tricky according to execution perspective.

- b. Polluter pays principle:** This guideline has beginning in crafted by OECD. It makes dirtying industry totally obligated to pay the remediation cost. In applying this guideline, the courts need to consider monetary limit of the business and at their caution might force praiseworthy contamination fine. This standard pushes the dares to be more stressed over normal protection while extending their advantages. This standard has been applied by the lawful leader, but there are different valuable difficulties related with the norm. It doesn't make sense of who is a polluter. Further it isn't clear regarding whether the polluter should pay for the damage made or similarly for restoring the environment its unpolluted state? Additionally, how long this chance perseveres?
- c. Precautionary Principle:** As per this guideline simple logical vulnerability can't be a ground for delaying choices for ecological security. This guideline specifies that in the event of logical vulnerability about perilous impacts of an industry upon climate, blundering on side of natural protection is better. This standard albeit excellent is positively dubious and may prompt infringement of protected assurance of right to opportunity of business. It is based on logical sureness alone that an industry can be kept from securing itself else, the protected assurance will be abused. The legal conjuring of these standards in natural prosecution is very legitimate, yet these standards should be analyzed on the standard of logical exactness and accuracy quite far. Any other way, utilization of such standards might prompt serious unsuccessful labor of equity.

EIA AS A TOOL OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Rio Statement advocates utilization of natural effect appraisal (EIA) to accomplish the objective of manageable turn of events. EIA is an interdisciplinary and exceptionally logical concentrate by which the potential impacts of a formative venture upon the climate can be anticipated with more accuracy and precision. On getting EIA report it is feasible to conclude whether the advancement undertaking ought to continue and assuming this is the case, whether natural effects of such task should be alleviated. Through the data assembled from EIA report, formative tasks including ventures prone to affect climate can be stayed away from. EIA began in US regulation National Environmental Policy Act, 1969. Rio Statement, 1992 pursued the signatory states to embrace EIA as a public instrument for proposed exercises that are probably going to unfavorably affect the climate.¹ India had before followed the optional model of EIA, however right after Bhopal gas misfortune exchanged over to compulsory model of EIA.

The “**Ministry of Environment and Forests**” (MOE&F), Legislature of India by 1994 Warning presented obligatory EIA for upwards of 29 kinds of formative activities including businesses. In any case, this warning has gone through a significant change and it has come about into weakening of EIA system conceived by 1994 Notice. Further a few ventures presently require the leeway from State Ecological Effect Evaluation Authority laid out under 2006 Notice. This is a sad excursion from solid to powerless form of supportability. Further the cooperation of partners has become exceptionally confined now and just individuals living in the space where proposed project is to be found can partake in formal conference. Subsequently the more extensive investment will be given at the formal proceeding.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE IN INDIA

In India first a Bill (Proposed Draft) is introduced in Lok Sabha (The Lower House) if passed, it reaches Rajya Sabha (The Upper House). When Rajya Sabha passes it the bill reaches the President of India for his assent. The Bill becomes an Act after Presidential nod. Similar procedure is adopted by the state legislature. State Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly) passes a Bill, it is then sent to the Governor. After the final approval of the Governor Bill becomes an Act. Rules or Regulations are operational aspect of the law. These define the guidelines that must be followed for the successful implementation of an Act. Acts authorises the government or the ministries or other authority to frame rules and regulations from time to time so that there is no need to amend the Act by following a long and tedious procedure. Act is the parent law, if there is any contradiction between rules, regulations and the Act the provisions of the Act will prevail.

Sr. No.	Year	Act
1	1958	“The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958” (Amended 13 times from 1958-1993)
2	1960	“The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960” (Amended 1982)
3	1962	“The Atomic Energy Act, 1962” (Amended 1986, 1987 and 2015)
4	1972	“The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972” (Amended 1993, 2002 and 2006)
5	1974	“The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974” (Amended 1988 and 2003)
6	1977	“The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977” (Amended 1992 and 2003)
7	1980	“The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980” (Amended 1988)
8	1981	“The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981” (Amended 1987)
9	1986	“The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986” (Amended 1991)
10	1988	“The Motor Vehicles Act”, (1988 Amended 2000, 2001, 2007, 2012 and 2015)
11	1995	“The National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995”
12	1997	“The National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997”
13	2002	“The Biological Diversity Act, 2002”
14	2006	“The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006”
15	2010	“National Green Tribunal Act, 2010”

Major Post Independence Environment Protection Acts

Normal contamination has for quite a while been an issue in India. Subsequently, Articles 47, 48, and 48A were by then linked by the writers in the Indian Constitution. To safeguard the climate and screen the country's normal assets, these articles put a ton of responsibilities on the state. The Article 51(1)(g) added in the Indian Constitution by the Parliament of India was because of the consequences of being the signatory of the Stockholm Resolution signed in 1972. People have a promise to remain mindful of and work on the typical area, including woods, rivers, streams, and undisturbed flora and fauna, and also to have compassion toward living animals, as shown by this article. However aside to this, the Indian Parliament has enacted various enemy of contamination regulations, like ‘The Environmental (Protection) Act 1986’, ‘The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974’, ‘The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution Act 1981’, ‘The Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Act 1972’, ‘The Biological Diversity Act 2002’, etc., and so on to protect the Climate.

JUDICIAL STAND ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN INDIA

The assignment of the courts while managing natural and formative issues is positively troublesome than managing other lawful issues. It is a result of exceptionally unpredictable nature of issues engaged with such case. The courts should be furnished with master information on natural and financial issues other than applying rules of proof and system in appropriate way. While managing modern suit concerning contamination additionally the courts need to have master information on water and air contamination, gushing treatment plants, substance processes, etc.

The foundation of Public Green Council under 2010 regulation is a significant improvement as the issues connecting with modern contamination and natural issues are to be heard by this extraordinary court. The credit for facilitating the foundation of Public Green Council in India unquestionably goes to the Indian Apex Court.

The Indian Apex Court has managed contending modern turn of events and natural issues as a rule. The Court has at times communicated its failure in managing many-sided natural issues. By and by, the Court has concocted way breaking answers for the reason for natural security while guaranteeing while the advancement cycle isn't unduly stopped. The Court has imported manageable improvement standards from global natural regulation into the Indian regulation through various legal devices and procedures without surpassing a lot of it's genuine limits.

The Indian Legal Executive, the watchman of the Indian Constitution, which primarily has also been providing assistant guidance for such huge Privilege while getting a handle on the constitution in specific way. Legitimate Solicitation is spilling over with accomplishment choices, which said that the pursuit of a right to life outweighs the pursuit of a breathing, walking, and spreading out environmental objective. Legitimate boss acknowledges the basic part in the security of climate. One of the fundamental redesigns in the Indian Legitimate pioneer is known as PIL. It has been downgraded to "Statue of the Masses" and is the new policy. It all started in 1970. The High Court has considered Writ Petitions as PILs in accordance with Articles 20, 47, 32 (general right to guarded fixes), and 226 (power of High Courts to issue explicit writs) of the Indian Constitution. These courts have made successful decisions when hearing instances brought by natural NGOs and highlighted outstanding individuals like M.C. Mehta, prompting public bodies to take action on consuming common issues.

A portion of the cases are dissected hereinafter:

- In “*M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India*”, the Apex Court developed outright obligation rule and saw that a venture which is taken part in a risky or innately perilous industry which represents an expected danger to the wellbeing and security of the people working in the manufacturing plant

and dwelling in the encompassing regions owes a flat out and non-delegable obligation to the local area to guarantee that no mischief results to anybody by virtue of unsafe or innately hazardous nature of the movement in which it has embraced. The venture should be held to be under a commitment to give that the perilous or intrinsically risky movement in which it is locked in should be directed with the best assumptions for security and accepting any underhandedness results by ethicalness of such activity, the undertaking ought to be completely committed to compensate for such harm. Additionally, it shouldn't be regarded a response to the challenge to claim that it had adopted all reasonable notions and that the damage occurred in the overall scheme of things without any recklessness on its part.

- In “***Charan Lal Sahu vs. Union of India***”, though keeping up with the authenticity of “Bhopal Gas Break Debacle (Registration and Processing of Claims) Act,1985” the High Court emphasized on the requisite for stating out unambiguous principles and rules for the public position with comply to before yielding approval or certificates for the consecutively working of adventures overseeing resources which are of unsafe conceivable outcomes.
- In “***Indian Council for Environmental Legal Action vs. Union of India,***” The settlement of Bicchri was completely destroyed when the seepage from the improvement of H spread disease, death, and calamity. When the "polluter pays rule" was used, the High Court observed that the endeavour that results in deterioration would bear the financial burden of avoiding harm or sustaining harm caused by degradation.
- In “***Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum vs. Union of India***”, The tanneries in the Tamil Nadu region were discovered to be transporting untreated effluents that polluted stream Palar and made the water unfit for usage and growing. The apex Court ruled that the "polluter pays rule" and reasonable rules are crucial for the nation's normal law. The apex Court limited the penalties on the endeavours and made it possible for the collected funds to be credited to Environment Affirmation Resource, which will be used for compensating the affected parties and also for repairing the environment's damage.
- In “***A.P. Pollution Control Board vs. M.V. Nayudu,***” the Apex Court contended that the 'standard of protection' consolidates the assumption of ecological bad behavior and going to lengths to stay away from it or to pick the least by and large destructive result.
- In “***M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India***”, the SC emphasised that it is fundamentally required that a bold move be made to prevent harm. Even on a reasonable weakness, the harm can be stopped. It is not often necessary for there to be quick confirmation of the climate's perniciousness.
- In “***Subhash Kumar vs. the State of Bihar***”, the Apex As per the court's understanding of Article 21 of the Constitution, the right to life integrates the right to a solid climate, and that implies it combines the right to liberated admittance to water and air for the full delight in both all through one's daily existence. In this ruling, the Supreme Court has categorically viewed the right to one's areas of strength as a principal.

ROLE OF INDIAN JUDICIARY IN EVOLVING THE ENVIRONMENTAL JURISPRUDENCE

A periodic protector of lawful activism in India, educator Upendra Baxi, has likewise guaranteed that the "SC of India" has frequently developed into the "SC for Indians." Various Indian High Court

spectators, like Teacher Sathe and Baxi, have properly felt that the Indian High Court is perhaps of the most dependable council on the planet. Power and legal activism of the Indian courts have as projected moved into significant strong locations for a consistently producing scheme of grave openings. Solid themes for general discussion were presented at the Stockholm Meeting on Human Environment in 1972, and in India they helped with the funding of the 42nd Consecrated Update in 1976. This change has added explicit ordinary responsibilities connecting with the occupants (Article 48-An and 51A(g)).

The first language of Articles 51(A)- (g) and 48-An is empowering in nature yet not basically lawfully restricting under the safeguarded conspire; regardless, such activities have sporadically been deciphered as legitimately limiting by the Indian courts. Additionally, courts have used these tactics to support and legitimise a central right to climate that is really restrictive as a component of the right to life in the Indian Constitution's Article 21. The accompanying review exhibits how Indian courts have utilized both "delicate" and "hard" general natural guidelines to make sound starting points for nearby guideline.

Preceding 1996, there weren't many references to commonly acknowledged plans; in any case, by 1990, India had focused on in excess of 70 significant multilateral environment arrangements. The High Court painstakingly viewed as the Asbestos Encounters Case referred to different overall rules explicitly ILO Asbestos Show, 1986, General Enunciation of Central open doors, 1948, and By and large Exhibition of Money related, Social and Social Distinctions, 1966. In this continuous case, the court addressed with the issues connecting with word-related prospering dangers of the asbestos-related master observers. The court relegated specific classifications to the recently planned experts in the wake of presuming that article 21's admittance to the mastery of such specialists comprised a significant qualification. The Ramsar Show on Wetlands, 1971, will assist India with working on the assurance of wetlands, the Calcutta High Court proclaimed in the Calcutta Wetland Case.

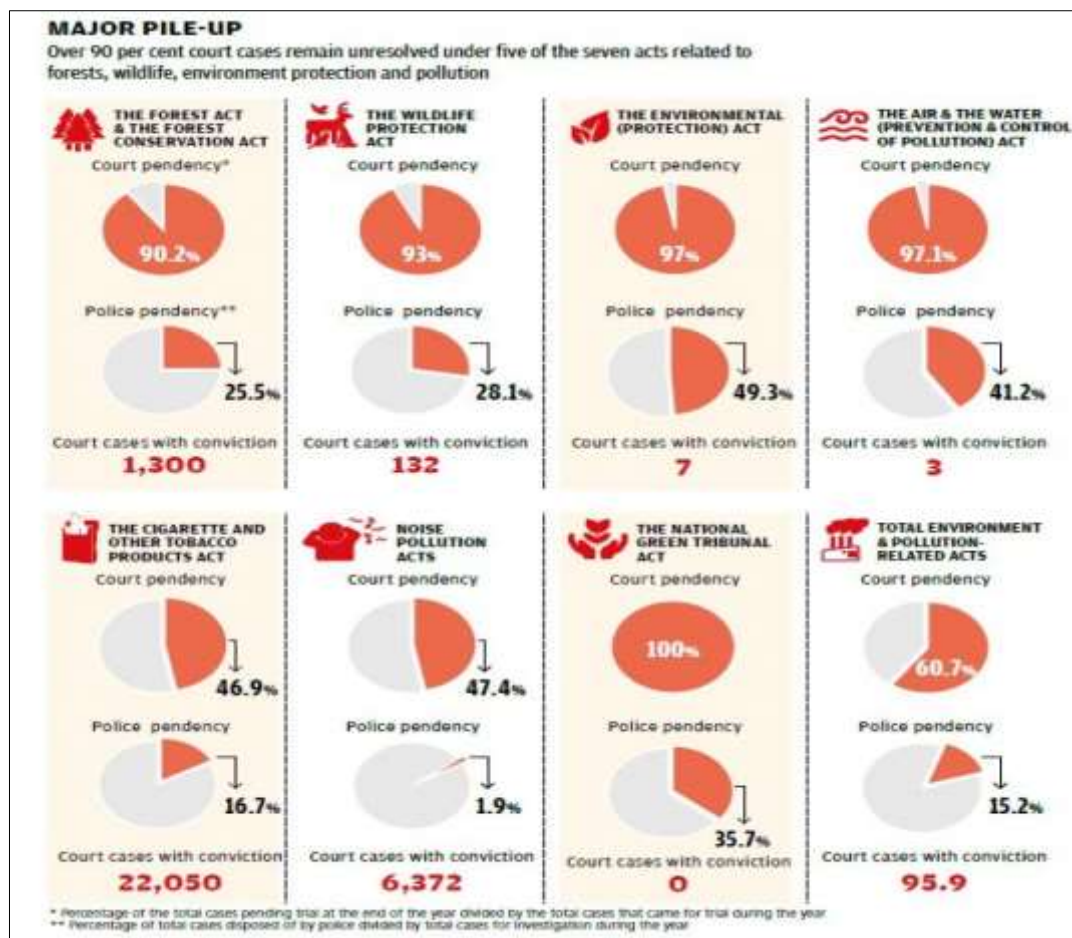
NEED OF JUDICIAL ACTIVISM

The Climate Rule places a lot of emphasis on 1972 since it saw well-coordinated global development. The Stockholm summit is a success from where this country and other non-modern nations anticipated to look at the climate, as illustrated by an alternative point of view. Combined Countries Get on the Human Climate, which accumulated in Stockholm from June 5-16, 1972, and examined the requirement for a predictable position and core values to move and prepare all financial classes overall in the protection and improvement of the human climate. They have established two or three morally superior guidelines that must be followed when working with nature to advance humankind. It was embraced to follow the regulations when the task came to an end.

1. Human privileges should be attested, politically-sanctioned racial segregation and expansionism censured.
2. Regular resources ought to be shielded.
3. The World's capacity to convey practical resources ought to be stayed aware of.
4. Untamed life ought to be shielded.
5. Non-endless resources ought to be shared and not drained.
6. Contamination shouldn't outperform the environment's capacity to clean itself.
7. Harming sea defilement ought to be thwarted.
8. Advancement is supposed to deal with the environment.
9. Developing nations in this way need help.
10. Developing nations need sensible costs for commodities to complete ecological administration.
11. Environment arrangement should not hamper improvement.

12. Developing nations need cash to foster natural shields.
13. Integrated advancement arranging is required.
14. Rational arranging ought to determine clashes among climate and improvement.
15. Human settlements should be intended to dispose of ecological issues.
16. Governments ought to design their own proper populace arrangements.
17. National foundations should design advancement of states' regular assets.
18. Science and innovation should be utilized to work on the climate.
19. Environmental training is fundamental.
20. Environmental exploration should be advanced, especially in emerging nations.
21. States might utilize their assets in any case they see fit, yet they shouldn't place others in danger.
22. Pay follows from states being in such danger.
23. Each country should lay out its own guidelines.
24. There should be collaboration on global issues.
25. International associations ought to assist with working on the climate.
26. Weapons of mass obliteration ought to be discarded.

India's public power was regardless a signatory to significant strong arrangements for proceeded with security sometime in the not-too-distant future. After 1972, The Public Congregations needed to progress with regards to power and request, however they were less excited about supporting environmentalism and science. Some place almost 1982, thought of Public Premium Case was gaining importance in light of appreciation given by Nice Delegated power like P.N. Bhagvatiji. After industrialization, the government once again failed to take any proactive measures, and from that point on, vested interests began to focus on green spaces and modest everyday assets without making any morally righteous or socially responsible moves against the organisations that recognised and continued to be aware of such important standard equilibrium. The Supreme Court filled in as the defender of those states where occupants either expected to move to elective areas attributable to mining or industry or were restricting the adverse results of any development. The public authority played no part in guiding such conditions before the One of a kind for Dynamic Control of Indian Certified Boss. Before 198, there was no complete regulation. The Climate Security Act was presented in 1986, 14 years after Stockholm Get-together. "Water Act, 1974" and "Air Act, 1981" were there right now they were in great to make due.



Source: Crimes in India 2018, National Crimes Records Bureau, release in 2020

The Supreme Court in India, in particular, has united the climate goal on a case-by-case basis and created numerous astounding principles to be followed by lower courts when governing climate cases. They have tried to make up for the shortcoming left by the coordinating body and debilitated by the administrative mechanical gathering. Indian Genuine Manager have drawn critical impact from the environment activism of Standard Society, including prominent trailblazers like M.C. Mehta, By and large Shows like Earth Culmination, Kyoto Most raised point, which remained mindful of the place of combination of such issues among the subject of the Lawmaking bodies.

Notwithstanding, the pendency of the cases is as yet the greatest obstruction in successful working of the legal executive. Indian courts will require somewhere in the range of nine and 33 years to get an excess free from cases for infringement under a few natural regulations at their ongoing speed, displayed Rational's Territory of India's Current circumstance 2020: In Figures, delivered on June 4, 2020.

Almost one-and-a-half years will be taken to clear in excess of 35,000 forthcoming climate cases at the ongoing pace of arranging cases, the report showed.

The stand by period shoots up to a pushing 33 years under the Air and the Water (Contravention and Control of Defilement) Act, the report — which took apart environment infringement data from 2018 conveyed by the NCRB.

The legitimate leader made a couple of try to decide the contention between natural assurance and advancement. The PIL device was utilized in India to determine an organic issue. At the point when the public interest is hurt by the express, an association, or an individual acting alone, the legitimate boss changed the locus standi conceivable outcomes under the PIL, which urged individuals to push

towards the person in question. The vast vision of the PIL is an amazing aspect of the Indian standard of conduct. Legal activism refers to the advocacy of the more important authentic head regarding instances involving violations of the environment and common opportunities. The Supreme Court did not recently anticipate playing a significant role in the enforcement of laws but it did unwind the right to life under Article 21 to include the right to a healthy, pollution-free environment as a fundamental right.

CONCLUSION

Modern improvement is gigantically significant for a creating state like our own. It is for the most part through enterprises that we can defeat issues like joblessness and intense neediness. Hence, our monetary arrangements ought to be industry-accommodating. Ventures should be given all clearances remembering ecological clearances for fast time. Anyway, while empowering modern improvement, we can't ignore ecological issues. Any modern improvement to the detriment of climate will be an off-base technique for advancement. "What is required is another philosophy wherein all nations center around a sort of progression that consolidates creation with resource security and overhaul, and that interfaces both to the game plan for all of an adequate work base and similarly dispersed admittance to resources," the World Commission on Climate and Improvement notes." These endeavors or affiliations/trades are now and again viewed as continued such a lot of that risk's vegetation cover, animals, we perceive the worth of the land, the water, and human achievements, yet we likewise perceive the impediments of any exchange or undertaking that represents a danger to the climate or to individuals. Considering this, we could dare to dream that the genuine supervisor would request that workers assume a central part in safeguarding the climate and helping India's modern improvement by embracing a maintainable improvement strategy. Hence, we want to foster our enterprises by remembering ecological necessities of our people in the future. Any industry causing significant ecological contamination will be made responsible to reestablish the climate to unpolluted condition based on polluter pays guideline. Monstrous deforestation for modern advancement should not be permitted. We really want to embrace the way of feasible advancement on top of Gandhian standards. The Indian Apex Court has contributed massively in laying out the standards of supportability for the public authority and the improvement defenders in India.

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